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PENNSYLVANIA'S CANVASS.

A MIXED STATE OF AFFAIRS.

BOTH PARTIES INACTIVE, AND DISPOSED TO HAVE A QUIET CAMPAIGN—HOW THE OHIO ELECTION AFFECTS THEM—DEMOCRATIC BLUNDERS—REPUBLICANS OVER-CAUTIOUS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1875.

The Pennsylvania campaign was fought in Ohio. Whether it was won and lost there will not be determined till two weeks from next Tuesday. One party stoutly maintains that it was, and another as positively declares it was not. Both parties have done little work in Pennsylvania, because both have expected that the election of Hayes or Allen would determine the choice of Hartranft or Pershing. But all subscribed to this theory with a mental reservation that the majority in Ohio should be large; and the Democrats were certain that success in Ohio would insure victory here, but denied that the election of Hayes would make the defeat of Pershing certain. So the Republicans claimed they would carry this State any way, but maintained that the election of Hayes would be regarded as settling the result in advance of the election. Now it appears that Hayes has but 4,000 majority. The Democrats say that that is not much of a Republican victory. Ohio is a Republican State, and in a full vote the Democrats on an inflation platform almost carried it. Republicans are not quite so sure as they would have been if the majority in Ohio had been 10,000. While, therefore, the result of last Tuesday's voting will be felt in the contest two weeks hence, it cannot be positively claimed that the fate of the inflation platform in Pennsylvania was determined by its rejection in Ohio.

It happens, however, that both Democrats and Republicans here are left in a bad way to carry on a canvass by the efforts they both made in Ohio, and more, perhaps, by delaying to watch the canvass there and its results. Nothing has been done by the Democrats toward making a public canvass. They have had no demonstrations, have arranged for very few speakers, and seemingly have made little preparation for an active canvass. The Republicans are scarcely more advanced, and their first demonstrations are meetings of rejoicing over the victory in Ohio. That they can hold such meetings is an advantage, certainly, and one of which they may make good and profitable use. Neither party can get the services of many stumpers. The speakers who worked in Ohio are many of them physically unfitted by their hard labor for further service till they have had some rest. Some, like Gen. Woodford, are unable longer to neglect private business. Gen. Noyes will come if an important suit which he has in court can be postponed. Gov. Hayes will, perhaps, make a few speeches when he has had a short rest, which he must not neglect to take. Mr. Milliken, from Maine, who did exceedingly good work in Ohio, will come here.

SPEAKERS WHO ARE NOT WANTED.

The Democrats will not want Uncle William Allen nor Sam Cary. Gov. Hendricks' easy and graceful balancing on the fence between honest money and inflation would be instructive to them, as they are now likely to take kindly to learning that art. It is not likely that Thurman will take any part in the canvass beyond making a few private remarks not intended for the press. The fact is that the campaigning talent of the country is exhausted by the tremendous labor in Ohio, and there is no opportunity left to make such a canvass upon the stump as was made in that State.

There is some doubt whether the leaders of either party really desire to have any exciting discussion, and I am sure they would not ardently wish speakers to take any positive position on the money question. After Ohio, the Democrats do not dare to push inflation as an issue. They will mildly demand a repeal of the Resumption act, and begin in this respect where the Democrats of Ohio ended their canvass. On the other hand, the Republicans, it must be confessed, are afraid of the strength of inflation, and will not very loudly and earnestly cry out for contraction, or "hard money," or specie resumption, or do anything to offend conspicuously the poor speculators, the unfortunate adventurers who have been pinched by the panic, nor the thousands of people who, without much thought, have drifted into the supposition that the business of the country would be revived by printing plenty of greenbacks, particularly as they will not be forced by the Democrats to do so. I think, therefore, the issues in this State will be confused by common consent of both parties. The old party lines will be drawn as closely as possible, and the greatest efforts of the canvass will be made by the local committees and private labors of all the politicians on both sides. Township meetings will be held throughout many of the counties, and each party will take advantage of the knowledge of the local managers to urge the reasons most potent in the places where such meetings are held. If a newspaper correspondent should come down unexpectedly upon a school-house meeting in one of the lumbering towns, he might be surprised by hearing a speech of some village orator advocating "soft money," and appealing for votes for Hartranft. If he came among the old Dutch settlers of Berks County, who still have left some of the old stockings full of gold hoarded before the war, he might find Heister Clymer returned from opposing in Ohio further contraction and gold resumption, appealing now for Pershing and an honest currency.

Such are the impressions I get from the talk in the Western portion of the State, where inflation has taken a firm hold upon the whole population, or certainly upon a very large proportion of it. East of the Alleghanies the Republicans may push the currency issue, but if the Western managers are left alone to take care of this end of the State very little will be heard about the currency question. This is to be regretted, but it is in some respects the result of causes which date back to the Erie Convention, and a false policy of waiting to hear from Ohio. The Erie Convention over, the true course was for Republicans to raise the honest money standard, and push boldly into the contest. But that is not a characteristic method with politicians, least of all with politicians in Pennsylvania. As late as the holding of the Erie Convention, Ohio leaders were urged to abandon the currency question and make the contest upon the school issue. It will be remembered that about the same time the school question was given great prominence by certain leading papers, and some of the speakers in Ohio. Thanks to the Democrats the inflation question could not be thrust aside, and all who wanted to be Republicans were forced to fight against it. A month of sharp and intelligent discussion of inflation in Western Pennsylvania would have accomplished as much as it did in Ohio, which State would surely have been lost had the advice to abandon the money question prevailed. It is particularly to be regretted that an active canvass on the inflation issue has not been pressed in this State, because the result of the election will be considered a verdict upon it.

WHAT THE ERIE CONVENTION DID FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

One reason why the currency question is so readily abandoned here is that inflation was promulgated by the Erie Convention only because it was impressed upon that body that a Democratic victory in Ohio would be assured by such action, and would be imperiled by the adoption of a hard-money platform. The hard-money Democrats were informed before-hand that the same Ohio adventurers who controlled the Columbus Convention were exerting their influence to force inflation upon Pennsylvania Democrats. Heister Clymer knew this and went to Erie on purpose to make a hard-money fight. He worked with Randall and Wallace on this question, and he had considered the positon which he should personally take in case of defeat.

Clymer is one of the foremost men of Pennsylvania in real, substantial ability. He impressed everybody in Congress as a man of direct, honest purposes, and stern, unyielding convictions. No man could hold sounder views of a speedy return to a gold basis for currency, and no man was supposed to hold them more tenaciously. One would have predicted that at least he would retire, like Achilles, to his tents, and refuse to take part in the contest which his conscience did not approve; but his beautiful Briseis having been taken from him, he submitted to the affront without protest, and valiantly entered the battle in Ohio under the leadership of Agamemnon Allen. Inflation having been adopted at Erie to help Allen in Ohio, and not because the party in Pennsylvania desired to make it an issue, there was nothing left but to watch the experiment. Republicans joined the Democratic watch in Ohio when they should have been at work, and the result is that on the record inflation is the issue, when in fact both parties fly from it as from a pestilence.

THE ISSUES THAT WILL BE PUSHED.

The Democrats will go into the canvass now to make a fight against the "Treasury Ring" and for reform. The Republicans will stand upon the record of fourteen years of administration of the State Government, the reduction of the State debt by a million dollars a year, while all State taxes on real estate have been repealed, and the excellence of Hartranft's administration. In this last matter is the greatest Republican strength. If Hartranft has not, in the manner of Tilden, made administrative reform a political slogan, he has, so far as the power of a Governor in Pennsylvania permits, given the State affairs a good reform administration. Against his personal or official character no opponent has raised a voice. The concentration of the fight is upon "Bob Mackey" and the "Treasury Ring." How much reason exists for the charges against the management of the Treasury I do not know—very likely it is not controlled by the spirit of reform. The charges and the replies I will try to state fully hereafter. It does not appear that very specific instances of corruption have been related, and certainly none have been proved. But that a widespread feeling of distrust prevails cannot be denied. It is alleged that many ballots will be cast for Hartranft and Piollet to express condemnation of inflation and the "Treasury Ring" by the same vote.

This might be a reasonable solution of the problem to independent voters if any reason could be given why Piollet should be preferred to Rawle. But in common parlance among people of the State Piollet is called inelegantly an old fraud. He has no single qualification for the office, either of experience, ability, or character. It is charged, with how much reason I do not know, that Rawle is a member of "the Ring." He does not seem like a man to engage in dishonorable work, and is in every respect the superior of his competitor. But admitting the worst that can be urged against him, there is simply a choice of evils. All that is claimed for Piollet is that he would from his associations be compelled to break up the old ring, and that he will not have the office long enough to form a new one.

THE STRENGTH OF INFLATION.

As to the special conditions in this part of the State, it is certain that inflation is very strong. The industries of Pittsburg and vicinity suffered greatly from the financial collapse of two years ago. Here they were manufacturing iron for the Northern Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and other railroads whose ends are left between two towns or in the desert, without means to go forward. This is the secret of a depression of business here. Pittsburg iron-makers think inflation would make Congress liberal and lead to expeditures for public works and railroads to demand their products. The question is whether Pittsburg shall suffer for a time while the country revives under a sound financial policy, or whether the whole business of the country shall be imperiled by inflation and great public expenditures in order to revive business in Pittsburg.

This is a wonderful city. Over it hangs perpetually the smoke of thousands of fires, covering it with a cloud that testifies to the vast aggregate of human toil and of moneyed capital concentrated in this beautiful valley. The smoke is not quite so dense, nor the blazing chimney-tops quite so frequent as three years ago; but prosperity increases slowly, and few indeed are the shops that are not busy a part of every month. It is the universal testimony of all, except the croakers, that business is reviving. Here is the basis of a permanent and magnificent prosperity, if built up to meet the real wants of the country. But if it is inflated by temporary and unnecessary expenditures on public works, it must surely suffer another collapse, tenfold worse than that from which it is now slowly recovering.

At present the cry is all for inflation, and here the Democrats cannot lose by making the money planks of their platform prominent as possible. In a short time one finds many inflationists, and finds among them many who will vote for Hartranft. It is by no means certain that Hartranft will lose more than a very small ratio of inflation votes, partly because inflationists see now that they have nothing to gain in that direction by his defeat. The shrewdest Republicans expect to carry Allegheny County for him by at least three thousand majority This, under the circumstances, would be very handsome, and similar good work throughout the State on election day would secure for Gov. Hartranft a certain majority.

ARREST OF A DUELIST.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16.—Major John N. Edwards, one of the principals in the duel which took place about a month ago in Winnebago County, Ill., was arrested here this evening under the Missouri State law for having sent a challenge. The Major gave his personal recognizance to appear in the Court of Criminal Correction on Monday and enter into bonds. The theory is that Gov. Hardin, of this State, will not recognize a requisition from Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, for Major Edwards, while the latter is under arrest for a somewhat similar offense to the one for which he has been indicted in Winnebago County. It is said Major Foster, the other principal in the duel, the seconds, and surgeons have also been indicted, but no action has yet been taken here in their case.

MURDERERS SENTENCED.

COOL, THE LITTLE VALLEY MURDERER, RECEIVES A DEATH SENTENCE.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The evidence in the case of the people against Nelson H. Cool, jointly indicted with Mrs. Emma Wimple for the murder of her husband by poisoning, last March, closed yesterday, and the case was submitted to the jury at a late hour last night. Their verdict was rendered this morning. It was murder in the first degree, and Cool was sentenced to be hanged on the 26th of next November. Judge Barker, in pronouncing sentence, said: "The annals of crime do not present a case of more determined, wicked, and atrocious conduct, and in this community it is without precedent and unparalleled." Cool manifested the utmost indifference when the verdict was rendered, and while sentence was being pronounced denied in a bold voice any guilt on his part.

Mrs. Wimple's case went over to the next Oyer and Terminer.

SENT TO AUBURN FOR LIFE.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Charles Southwick, who killed William Hare, in Cayuga County, in May last, has been convicted of manslaughter in the second degree and sentenced to Auburn Prison for life. Lansing Loucks, the negro who killed Dewitt Teneyck, in June last, was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree and sentenced to the Monroe County Penitentiary for one year.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 16.—The Davis-Gilmour murder trial was continued yesterday, the evidence for the prosecution being closed. A servant girl of Davis swore, for the defense, that some of the articles of clothing, among them a pair of corsets, already identified under oath as belonging to Miss Gilmour, were her own, but on trying them on the witness they were found to be nearly six inches too narrow for her. The trial was brought to a close to-day. The jury, after an absence of one hour and forty minutes, returned a verdict of guilty against both. The prisoners were then sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday, the 8th of December. The court, in passing sentence, held out no hope of mercy.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRIGATE HARTFORD—PROMOTIONS — NAVAL ORDERS — ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The United States frigate Hartford, which sailed from Lisbon Sept. 19, arrived at Fortress Monroe last night, all well on board.

The following promotions in the Navy have been made: Ensigns William P. Clason, Charles F. Emmerek, W. W. Irwin, and A. J. Dabny, to be Masters; Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles D. Mansfield, to be Paymaster; Assistant Paymaster Charles H. Bartlett, to be Passed Assistant Paymaster. Boatswains Jasper Coghlan and William Jones are ordered to appear before the Retiring Board. Sail-maker John Roddy is ordered to the naval station at League Island, Penn., in the place of Sailmaker T. C. Herbert, detached from that station and placed on waiting orders. The orders of Lieutenant Commander B. P. Lamberton to the Colorado have been revoked, and he has been ordered to the Boston Navy-yard. The orders of Cadet Engineer H. T. Cleaver to the Plymouth have also been revoked, and he is placed on sick leave.

Surgeon L. L. Edwards, United States Army, has been relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic and ordered to Philadelphia, and upon arrival there to report by letter to the Surgeon General.

SERENADE TO SENATOR BAYARD.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 16.—Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, was serenaded to-night at the Gorborough House. He was introduced by Mayor Manly to a large and enthusiastic crowd. He did not enter into party politics, but asked the people of North Carolina in 1876 to act upon the principle that party trickery was not politics, but that duty to the country was next to devotion to God. He wanted the men of the South united, not for Southern preponderence or Southern control, but to secure the first great principle of a happy union, the equality of the States. He urged the people of North Carolina to cultivate good will between the sections, and hoped the people of all the States would do likewise. He concluded amid great cheering. The Senator was escorted to the depot by the two military companies of the city, the route being illuminated by bonfires.

A GREATLY WRONGED YOUNG WOMAN.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 16.—Alice Noice brought an action of trover against Albert D. Brown in the Mercer County Circuit Court, to recover about $1,900, alleged to be the value of her wardrobe, which Brown took from her at Liverpool before sending her back to the United States. The case excited some interest, and the jury rendered a verdict for Miss Noice of $1,887 16. Another case is pending between these parties—a case of breach of promise of marriage and seduction. The defendant, Brown, it is alleged, induced this girl to leave her home at Princeton and go to Brazil under promise of marriage. The story is one of great wrong, and will be fully explained on the trial. The verdict today is but the beginning of the case.

A WRECK TWENTY-THREE YEARS OLD.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16.—Twenty-three years ago a schooner laden with whisky, lying in the Raisin River at Monroe, Mich., was carried into Lake Erie by ice, and sunk. For several weeks past a party of wreckers from Chicago have been searching that vicinity, and now claim to have found the schooner. The vessel is in twenty-three feet of water, and the wreckers expect to recover the cargo which is valued at $150,000 to $200,000.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES COMMISSION.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 16.—Mr. Rogerson, Receiver General of Newfoundland, has arrived here to confer with the Government respecting the fishery claims. Newfoundland is not, under the Washington Treaty, entitled to representation in the Fisheries Commission, but the interests of the Province will be watched by the Receiver General who will make any representation deemed necessary through Sir A. T. Galt.

THE BOSTON SAVINGS BANK RUN.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—The run on the Home Savings Bank continued to-day, but the depositors exhibit more confidence, as Commissioner Gatchell has examined the bank and certifies that it is perfectly safe and able to pay all depositors. Offers of assistance, if needed, have been made by several city banks.

TORNADO IN PENNSYLVANIA.

MILFORD, Penn., Oct. 16.—A terrific tornado accompanied by heavy bursts of rain, passed over this village and immediate vicinity between 6 and 7 o'clock this evening. Trees were uprooted, fences blown down, outbuildings overturned, and windows broken in. The storm lasted thirty minutes.

THE COULTER-MORRIS BOAT RACE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 16.—A five-mile single-scull race for $1,000 and the championship of America, between Evan Morris and Henry Coulter, was rowed over the Hutton course this afternoon. The race was won by Morris by one length, in 35m. 20s., which is claimed to be the best time on record. The attendance was fair, and the betting lively.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE.

RECENT TOPICS OF DISCUSSION—A NEW RAILWAY TO VERSAILLES—A NEW LEGISLATIVE HALL—THE FINANCIAL WORLD AND RUMORS FROM THE EAST—PRESS DISPATCHES AND THEIR WEIGHT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 1, 1875.

The Permanent Committee, of which I have frequently spoken in no very favorable terms, held its regular fortnightly meeting yesterday at Versailles. It was the fourth occasion it has had for demonstrating its utter inutility. As no notice had been given that an interpellation would be addressed to the Government, none of the Ministers were present when Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier called the meeting to order, and announced that the rules permitted the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting without the presence of a member of the Cabinet. That meeting having been completely insignificant and the ministers equally so, no difficulties were raised, and the *procès verbal* was adopted without discussion. Generally this is made the occasion for reverting to past debates, some member finding that the official report represented him as using a particular word, when in reality he used another, nearly synonomous, it was true, but yet it was desirable to get things as they were. Taking that as a starting point, an orator could repeat anything that had been said at the previous meeting if he so desired. No objection having been made to the meagre minutes of last week M. d'Audiffret asked if any member had any question to put to the Government. M. Toupet des Vignes had no question to put, as he had given no previous notification, nevertheless he thought that it would be to the public interest to put one some time respecting the new railway that is to unite Paris with the present capital of France, and which is to run up to the very doors of the legislative palace. There are now two lines of railway from Paris to Versailles, one on each side of the river. But in order to reach the one on the left bank of the Seine it is necessary to go to the station of Montparnasse, a very long distance, over badly-paved streets. Hence the Deputies take the line running upon the right bank, and from the St. Lazare Station, rue du Havre, five minutes' walk from the New Opera. But this line takes a very round about course, winding about the height crowned by Mont Valerien, and making nearly double the actual distance to Versailles. This takes time. True, there is an express, called the "Deputies' train," which runs out in thirty-five minutes, but the station in Versailles is so far from the palace that it takes a good quarter of an hour to walk the distance comfortably, and half the time to make it in a cab. There are other inconveniences that are daily experienced, but which amount to little on paper. For example, several lines run from the Saint Lazare station, and there is always a crowd. Taken in the aggregate, these crowds are lamentably ignorant respecting the sacred character of the representatives of the people, who are not personally known to one man in a thousand, and hence the Deputies have their *amour propre* wounded nearly every day by being obliged to wait their turns at the gates like the common run of mortals. It is all very well to laugh at this count in the indictment against the present system, but I fancy it has had as much weight as the rest. And I am not disposed to blame the Deputies in this matter, for it is a good principle to accord the representatives of the people as many privileges as we consistently can in these days of social equality, for the purpose of raising the character of the office, the dignity and self-respect of the legislator.

A NEW LEGISLATIVE HALL.

No sooner was it resolved to maintain the capital at Versailles than it was also resolved to provide a new legislative hall, the theatre in the old palace of Louis XIV. offering some serious disadvantages. It is a beautifull hall, tastefully and richly decorated, but scarcely as commodious or as well ventilated as could be desired. There was no difficulty in obtaining an appropriation for the construction of a new hall. The union of this hall with some central point in Paris by a direct line of railway followed, as a matter of course. The charter difficulty is overcome in France, in the case of parallel lines of railway, by bestowing the concession upon the great company that holds the charter for that section. The Western Railway Company, therefore, will have this charter, and will get a very large subvention with it, enough to guarantee the company from all loss until the road begins to pay its own way. As the new Chamber was approaching completion, M. Toupet des Vignes thought that it would not be a bad plan to push up the Government a little about this special line of railway, and he thought that a "provisional" line should be begun at once. Duc d'Audifret said that M. Joly, the architect of the Chamber, had proposed a plan for uniting the two lines now existing, and if this were adopted the work could be done in five weeks. By running a line directly from the Saint Lazare station across the Seine to strike the line on the left bank somewhere above Meudon, the long détour by Mont Valerien would be avoided and the distance could be made in twenty minutes. Another plan was to run a special line directly from Paris to the door of the Chamber, a distance of some twelve kilometres, but this would take more time. No decision had yet been made between these two plans, but the remarks just made upon the subject would be transmitted to the Government. This, of course, is regarded as a hint to hurry the work forward as rapidly as possible.

FINANCE AND RUMORS.

The Marquis de Plœue, Director of the Bank of France, had had some idea of questioning the Government regarding the perturbation caused in business circles by the false news sent out every day respecting the war in the Orient. It will be observed that the Marquis does not question the Government, but states that he had thought of so doing, and then proceeds exactly as if he did. As no notification had been given of such an interpellation, no Minister was present to answer it, so there could no interpellation; but M. De Plœue has something to say, and takes occasion to put his words on record, knowing that the entire press will publish the reports of this meeting. That is one of the vices of this institution, but in the present case no objections can be made. But it is a different thing when a Radical politician makes use of the privilege to get something into the *Journal Officiel*, and the press of all parties, which would not be published if it came in any other way. M. De Plœue went on to say that there was a regular agency for this purpose, which manufactured news at its own good will and pleasure, always more or less false and harmful, and with the object of financial speculation. It was very important, he thought, that the attention of the Government should be called to this matter, and somewhere in the laws of the country there ought to be found the means for punishing the men who willfully and persistently told lies by telegraph. M. Scherer wished to observe, and he addressed his remarks chiefly to the Marquis, that the shop in which the false news in question is fabricated is situated in the City of Constantinople. Another exists at Belgrade. According as our dispatches come from one shop or the other they are favorable to the Turks or to the Herzegovinians. For his part he did not see any remedy for the matter. M. Dé Plœuc did not believe that the dispatches we receive every day were sent by either of the belligerents, but by the belligerents of the Paris Bourse—that is to say, by the speculators and stock-brokers. Unless he was mistaken, M. Scherer's objections did not apply. The latter said that these dispatches came from Constantinople and Belgrade in fact, and he should like to know how the Government could refuse to transmit them by telegraph. M. Scherer is the chief editor of *Le Temps*, and hence defended the dispatches given in his journal. He maintained that they were genuine, and came actually from Constantinople or Belgrade, while the Marquis, who, as director of the bank, has been hurt by them in his speculations, thought that they were made up in Paris for the purpose of influencing the Bourse. M. Arago wanted to know how the truth or falsity of the dispatches could be determined even though these dispatches were made up at the Bourse. All that could be done about the matter was to transmit these observations to the Government, and that would be done. Ernest Picard then got in his word. "We do not address a single question to the Government," he said, "but it is not because there is no reason for putting some. We demand, therefore, that the Government shall give us, at least, due credit for our abstention." This also will be transmitted to the Government, and I am sure that M. Buffet will give M. Picard all the credit to which he is entitled for not making all the scandalous and useless scenes that it was clearly in his power to make. The real intention of the orator will be evident to everyone here who knows how to read between the lines. M. Picard simply desired to say to the Premier, "We have let you off for this time, but don't do it again." After the adjournment the members of the committee paid a visit to the new Hall of Deputies, as proposed last week. The visit would have been made there but for the suggestion of a member, who frankly declared that he did not care to risk having a ladder fall upon his head, or run the risk of coming down astride a beam with his two legs protruding through the plastering of the room below. By giving due notice of the visit the architect could take the proper precaution.

A PANORAMA OF THE SIEGE.

The great panorama of the "Siege of Paris" has at length started for the United States, and the gigantic picture is at this moment upon the sea. The enterprise is one that deserves mention, for the difficulties in the way of its construction were very great. Some idea of its value may be formed from the fact that it is a great deal larger than the panorama in the Champs Elysées, for which $50,000 in gold were offered. The sum was refused and the present picture begun. Some thirty artists had been at work for some time upon the canvas, and the building in which the work was being done was destroyed by a hurricane, the proprietors losing some $10,000 in a moment. Mr. Loonen, a large brush manufacturer of Paris, immediately supplied the necessary funds for beginning again, and the artists once more began upon their task. A farewell dinner was given the other day to these artists, at which Dr. Kœcker returned thanks to them in a neat French speech, and the next day the huge canvas was sent down to Havre upon railway trucks especially prepared for its transportation. At Havre it attracted a great deal of attention, and an enormous crowd gathered upon the docks to see it hoisted upon the decks of La France. It took two steam derricks and twenty men some two hours to get it on board, but when it was safely stored the excited crowd upon the quays broke out in applause, and gave three rounds of cheers to the Americans. Dr. Kœcker, who since the accomplishment of his mission has been trying to help on the Philadelphia Exposition by convincing the large French manufacturers that they will meet with a splendid reception, and assuring them respecting the status of their goods, leaves Paris to-day for America. I need scarcely state again that the French Government and French people have taken an exceptional interest in the success of this great panorama.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

An incident has just occurred here which shows that, however beautiful may be the theory of religious toleration guaranteed by a concordat with Rome, and consecrated by the laws of a State, a great deal depends upon the good-will of administrative officers. A local functionary has not the power to eliminate the principle of religious liberty from the laws he is called upon to execute, but he has the power of giving a great deal of annoyance to those who differ from him in their interpretations of the principle. There are degrees in persecution as in nearly everything else. A few days ago M. Lacheret, a Pastor of the Reformed Protestant Church, went to preach in the little village of Saint Aubin, near Avesnes. As there was no Protestant chapel in that village, the ceremony took place in a private house. The Mayor was duly notified, and it was the Garde Champêtre who carried the letters of invitation to attend the service. About sixty persons were present, and at the close of his sermon M. Lacheret distributed some religious tracts among them. This caused a great scandal in Saint Aubin. On the following Sunday the Catholic Curé fulminated against the Pastor from his pulpit, and the next day informed the authorities that a "public reunion" had been held in defiance of the law. *La justice informe* and finds that three or four persons were present who had not received special invitations to be present. Moreover, during the sermon the windows had been left open so that persons passing could hear. It was referred to the Procureur General of Lille, who decided that there were grounds for a suit at law. M. Lacheret was duly indicted and summoned to appear to meet the charges preferred against him. In his plea for the Pastor M. Desmarest recalled the declarations made in the Assembly by M. Bandoux, Under Secretary for the Department of Justice, in reply to the questions of two Protestant Deputies. He said that, provided religious meetings did not degenerate into political manifestations, there was no contravention of the law, or of articles 290 and 292 of the penal code. It was again shown here that the fine sayings of a Minister trying to get a law through the Chamber have very little weight with the Judges who have the precise text before them. For preaching to three persons who had not received special invitations, particularly for preaching with open windows so that persons outside might hear, the Pastor Lacheret was condemned to pay a fine of twenty-five francs, with costs. Nor was this all, for the fact of giving away religious tracts without having an express permission to do so was a violation of the law upon colporterage, and upon this count the Pastor was condemned in an equal sum. Supposing that the rôles could be reversed, and that it had been the Curé who preached in a private house and gave away some Catholic tracts, does any one think for a moment that he would have been summoned to the bar of justice to purge himself of the misdemeanor!

A POLITICIAN IN TROUBLE.

AN EX-MEMBER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 16.—The legal, social, and political circles of Berkshire County have been a good deal stirred up to-day by the arrest of one of the leading lawyers of the county, Thomas M. Judd, of Lee, for forging the name of Elizur Smith on the back of a $1,000 note, which he got discounted at the Mahaive Bank of Great Barrington a short time since.

Judd, who is an active man of about thirty, has won a good deal of notoriety during the past three or four years by his activity on the Republican side of politics in this State, but more especially by his persistent pushing, both as a lobbyist and as a member of the Legislature, of the Lee and New-Haven Railroad job. He is also on the Republican State Central Committee. Since his arrest it has come out that he is a good deal snarled up financially. He has a note for over $800 in a Pittsfield bank, given to secure Senator L. J. Orcutt, of Cummington, for money loaned Judd when they were in the Legislature together, and supposed to be indorsed by Judd's father. It has also come to light that State Detective John Crosby, Jr., of Pittsfield, loses $200 through a check which Judd obtained on false pretenses, and that other Pittsfield men are out less sums through other eccentricities of the Lee lawyer.

Judd has had for some time a reputation for sharpness, but it has not been supposed heretofore that he was absolutely dishonest. He was arrested at the instance of the Mahaive Bank officials, and was taken to Great Barrington for examination. It is understood, however, that his father, who is well to do, has come to his assistance, and that a compromise will be effected with the swindled parties whereby all legal proceedings will be dropped.

ACCIDENTS AND DISASTERS.

KILLED BY FALLING DOWN STAIRS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 16.—John Craig, a Canadian, aged forty years, died this morning from the effects of a fall down stairs at his boarding-house last evening. The Coroner will investigate the case. Craig has no relatives here, but a letter addressed to him is postmarked Portsmouth, Ontario.

BRITISH BARK ASHORE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 16.—The British bark M. Wood, Wilmot, sixteen days from Sydney, Cape Breton, went ashore on Pumpkin Hill Shoals last evening. This morning a tug got her off and brought her to the city. She leaks badly, and the water is up to her decks.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 16.—Gideon Ferris, a wealthy resident of Greenwich, was killed at Stamford last evening by the 7 o'clock train from New-York.

FATAL FALL FROM A BUILDING.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 16.—This morning Patrick Burns, a laborer, fell a distance of thirty-six feet from a new building, and was fatally injured.

THE DANGER OF WALKING ON THE TRACK.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—Frank Kenniston, seventy years of age, while walking on the track of the Northern Railroad, near Franklin, Vt., this afternoon, was struck by a train and fatally injured.

FOUND DROWNED.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 16.—Gilbert Butler, an old and respected citizen, aged seventy-eight years, was found drowned in the canal this afternoon. The deceased was a vigorous and active man, and was out in the morning attending to his business as a contractor. His sudden death is enveloped in mystery.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—1 A. M.—The Atlantic storm is now central in Massachusetts, with cloudy weather and rain over New-England; higher pressure, cooler, cloudy weather, and north-west to south-west winds prevail over the lower lakes and the Middle States; stationary or higher barometer, north-west winds, and clear, cool weather from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts; falling barometer, south-west winds, and warmer, partly cloudy weather from Missouri to Minnesota. The rivers have fallen at Nashville, Pittsburg, Confluence, and New-Geneva, and the Ohio has risen at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Eastern and Middle States, rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds, cloudy, cold weather, and rain, clearing in the latter in the forenoon.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee, high but slowly falling barometer, north-west to south-west winds, cool, clear, or partly cloudy weather, followed by south-east winds and warmer weather in the South-west.

For the lakes, the Ohio, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, low pressure, south-west to north-west winds, slowly rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain.

Cautionary signals continue at stations on Lakes Superior and Michigan, and on the Atlantic coast from Sandy Hook to Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	45°	55°	3:30 P. M.	65°	59°
6 A. M.	44°	56°	6 P. M.	60°	53°
9 A. M.	47°	56°	9 P. M.	58°	47°
12 M.	57°	59°	12 M.	50°	42°

Average temperature yesterday........53 3/8°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........53 1/4°

LARGE SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 16.—A correspondent, referring to the sales of pure bloods in the Blue Grass region, states that never before in the history of short-horn cattle has there been so large a crowd and so interesting a sale as the grand one at Vinewood. North, South, East, and West were represented in full force, while Great Britain was not wanting in spirited bidders, as the result attests. Forty-four native cows and heifers brought $58,210, and twenty imported ones $51,225, a total for cows of $109,435. Four native bulls sold for $1,715, and five imported ones for $12,300; a total for bulls of $14,015. The total for seventy-three animals was $123,450. With the exception of the New-York Mills sale, this is considered the greatest ever made on our continent, and places Mr. Groom at once in the topmost rank of short-horn breeders, whether English or American.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16.—United States District Attorney Dyer entered suit to-day against the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to recover $60,000, alleged to be due as unpaid revenue tax on the net earnings of the road from January, 1868, to January, 1872.

FROSTS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16.—There was frost on the Jackson Railroad last night, within fifty miles of this city. The weather is quite cool, and fires have been started in stoves in many of the public buildings.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

DON CARLOS DISMISSES GENS. DORREGARAY, MENDIRI, VELASCO, AND MOGROVEJO—A DEMAND FOR THE RELEASE OF THE BISHOP OF SEO DE URGEL.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—It is officially announced that Don Carlos has dismissed from his service Gens. Dorregaray, Mendiri, Velasco and Mogrovejo.

The *Imparcial* says that Cardinal Simeoni, the Papal Nuncio, has demanded that the Bishop of Seo de Urgel, against whom criminal charges are pending, shall be allowed to come to Madrid on parole.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A NOVEL WAR VESSEL LAUNCHED.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Boadicea was successfully launched at the Portsmouth dock-yard to-day. She is a vessel of a comparatively novel type, being a sixteen-gun screw corvette, constructed of iron, but cased with wood.

GERMANY.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO ACCOMPANY THE EMPEROR TO ITALY—RESIGNATION OF THE BAVARIAN MINISTRY — THE POPE INTERCEDES FOR CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—Secretary of State Von Bulow will accompany the Emperor William to Italy in place of Prince Bismarck.

MUNICH, Oct. 16.—The Bavarian Ministry have resigned.

ROME, Oct. 16.—It is asserted that in consequence of the Pope's intercession, the Emperor William of Germany has remitted one year of Cardinal Ledochowski's term of imprisonment for resisting the Prussian Ecclesiastical laws, and that a full pardon will probably follow.

BISMARCK SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATISM.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The complaint from which Prince Bismarck is suffering is rheumatism.

TURKEY.

THE TURKS INVESTING THE LAST REFUGE OF THE INSURGENTS—THE TURKISH DEBT.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The *Standard* this morning publishes a special telegram announcing that the Turks now hold the district of Zubei, the last refuge of the insurgents.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening publishes a special telegram from Berlin stating that negotiations with the great powers are in progress for the purpose of demanding from Turkey a guarantee for the payment in full of the interest debt after five years.

ITALY.

THE PRINCE OF WALES EMBARKS FROM BRINDISI.

BRINDISI, Oct. 16.—The Prince of Wales embarked at this port to-day on his visit to India.

BRAZIL.

THE EMPEROR MADE A GRANDFATHER.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 16.—The Countess of Eu, the eldest daughter of the Emperor, has been delivered of a son.

CUBA.

SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING—THE EPIZOOTIC PREVAILING.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—Four steamers have arrived here recently with reinforcements for the Spanish Army. The Government is drafting horses to mount the recruits. The epizootic in a mild form is prevalent.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

PEACE IN PANAMA—A LARGE SALE OF GUANO—MASSACRE OF RUBBER GATHERERS BY INDIANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—The following was received by the steam-ship Chillian, from Aspinwall Oct. 9:

Political matters in Panama are tranquil, and have been unchanged since the installation of the new President on the 1st inst. There is no later news from the Atlantic States or the interior of the Republic.

The Peruvian Government Commissioners have arranged a contract in Paris for the sale of 2,000,000 tons of guano. No particulars are yet published. Financial matters have improved in consequence of a loan from the banks. Government paper has risen in value, and an easier feeling in business and financial circles prevails.

The Indians surprised and attacked caoutchouc gatherers on the Chuquaque, in Darien, killing over fifty and dispersing the entire camp, some 500. This is a death-blow to the rubber gathering in Darien, and cuts off the Isthmus supply to the market. Panama will suffer heavily.

THE PACIFIC COAST INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says the Umatilla Indians have driven off the workmen on the Nevada and Northern Telegraph extension, threatening to kill them if they continue the work. From San Diego the report comes that the Temcenla Indians are peaceably disposed, and will send delegates to San Diego in a few days with a petition asking the Government to allow them lands in some part of the country where they can live peaceably and undisturbed by white men. They prefer their former lands at Palo Alegario. Their chief is now at Los Angeles with a similar petition. They laugh at the idea of fighting. All they ask is land enough to live on in obedience to the laws.

A dispatch from Los Angeles reports an interview with Olegario, Chief of the Pala or Temcula Indians, recently reported in revolt in San Diego County. He seems to be a man of intelligence, as are others of his tribe, with whom he says he has occupied for centuries the lands from which they were recently ejected. They have been converted to Christianity, and have been peaceable tillers of the soil for generations. They have been dispossessed by the Sheriff on a claim of the holder of a United States patent, forced to leave their houses, crops, and fenced fields, and become homeless vagabonds, without the means of a livelihood. Their women and children are now in a starving condition, and they have come to see if the Government cannot help them. They have never received any blankets or annuities, but have lived by their own labor. They have no intention of revolting, but the white men of San Diego County have given out that impression to prevent the public from sympathizing with them while being robbed of their homes.

THE PIMLICO RACES.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 16.—The annual Fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club commences on Tuesday, and continues four days. McDaniel's, McGrath's, Bowie's, Sanford's, Lorillard's, Belmont's, Chamberlin's, Grinstead's, Clabaugh's, Doswell Cammack's, and other well-known stables are represented by a number of their best horses. The events are: For the first day, the famous Dixie Stakes, for which there are seventy-three nominations; the second day, the trial steeple-chase; the third day, the Bowie Stakes, four-mile heats, and the fourth day, a grand steeple-chase and the Breckinridge Stakes.

THE C. & M. COX FAILURE.

At a meeting of the creditors of C. & M. Cox, of Boston, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, yesterday, the assets of the firm were shown to be $105,425, and the liabilities $225,568. The firm offered forty cents on the dollar, which offer was held in abeyance

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

SCENES AT THE REOPENING.

A DAY OF GREAT ENTHUSIASM—COIN AGAIN ABUNDANT—EVERYBODY PLEASED—DIVIDENDS IN EXCESS OF ASSESSMENTS—A WORD TO EASTERN CAPITALISTS—THE BANK DIRECTORS AND MR. RALSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1875.

Does anybody around here owe you anything? If so, send in your little account. We are walking around on the ends of our toes with a pile of gold coin on our shoulders, just "spilin'" for a chance to have somebody doubt our ability to pay our debts. We have not seen much coin for the past month; it mysteriously disappeared from circulation—went out of existence apparently, at any rate, out of sight—and the cry went up that there was none. I began to think so myself; but, presto! what a change. Not in years have mine eyes been blessed and gladdened with the sight of so much hard yellow dollars as came forth yesterday from deep pockets, old shot-bags, old stockings, secret drawers, &c. Every man I met had a bag of twenty-dollar pieces and a smiling face.

It was officially announced several days ago that the Bank of California would open its doors for business on the 2d, (yesterday;) but some were skeptical. Long before the hour of opening, the streets in the vicinity of the bank were choked up with people, and as one looked down the street a perfect sea of heads met the view. There were hundreds of our best people—merchants and friends of the bank—also hundreds who never had a dollar in it, and probably never will. There was but one feeling—an exultant one; for the true California bummer is enthusiastic, and feels called upon to support morally, if not financially, anything that is Californian. He will shout and cheer the loudest, and enter into the spirit of the thing with all the zeal and earnestness of the millionaire—like the amateur fellow that played *Othello*, and blacked himself all over in the enthusiasm and seriousness of the business. I think I have never seen any demonstration so peculiarly Californian as the general and individual pride manifested in this event and thorough devotion to a cause that seemed to this community a challenge, as it were, a test of our spirit to will and to do—to show the world at large that California credit being at stake they were bound to support it. It was delightful to see so much of the old spirit still remaining in the community, diluted as it has been by new elements, new people, and new rules of business. It carried one back to that period when we burned up the city, and hung a few gentlemen for amusement while waiting for the ashes to get cool enough to begin to build up again; when people left bags of gold dust secured by tying up the front of the tent with a string, went off and stayed away all day and night. I saw in the crowd about the bank men of 1849 and 1850, shouting themselves hoarse, and when the massive doors of the bank swung open, and the fact was tangible that the Bank of California had again resumed business, threw themselves into each other's arms, and while tears streamed down their faces, and their feelings were too great for utterance, they could only make motions toward the bank, the signs being, I am sorry to say, quite often mistaken for a signal to adjourn to a famous saloon adjacent. A terrible thirst seized upon the crowd. One old '49 bummer close by me, whom I had known for years, still adhering to the traditional red shirt, and trousers stuffed in top of boots, who I know has not had a dollar for five years, was shouting, "Didn't I tell you so? Didn't I refuse to sell out my deposits for ninety cents on the dollar? Whoray!" Seeing me he attempted to embrace me. I evaded the demonstration, for Uncle Jack was redolent of pipe and bad whisky, but he was bound to embrace somebody, and lit upon a Chinaman; but it was all the same to *him*. John did not seem to enter into the spirit of the thing, and pushing Uncle Jack away, aired his American, exclaiming, "Xo shabee, no shabee; go way—dam."

The Bank of California is the pet institution of this coast, and from this time out, every man, woman, and child will feel their pride at stake to sustain it, through anything that may come. Its misfortunes have brought it to their tender care and notice. When it stood as the grand financial pillar, requiring no assistance, no friends, it was simply quoted and considered as one of the pillars of the State; but the moment a wail and cry for help went up, it called forth all the latent affection and sympathy of the people from one end of the State to the other. Mr. Sharon, D. O. Mills, and other gentlemen of the syndicate are, of course, entitled to the credit of its resuscitation, but now that they have put it upon its feet again, the people will support it and sustain it.

The spirit of general concession governing the policy pursued by the managers of the bank has made it many warm friends. They have shown a disposition to foster rather than crush—have extended to the utmost limit accommodation in calling in the indebtedness to the bank—have given time and extended payments; in fact, have shown not only a proper appreciation of the situation, but by their personal kindness and gentlemanly manner throughout the whole matter, have made strong friends not only for the bank, but personally. Many a man when summoned before them in settlement of his account has gone with gloomy feelings and forebodings, only to return from the interview jubilant and fairly overcome with the kindness and consideration shown him; many a man who might, perhaps, have evaded payment, or have compromised for a percentage, came away from the bank with a firm resolve to pay every dollar.

It would have produced untold distress had severe measures been adopted, to say nothing of the bitterness of feeling. This the gentlemen could, of course, comprehend, and that it would be inconsistent to have forced their debtors at the very time they were asking for extensions and concessions themselves. Still, there is a way of doing things, and the Directors seem to have hit upon the happy plan. The bank never had so many friends; never was, perhaps, financially so strong as to-day. A call for more help would be the signal for such a pouring in of gold as was never seen. A stranger looking on would get a pretty good idea of the feeling prevailing yesterday when the bank opened—to see men staggering under big bags of coin, and throwing them down on the receiving teller's counter with a crash, and as the teller piles it up and counts it, the individual would take off his hat, and wiping the perspiration from his brow, look around, and plainly express by his looks, "There! that's what I think of the bank; that's the kind of a man *I* am." They did pile it in right merrily, and that's why I say there is a good lot of coin lying around here yet. I was afraid that the seventeen per cent. you have been offering for it had bled us of our circulating medium pretty thoroughly, but it seems we have a little left yet. It has been accumulating for the past month too. The mines have kept on turning out good results. Consolidated Virginia has added $1,506,000 to the general circulation. Speaking of that, I think we begin to see daylight at last, and that happy time has come when dividends are in excess of assessments. And when you take into consideration that the very air is full of little mines, very myths, with nothing tangible about them except regular assessments, levied for the support of bogus "development," for which read salaries of officers—that the dividends should exceed assessments in the aggregate by several millions bespeaks a healthy outlook. On the whole, our mines are pretty good institutions. Give me the honest miner in preference to the insufferable granger, who, conceiving the idea that the whole world is looking to him to save the country, forthwith quits work, puts on his best clothes, and takes to whittling and politics instead of attending to his business. I see some Eastern paper calls upon capitalists to rush in and grab our mines, saying now is the time for Eastern capital to secure them. "Smarty, from Mud Springs." Let the Eastern capital come along. We can sell them mines till the cows return, if that's what is wanting, at any price from $10,000,000 to $1 50 per dozen; anything to be accommodating. We don't want them all. On the contrary, there are a good many that we don't want, and they probably won't want them either after a brief experience. My advice to "Eastern capitalists" is to sit right down on their greenbacks and not buy our mines nor our mining stocks, for when they do they expect to be guaranteed a dividend immediately, and if they don't get it they whine and call us hard names. We don't want their custom.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK.

I cannot close my letter without referring, as a matter of simple justice, to some of the gentlemen composing the Directors of the Bank of California, who have been severely censured by the public for their hasty action in requesting Mr. Ralston to resign the Presidency, and to which is directly attributed his death. I have taken some pains to get at all the circumstances of that matter, and the facts are simply these: that among the Directors were several warm personal friends of Mr. Ralston who opposed such action until the painful fact was forced upon them that, as a simple business proposition, it would be better to pass a resolution to ask him to resign. There was no alternative, apparently; even his strongest friends in the board conceiving it to be called for by the evidences, not of criminality, as is adduced, but simply from dissatisfaction at his general management. There was no bitterness in it, no personal animosity, no reproaches. It so happened that Mr. D. O. Mills was designated to communicate the resolution. This he did in a kind, gentlemanly manner, with great pain and reluctance. Of course, it is not to be supposed that one of those gentlemen had the most remote idea that it would result so lamentably. There was not a man among them that would have raised his hand to do Mr. Ralston an injury—not a man of them that did not regret from the bottom of his heart the necessity of such action. That they should be held responsible before the world for the accident that deprived Mr. Ralston of life is hardly fair or just. I know that there is a bitter feeling among many of Mr. Ralston's friends against the Directors for their so-called hasty action, and especially Mr. D. O. Mills.

This is an injustice to Mr. Mills that the public here begin to make tardy reparation for. It is also charged that he wanted to regain the position of President of the bank that he had resigned. This is simply absurd: Mr. Mills could hardly yearn for the Presidency of a fallen bank or voluntarily shoulder the load devolving upon him or the labor and responsibility of resuscitation. The real truth is that Mr. Mills is a man of millions who showed the good sense to retire from active business and take care of his property and enjoy the fruits of his labor, and only now, when the circumstances seemed to demand it, has he taken upon himself the immense labor of resuscitating this bank for very greatly to him and his conservative sound policy, strong good sense and judgment, is the public indebted for the event of yesterday, the opening of its doors.

No man in California perhaps has a better claim to guard, protect, and cherish the memory of Mr. Ralston than your correspondent—not one who would sooner proclaim any injustice done to it, and brand the man as a coward and poltroon who assailed it; but a strict sense of justice also demands that the men who have done so much to vindicate by their time, their labor, and their money the memory of the founder of the bank should have due credit for their efforts. See Mr. Sharon's speech of last evening, and say if that fails to verify my assertions that all these men were friends, not enemies, of Mr. Ralston. The talk about conspiracy in the directory against him is sheer wild romance and nonsense, with not one word of truth in it. That there may have been a ring outside who, for some fancied grievances, had conspired against Mr. Ralston I do not doubt; in fact I have strong reasons for believing it to have been the case, but it was altogether outside of the Bank of California. I am merely asserting what time will prove to be true in regard to the action and spirit of the Board of Directors of the bank, and the motives under which their whole action has been shaped. They have performed a great labor—done a great work, and certainly not only deserve justice, but the gratitude of the community. They have saved us from great financial troubles, confusion, and loss. Give them the credit that is their due. To the many inquiries concerning the condition in which Mr. Ralston's family will be left, I can only say that, as yet, they are certain of only the amount of policies on his life, amounting to about $70,000, which, to the credit of the insurance companies be it said, they have promptly paid. Should the promised prosperity of the bank enable it to take time to realize on the estate, there is no doubt that the proceeds will fully reimburse the bank, as much of the property is valuable, and increasing in value every day. Should nothing be left, however, over and above for the family, the $70,000 will be ample for their simple habits and retired, quiet, mode of life.

And, now that we are all happy again—once more upon our pins, and ready to drive along—we will not have much more talk about the Bank of California and our financial troubles. You must be getting a little tired of it by this time. In my next I will give you a chapter on the Palace Hotel, and how that institution works under the management of mine host Warren Leland.

PODGERS.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

There was frost in Louisiana, Friday night, as far south as Pascagoula, and yellow fever there is reported dying out.

Eliphalet Jones, a Boston boarding-house keeper, committed suicide on Friday night. Financial embarrassment was the cause.

William Peters, a lunatic in the Toronto jail, waiting to be transferred to the asylum, hanged himself to the bars of his cell on Friday.

The action of the United States Government in reducing the drawback on all refined sugars exported half a cent per pound has strengthened the St. John (New-Brunswick) market, and an advance of a quarter to half a cent per pound has taken place.

The scarcophagus being prepared for the interment of Guibord's remains at Montreal will be completed in a few days. It is not yet definitely known when the burial will take place.

No further developments have been made in the Streeter murder case at Barre, Vt. Asa wagoon, Jr., has been arrested. Like his father, he denies any knowledge of the murder.

The trial of the third indictment against Charles McIlrath, late Minnesota State Auditor, was concluded yesterday morning by the discharge of the jury, they being unable to agree. No convictions have yet been obtained. All the cases now go over to the next term of the Common Pleas Court. These indictments do not charge McIlrath with unlawfully appropriating to his own use money received from school lands, but simply with technical violation of the law in [illegible] of the trust.

ITALIAN TOPICS.

SOMETHING ABOUT ROME.

THE FUTURE OF THE CAPITAL—ITALIAN RAILWAYS—HIGH COST OF TRAVELING—THE CRESCENT AND THE CROSS—THE CLERICALS AND THE TURKISH REVOLUTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1875.

Coming back to Rome after two or three months passed in middle Italy, I find the languor of the Summer solstice still resting upon the population. The sun has passed the equinox, but at midday the heat is still sensibly felt, and the broad, bright sky is showering down golden rays, making the grapes laugh as the last ripeness is put into their rinds. The abundance of this year's vintage is the theme of every mouth; but the complaint is made that the people will not get the full benefit of God's bounty, as the Government, whether of city or State, is ready to lay on new taxes. Rome still offers a fit subject for criticism, and coming back here the fact is as apparent as ever that it is only in too many respects much behind other cities in what constitutes modern civilization. Clericals and other Romans who have never in their lives been much beyond the walls built in the time of Tiberus ask with great simplicity if Rome is not the first city in the world. They see annually tens of thousands flock here from all parts, studying their books and prying into every corner, and the idea gets into many a thoughtless noddle that the visitors are searching out perfections which are to be carried away. They do not know the fact that the lesson learned here from the Papal Rome of the present, not less than the pagan Rome of the past, is one for warning and not for imitation.

It would be a work of a quarter of a century, constant labor, to make Rome what, by a judicious application of energies, Florence has become in the past ten years. The priests do not love civilization, as it is understood by us, and they will fight against it to the utmost extremity. Nothing is allowed to be taught, or put in practice, except what is set down in their books; and you will soon have proof of it in Anglo-Saxon America, if you do not look out sharp—as these countries and the Spanish Portuguese States of the New World have been and still offer the sad example. As for the heat and health of Rome, and people coming back here for the season, the first of October is the turning point, or moment for the beginning of movement. The heat, as indicated by the glass, is no greater here than in other northern or southern cities. It is not so much in the degree as in the quality of the heat which makes Rome disagreeable in the Summer. In August and part of September the atmosphere presses upon you like a weight, but as to its excessive unhealthfulness there is a good deal of exaggeration. It is the fashion to romance about everything Italian, and the mind of most people is made up to have things shown, as they have before been presented, in the light of fiction.

I have spoken once or twice of the considerably increased movement of Italians over their own country since the railroads were made, and the good effect it has had of making them better known to each other. Much more good of the same kind might be done if it were possible to cheapen a good deal the price of passage over the roads. But the roads do not pay well, and the Government is constantly squeezing out a little more from the returns of the various companies. It costs now about nine dollars to go from Rome to Florence in the first class, and on all the other routes the price is in proportion. To be sure, there is the choice of the second and third classes, if one has a fancy for them or is straitened for means, with the risk of the stinks and discomforts of the imperfectly washed multitude. In these little journeys across Tuscany, one has glimpses of the condition of the peasant population, and of what their labor has done to make a garden of a territory which by nature is hardly the most fertile portion of Italy. The patient toil of a frugal class of small farmers, who do not own the land, but receive half its produce and their own living, has brought about the results we witness. The habits of life are simple to the last degree, and every resource is husbanded to add to the very slowly but steadily accumulating store.

It is interesting to observe how much enjoyment this people can find with a small sum. If the Americans had their money cut up into as minute pieces as the money of the French or the Italians, they might learn to practice as close economies. As the habit at present is, what is husbanded in one country, in the other is thrown away. A French centime, by an American, is considered a coin of value so trivial as not to be worth carrying in the pocket. But the centime is the symbol of French thrift and Italian and Swiss economy. If we are to be saved from one of the principal corruptors of nations, we must rid ourselves of the habit of extravagance.

The revolution in the Turkish Provinces, which has brought down to a low level the financial credit of that country, has been the cause of considerable anxiety among the members of the clerical party at Rome. One would think that the Papacy would be glad to see the Mussulman power go to pieces, flat completely out, and disappear from the European system. Those who stone "Christian dogs," as they call us, have no great claim upon the sympathies of the religion professed by two or three hundred millions of Protestants and Roman Catholics, and those more intimately interested, the fifty millions—more or less—of the Greek Church. But sympathy for the Mohammedan cause has been shown by the clerical party here in a peculiar way. When the Italian Government took possession of Rome, the Papal debt was assumed by the new authority, and holders found themselves receiving interest at the rate of five per cent. as creditors of the common fund. The shares, of the par value of 100, stood at that time at about 60. A great many, if not most, of the Vatican people, regarded the public debt of Italy as a profane and sacrilegious investment, and they continue to be of the same opinion, notwithstanding thousands of monks and nuns are receiving pensions from the Government. To satisfy their consciences, and wipe their hands of the uncleanliness of the lucre of the consols of their own Catholic country, large numbers of the priests' party sold out at sixty and bought into the Turkish funds, then standing at fifty-six on the market. There was a small apparent gain, as the interest paid was the same, although the Sultan was obliged to borrow a large part of the money to pay it. But a great change has come in the interval, and the past three months have given a violent shock to former confidence. The Italian funds now stand at seventy-six, and the Turkish have fallen to thirty-five, with the prospect of going still lower. Some of the sharpest of the clericals have hurried to sell out, but not without the loss of a considerable part of their investment. It is an example of the short-sightedness of worldly wisdom and of Papal infallibility, and has given opportunity to the Government journals to have their laugh at their opponents.

My clerical "friends and brothers" now and then congratulate me upon the great gift, as they consider it, of the Pope to the United States, of a red-hatted Cardinal. How we shall be any better off for such a gift it would be difficult for them to show. They do not know the institutions under which we are brought up, and they are too apt to believe that we are children like themselves, pleased with red stockings and the tinsel of the princes and high priests of the Church, who do what they can to destroy what is spiritual in religion by their vain display of silk robes, glittering equipages, and luxurious establishments.

Considerable numbers of French pilgrim-priests are strolling about here, trying to get the benefit of the indulgence held out by the Pope in this year of jubilee. These priests, for the most part, look clean and respectable, and do not affect the virtue of Fra Labrée, who is to be beatified by the Pope as soon as the money is raised, because he went dirty all his life and took delight in having his person covered with vermin, thinking thus to give pleasure to his Creator. It costs a handsome sum to be canonized, or to be beatified, and I have seen for several years in the Minerva Church contribution boxes, with the inscription over them inviting the public to give to meet the expenses of the thousands of candles, and other showy finery connected with the ceremony of the beatification of Fra Labrée.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE MISSISSIPPI DIFFICULTIES—A CHANGE IN THE FAST MAIL SCHEME—THE BRIDGEPORT POSTMASTERSHIP—CHARITABLE AND HUMANE ORGANIZATIONS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Ex-Senator Pease had a long interview to-day with the President on the subject of Mississippi, including the causes of the difficulties, the present condition of affairs, and the remedies. The President talked freely, and said that he was much gratified that the two political parties had effected an amicable adjustment, by which a fair election would be held and peace maintained in the State. Efforts have heretofore been made by Senator Bruce and friends for the removal of four Federal officers in Mississippi, but Mr. Pease has assurances that no removals would be made in that State for mere partisan reasons. Attorney General Pierrepont assured him that none coming under his department would be disturbed.

The Postmaster General has directed, in compliance with the request of Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, that a rearrangement of the schemes for the fast mail service between New-York and St. Louis and the South-west be made prior to the 1st prox. for all such matter as naturally belongs to the Pennsylvania Railroad and can be advanced thereby, and orders it to be sent by that line instead of the New-York Central and Lake Shore route. This new arrangement will save to the department the expense of unnecessary transportation, and insure a quicker delivery of the mail between the East and South-west and points on or near the line between St. Louis and Pittsburg to which closed pouches are sent. It will also in a measure alleviate the inconveniences and delays now caused by the lack of railway postal car service between Pittsburg and St. Louis. The Postmaster General says he views this matter in a business light, and desires justice done to all.

Several telegrams were received at the Post Office Department this afternoon from prominent persons in Bridgeport urging Col. Knowlton to accept of the Postmastership of that city. The commission was made out at once, and Col. Knowlton will leave next week for Bridgeport.

The Director General of the Centennial has suggested to the Secretary of the Interior the propriety of providing for a representation at the Exhibition of those organizations which were formed during the late war for the relief of the sick and wounded on the battle-field. He refers to the display of the "Red Cross of Geneva" at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, and hopes that a collective exhibition, participated in not only by the Red Cross, but by all other organizations, for the same merciful ends will stimulate at once the growth of practical philanthropy and the ingenuity of the professional and scientific men whose mission is to care for sick and wounded soldiers. He has already called the attention of the exhibiting nations to the subject. Gen. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has forwarded copies of this communication to the ex-Presidents of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, which operated in the field during the late war, requesting their views as to the practicability of making such a representation at Philadelphia in 1876, as is suggested by Mr. Goshorn.

PHILOPENA.

HOW A GOOD AND CUTE LITTLE READING GIRL HAS BEEN LOADED DOWN WITH IVORY AND GOLD AFTER THREE YEARS' WAITING.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times*, with evident pride in the recital, narrates the following:

"At an evening party given to a few friends in this city one night last week, the young lady of the house was prevailed upon by her parents to show to her friends the magnificent presents she had received several days previous from an elderly gentleman she had not seen for three years. First there is a splendid work-box made of papier mache and inlaid with ivory. The inside has several compartments lined with royal purple satin and solferino silk. There is a gold thimble, a silver-plated scissors, and a large number of little articles that are used for sewing and knitting. There is a glove-box, a writing desk, two handkerchief boxes, and a collar-box, all made of the same material, and inlaid with pearl and ivory. The workmanship is superb, and the articles are absolutely the finest the writer has ever seen. All of them are lined with silk and satin of different colors. Then may be mentioned a fine set of solid ivory, consisting of a pin and needle cushion elaborately carved, a candlestick, a spool-rack, a kid glove stretcher, and a magnificent box filled with perfumery. All these are of pure ivory, even to the bottles holding the perfume. Then there is the powder box also of papier mache, and the inlaid work is really of the most beautiful description. A fan made of silk, feathers, and mother of pearl is also very beautiful. Then may be mentioned a magnificent set of bracelets, ear-drops, and broach, all of pure California gold, very plain in pattern, without any gems at all. The lady also received many rare and valuable curiosities in the shape of toys, tricks, and other novel Chinese contrivances that are entirely new in this part of the country. A parasol is among her presents that has a magnificent handle inlaid with pearl and ivory, and the frame is covered with brown India silk. An intimate friend inquired who the gentleman was that had been so very kind, when she modestly replied that the whole bunch was a philopena present. She said that she was visiting friends in Philadelphia three years ago, and during the evening she ate an almond philopena with a gentleman present who was about fifty years of age. Before the party came to a close that night she handed the gentleman a lead pencil that he had dropped while playing a game of pawn, when she modestly whispered to him 'philopena.' He replied shortly afterward, 'Well, some day I may reward you for your cuteness.' The lady told him that she desired no reward, but that she would cancel everything. That night they separated, exchanging cards, and the next day she returned home with her mother. That was about three years ago, since which time she never heard of the gentleman but three times by letter. He is now a merchant on the Pacific coast, and is doing an immense business. In the box was a letter which read simply that at last he was able to satisfy himself in selecting what he thought was a suitable gift for a philopena present she had won three years ago in Philadelphia."

A FRENCH STATUE FOR AMERICA.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal: "M. Edouard Laboulaye, President of the Franco-American Union, requests the press to notify that he will receive subscriptions for a statue in bronze *repoussé*, about sixty-five feet high, which shall represent 'Liberty Enlightening the World.' This statue is to be placed upon an island in the harbor of New-York, 'designing itself upon space, framed on the horizon by the great American cities of New-York, Jersey, and Brooklyn. On the threshold of this vast continent, full of new life, where come all the ships of the universe, it will rise from the bosom of the waves. At night a luminous aureole, emanating from its brow, will spread far over the immense ocean.' There is a great deal more of this sort. It is very seriously believed by French people that they 'made the United States;' that our American brothers accept this as an eternal truth, and are as grateful now as ever. The affair of the statue at New-York is somehow mixed up with the Exhibition at Philadelphia—I don't comprehend in what way, but that problem will doubtless unfold itself."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out in Senrick's furniture warerooms in Albany at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames were soon subdued, but considerable damage was done to valuable furniture by smoke. The loss was $20,000 on the building and stock. The insurance is $35,000.

Yesterday morning the three-story brick building, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, occupied by Messrs. Devendorf & Mann, dry goods dealers; A. Churchill & Son, hardware, and D. Hallowell, produce, was destroyed by fire. The loss is about $12,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

A fire at Lansing, Iowa, Friday night, destroyed the Waverly House and [illegible] with their contents. The loss is $12,000; insured.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

THE BROOKLYN BOSS AND HIS NOMINATIONS.

LAST WEEK'S CONVENTIONS—THE CANDIDATES COMPARED—JOHN KELLY IN THE BROOKLYN RING—A SECRET MOVEMENT ON FOOT TO TAKE LEGAL ACTION AGAINST THE RING MEN.

During the week just passed the Republicans and Democrats of Brooklyn have held their city and county and some of their Senatorial and Assembly conventions. The city, county, and Senatorial tickets presented for the suffrages of the voters of Kings County are as follows:

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Mayor—Frederick A. Schroeder.
For Justice, Third District—Richard Marvin.
For Justice, Fourth District—Hubbard Hendrickson.
For Justice, Fifth District—W. B. Maben.
For Sheriff—Albert Daggett, Nineteenth Ward.
For Supervisor at Large—John Davies, Fifteenth Ward.
For Commissioner of Charities, Second District—Samuel Hutchinson, First Ward.
Commissioner of Charities, Third District—John W. Harman, Twentieth Ward.
Justice of Sessions—Henry Wolfert, New-Lots.
Senator, Second District—William Richardson.
Senator, Third District—No nomination yet.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Mayor—Edward Rowe.
For Sheriff—Thomas F. Nevins.
For Supervisor at Large—James Howell, Jr.
For Commissioner of Charities, Second District—Thomas P. Norris.
For Commissioner of Charities, Third District—Bernard Bogan.
For Justice, Third District—Thomas M. Riley.
For Justice, Fourth District—Charles B. Elliott.
For Justice, Fifth District—Herman L. Guck.
For Senator, Second District—John R. Kennaday.
For Senator, Third District—John C. Jacobs.

Boss McLaughlin, in making the Democratic nominations, as will be seen by a glance at the ticket, has altogether ignored the reform element in the county. Putting aside the pretense of former years that the ticket was the work of the delegates elected by the people, he came boldly to the front and, in imitation of John Kelly, openly boasted that the ticket was his work. The work is worthy of its author. There is only one man on it that has even the semblance of respectability. The others are not only in sympathy with the Ring, but have already, while in office, shown themselves to be among its most corrupt tools. Mr. Edward Rowe, the Democratic nominee for Mayor, is a wealthy merchant, and President of the Grocers' Bank in this City. He is also Chairman of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, and in that position has won the favor of the Boss by faithfully carrying out his mandates. During a residence of forty-five years in Brooklyn Mr. Rowe has never been identified with any reform movement, nor has he ever been known to make any public protest against the robberies of the Ring. Since his nomination he has given assurance that he will serve the party faithfully in the future as in the past. At a meeting held in the Seventh Ward, on Friday night, to advance the election of John R. Kennaday for Senator in the Second District, Mr. Rowe made a speech in which he lauded Tom Nevins, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, and impressed on the young men present the absolute necessity of voting for the nominations made by the party leaders. Mr. Rowe, when he was nominated, said he was "no man's man," and made a great many promises as to what he would do in the future, but these promises did not relate to anything which promised the rescue of city affairs from the hands of the Ring. Two years ago Mr. John W. Hunter, who is also connected with a bank, received from Boss McLaughlin the nomination for the office of Mayor. Mr. Hunter, like Mr. Rowe, made fine promises and assured the people that he did not represent any ring or clique, and if elected would have only the public interests at heart. One month after Mr. Hunter became Mayor of Brooklyn he attended the first of a series of secret meetings held for the purpose of concocting a bill by which $8,000,000 were to be taken from the people of New-York and Brooklyn for the East River Bridge. The bill contained a cunningly devised provision by which the old Ring Directors were to profit largely. Among the other men who attended those secret nightly meetings were John Kelly, the Tammany Boss; Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn Boss; William C. Kingsley, the Ring Contractor, his partner, Abner C. Keeney, and William A. Fowler. The object of calling in Mr. Kelly was to secure the necessary legislation at Albany.

The people have no guarantee that Mr. Rowe will not be quite as subservient to McLaughlin as Mr. Hunter has proved himself to be. Hunter abased himself for the purpose of receiving a renomination, but after he had been used he was, as predicted, thrown aside. Between the New-York Ring, under Boss Kelly, and the Brooklyn Ring, under Boss McLaughlin, a strong alliance exists. It is for this reason that the Brooklyn Ring men laugh at any attempts to bring them to justice. From Gov. Tilden the Brooklyn Ring has very little to fear, and the tax-payers have very little to hope, while the Democratic leaders of the two cities support him. The Governor, however, will be given a chance to prove his sincerity in the matter of reform.

A movement is on foot now among the best men in Brooklyn, without regard to party, having for its object the prosecution of the Ring thieves. The movement is not connected with any reform organization, but is the work of a few determined men of means, who have joined themselves together as a committee. The meetings thus far have been secret, and they will continue to be for some time. Proofs of the guilt of the thieves—clear, unmistakable proofs of perjury, forgery, and every form of public swindling committed by certain men—have been collected and are in the hands of the committee referred to. These proofs will be submitted to the best lawyers in the State, and every precaution taken to secure the certain conviction of the thieves when the time for prosecution comes. It is not probable that any decided move will be made until after election. At present there is a strong reform sentiment in Brooklyn, which is not confined to either of the great political parties. McLaughlin, confident of the power he wields at Albany, has, by the nature of his nominations, defied this element, and driven a great part of it into the Republican ranks; so that at the election to be held in November the issue is squarely between Ring rule and corruption on one side, and good government on the other.

The Republican ticket is not perfect, but it is infinitely superior to the Democratic ticket. Mr. Frederick A. Schroeder has made some mistakes while in public office, but it can be said of him that he earned the bitter hostility of the Ring by working with Mr. E. T. Backhouse and the Committee of Fifty, to establish a system of bookkeeping in the Controller's office and in the different departments, which is in itself a great check on public peculation. Mr. Schroeder is admitted by all parties to be an honest, upright citizen. If elected he will not be subject to the influences of any "boss" or clique, and may be trusted to follow his own honest instincts.

As between the Republican and Democratic nominees for Sheriff, every voter who thinks that a fair education and some knowledge of the duties to be performed are necessary qualifications will vote for the former. Mr. Daggett has for the past three years been Under Sheriff of the county under Aras G. Williams, a Sheriff who saved the people fully $25,000 a year in the administration of his office. No complaints have been made of Mr. Daggett during his term of office, and among lawyers who do business with the Sheriff he is much liked. His opponent, Mr. Thomas Nevins, is absolutely without any qualifications whatever for the office. He is now Chief of the Brooklyn Fire Department. In days gone by he was one of the roughest of the volunteer firemen. As a shoulder-hitter and manipulator of primaries he is said to equal the Boss in his palmiest days. Nevins was at one time indicted for ballot-box stuffing. A very obliging District Attorney, however, stated to the court that he did not think he had sufficient evidence to convict Nevins, and thus, luckily for him, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff escaped State Prison.

The Democratic nominee for Supervisor at Large, the notorious James Howell, is at present a member of the Board of Aldermen, and has, during all his public life, been identified with the Ring. He is a rough, illiterate man, and personally very unpopular. In the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors he votes in a loud voice when any Ring job is to be put through, so that the Boss' delegation may know how they are expected to vote. If the honest masses of the people want to strike a strong blow for reform they will defeat Howell. Mr. John Davies, the Republican nominee for Supervisor at Large, is a respectable lawyer who has been very little in public life. He did not seek the nomination, and is said to be a very competent man for the place. Judging from his address before the convention he is possessed of much ability.

Boss McLaughlin, as many politicians believe, made his greatest mistake in the men he put forward for Charity Commissioners. The people of Brooklyn are peculiarly sensitive about the men selected as Charity Commissioners. When three of the Charity Commissioners were convicted before Judge Daniels of stealing the money appropriated for the poor, every decent man in Brooklyn felt mortified. It was regarded as a public disgrace to the city. Among the Commissioners put on trial was John Cunningham. Mr. Cunningham was triumphantly acquitted, his record bearing the closest scrutiny, and the evidence developing the fact that he had fought vigorously against his fellow-Commissioners, and had done much to expose the swindling contracts by which the poor were robbed. At the close of the trial there was a very general feeling of gratification that there was at least one man on the commission guiltless of crime. McLaughlin on the first opportunity offered, discarded Mr. Cunningham; he was not a pliant tool, and, therefore, the Boss threw him aside. A man named Bernard Bogan has received the Boss' nomination. About Bogan nothing is known except that he can be absolutely trusted to obey his political masters. In the Second District McLaughlin has nominated for Charity Commissioner Thomas P. Norris, the present incumbent. A more servile specimen of a man it would be hard to find. During his term of office he has discharged his duties, or rather failed to discharge them, in such a way as to earn the emphatic disapproval of every newspaper and every decent person in Brooklyn. In the face of this public sentiment McLaughlin nominated the man, and openly boasts that he will be elected by the party vote.

The Republicans made particularly strong nominations for these offices. In the Second District Samuel Hutchinson and in the Third District John W. Harmon received the nomination. Both are men of wealth and high social standing, and neither requires any recommendation to the people of Brooklyn. Mr. Harmon, while in the Board of Supervisors, first attacked the corrupt Charity Commissioners, and was mainly instrumental in bringing them to justice. Mr. Hutchinson was a prominent member of the Committee of Fifty, and has always been identified with the reform movements.

Two of the three Police Justices nominated by McLaughlin, Thomas M. Riley and Herman L. Guck, are working politicians of no particular merit. The former received the nomination as a reward for withdrawing from the race for Sheriff. Justice George B. Elliott, the well-known boat-builder, is a fair nomination, and the Boss was forced to make it because of Mr. Elliott's strength in his district. Messrs. Richard Marvin, Hubbard Hendrickson, and W. B. Maben, the Republican nominees, are all lawyers, and respectable men, who could be trusted to perform their duties uninfluenced by politicians.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

HON. JOHN MORRISSEY UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED FOR SENATOR BY THE ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRATS—AN ADDRESS URGING HIS ACCEPTANCE OF THE NOMINATION.

The convention of Anti-Tammany Democrats of the Fourth Senatorial District was held last evening at No. 80 Clinton street, Dennis Griffin in the chair. Full delegations from all the Assembly Districts were present. Resolutions nominating Hon. John Morrissey as Senator for the district, in opposition to Tammany Hall, were unanimously adopted, and a committee, consisting of the Chairman of each delegation was appointed to notify Mr. Morrissey of the action of the convention and to urge his acceptance of the nomination. The committee embodied their views in the following address and presented the same to Mr. Morrissey:

THE ADDRESS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1875.

Hon. John Morrissey:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, a committee appointed for that purpose by the Democratic Senatorial Convention of the Fourth Senate District, held at No. 80 Clinton street on Saturday evening, Oct. 16, have the honor to inform you that by the unanimous vote of that convention you have been nominated for the office of Senator. We are aware that you have not sought the office or the nomination, and, furthermore, that you have publicly announced that you were not a candidate. We are likewise aware that a recent domestic affliction, in which you have our cordial sympathy, has tended to increase your reluctance at the present time to take part in public affairs; but we are also aware of certain other facts and considerations which we believe should outweigh those mentioned above, and which we take occasion herewith to present to your attention, in the confident belief that a due appreciation of their weight and importance must lead you to forego all opposing considerations, and by accepting the nomination now tendered to you, to submit to the voice of an earnest and enthusiastic constituency. The approaching election will in its results be significant in a more than ordinary sense. The present campaign is not a mere conflict between political parties for the spoils of office. Principles of vital importance are at stake. Not only are the rights of the people at issue, but the very foundation of Democracy itself is shaken and endangered. The Tammany party which assumes to be the only exponent of Democracy, must, in the result of this election, either meet its doom or sustain its exclusive pretensions.

While we believe that the people of the City at large will by their votes assert their rights of self-government against the claims of Tammany Hall, we feel that the citizens of this district have probably more reason than those of any other locality to oppose the policy and pretensions of that organization as at present constituted. The Fourth Senatorial District is essentially the home of laboring men. The one-man power of Tammany Hall, seemingly intoxicated with selfishness and ambition since it has had control of the City departments, has, by reducing the wages of the laboring men, while the prominent men of the organization have continued in the enjoyment of their high salaries and fat offices, not only made an invidious and despotic discrimination in favor of the rich over the poor, but it has actually reduced the wages of labor to "starvation prices." Against this discrimination and injustice you have earnestly protested. Your voice has been in defense of the laboring man, and your influence has been actively exerted in defense of that class which constitutes the bulk of the constituency of the Fourth Senate District. They have come to regard you as their chief champion, as one of the few men (and the chief of them all) who have had the courage to dispute and oppose these measures of injustice, and we respectfully submit that for this reason alone you should accept the nomination for Senator.

The election involves the question whether the one-man power is to be perpetuated in the government of the Democratic Party. The assertion of that power has reached the very climax of autocracy. The nominations of Tammany Hall are all dictated by one man. The measures to be adopted by the officers elected by its votes, or appointed by its authority, are all dictated by the same one man, and your own outrageous exclusion from participation in its councils bears striking witness to the fact that no man, however right, who disputes the will or caprice of that one man, will be tolerated in the organization. This, then, is a two-fold question which we have to meet this year—are we to be governed by one man, and that one the foe of the working classes?

The independent voters of this district are particularly and peculiarly interested in the result, and they claim the right, by their unanimous voice, to call into the fight as their chief candidate the man who, above all others, has come to the front in behalf of the working man, and in that cause has bearded the lion in his den—the man who, above all others, is the representative and exponent of both of the principles at stake—the friend of the working man, and the champion of the people's rights against one-man power. With you as our candidate our success is certain, and we ask as a matter of justice and right that, foregoing all personal and opposing considerations, you will not refuse the nomination of which we have the honor herewith to notify you. Very respectfully your obedient servants.

Patrick Moynahan, First District; Thomas Wild, Second District; John O'Neil, Third District; John Ford, Fourth District; Michael Maloney, Sixth District.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A JERSEY CITIZEN.

Three weeks ago James Tremlett, a canal-boat Captain, residing with his wife in Essex street, Jersey City, left his home to carry a cargo of sugar from the factory of Matthiessen & Weichers, foot of Washington street, Jersey City, to the store-house of Col. Russell, on the Rahway River, midway between Elizabeth and Rahway. His wife has since received no tidings from him. On Friday Barbara Deutzler, also living in Essex street, Jersey City, called upon Mrs. Tremlett and told her that Christian Deutzler, her father, who is in the employ of Col. Russell, directed her to tell Mrs. Tremlett that her husband, after having unloaded his boat on the evening of the day he left home, applied for lodgings at Deutzler's house, which is located near Col. Russell's warehouse; that after having delayed for a while, he changed his mind, and decided to start for Jersey City to spend Sunday with his wife. The path to the nearest railway station lay through four miles of woodland. As he started at night, and had over $300 in his pockets, Miss Deutzler said her father had directed her to say to Mrs. Tremlett that he believed that her husband had been waylaid and robbed and murdered after starting for the railway station. Mrs. Tremlett could not learn that Mr. Deutzler had had any opportunity to learn that Mr. Tremlett had failed to reach home, and her suspicions were aroused. His boat was comfortably fitted up, and she can find no motive for his application for lodgings at Deutzler's house. Her suspicion that he had been murdered and robbed became so strong that she yesterday told her story to the Jersey City Police authorities. They referred her to the Police authorities of Elizabeth, and late in the day she told her story to Chief Keron, of that city. The Chief set himself at work at once to investigate the matter.

FLOURISHING CONDITION OF THE NEW-YORK FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

The sixth anniversary of the organization of the New-York Foundling Asylum was celebrated last Tuesday evening by a pleasant reunion of its patrons and founders. Six years ago a few Sisters of Charity conceived the idea of its establishment to meet an existing want, and through their personal endeavors a charter was granted by the State, and large contributions were received to aid the project. A temporary asylum was procured in Twelfth street, which was in time supplemented by the construction of the present building, which is now out of debt and flourishing. Since its establishment 6,500 children have been received into the institution, and upward of one thousand mothers have been saved from destruction. It has paid $450,000 to out-door nurses, and at present the aggregate number of children under its care is 1,470, and the number of nurses 105. Rev. Father Preston delivered an address on the occasion, in which he stated that the prosperity of the institution demonstrated the necessity for foundling asylums. The reunion was of a very happy character and served to increase the interest felt in the institution.

AN OLD BURGLAR ANXIOUS FOR FREEDOM.

County Judge Moore yesterday received a letter from an old colored man named Harry Franklin, who was sentenced to State Prison for life by Judge Moore twenty-one years ago, and who now claims his right to freedom because the law regulating the term of imprisonment for offenses for which he was sentenced for life has since then been changed to twenty years as the limit. Franklin claims that he has already been in prison a year beyond his time. His offense was burglary in the first degree, and as he was an old offender, he was given the full extent of the law. The old man is now over eighty years of age, and forty-one years of his life have been spent in involuntary confinement as a punishment for crime. He has a strong desire to spend the remainder of his life in the enjoyment of freedom. He assures Judge Moore that if released he will not become a burden upon the community, as he has sufficient means to take care of himself as long as he lives.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Assemblyman Emerson E. Davis, of Whitehall, N. Y., is at the Hoffman House.

Charles A. Washburn, formerly United States Minister to Paraguay, is at the Astor House.

George F. Hooper, President of the First National Gold Bank, of San Francisco, is at the Brevoort House.

Judge James A. Logan, of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, and Dr. Broke Smith, of the Eighty-seventh Regiment British Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS.

THE WITKOWSKI CLAIM.

STATEMENT BY GEN. NEGLEY OF HIS CONNECTION WITH IT.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Dispatch* gives the following as the substance of a statement by Gen. Negley of his action in regard to the Witkowski claim: "The facts are these: My acquaintance with Witkowski began when I was commanding in Tennessee. It was not a pleasant acquaintance. He was charged with trespassing upon the residents, and I was instrumental in having him court-martialed. Lieut. Cochrane, now Judge Cochrane, of Wheeling, was Provost on the occasion. The charge against Witkowski was fully examined, and he was acquitted. I was by circumstances led to believe that I had done an injustice to Witkowski. Later he applied to me for a statement of his reputation for loyalty, against which I knew nothing. Last April, after my Congressional term had expired, Witkowski called upon me and asked me to assist in prosecuting a claim against the Government for wood furnished and not paid for. A respectable attorney named McFarland, practicing at Washington, had drawn up his papers, and from what they set forth, superadded to the result of inquiries which I made among the authorities, I was led to believe that Witkowski had a good claim. The records on file in the departments showed that the Government had had large transactions with him, but did not show that he had ever been paid in full. I was assured by those who had every opportunity of being familiar with the facts of the case that Witkowski was a very loose and careless man in his accounts and that the probabilities were that the Government owed him three times as much as was embodied in the claim. With this basis to go upon, I had no hesitation in recommending early action upon the claim. I believed it was correct, but this, of course, was a matter for the proper officers of the Government to inquire into. And they did examine it and passed it. Now, if the several bureaus constituted for such purposes, making close inquiry their special business, and having access to all the papers, thought the claim good, it will not appear incomprehensible that I was unable to find anything wrong in it. But the point is this: that I simply recommended early action, as I would do for almost any citizen having prima facie a good case. As to the character of the action, or the justification for it, the officers of the departments were to look to that. I still believe, however, that Witkowski's claim was a valid one. I happened to be in New-York when I saw the story that the Government threatened to prosecute me. I immediately went to Washington, and called upon Secretary Bristow. He expressed great regret that such a statement had appeared, and wanted to know what he could do to set the matter right. I stated that I did not stand in need of a certificate of character from the Government—that I had no apprehension the report would injure me, but that still I desired to have the case fully inquired into. So that's how the Witkowski claim stands for the present."

GOLD AND PAPER.

THEIR ACTUAL VALUE—LETTER OF SENATOR CHRISTIANCY.

Senator Isaac P. Christiancy, of Michigan, in his letter to the Hard-money Convention in Detroit said:

"Now, I am so old fogy in my notions and opinions as to hold that, when an individual or nation is deeply in debt, the true and only honest way of getting rid of that burden is the plain, old-fashioned way of paying the debt in money where it was agreed to be paid in money, or in something of equal value and convertible into money; and if we cannot pay the whole at once or when due, then to pay the interest in the meantime and the debt as fast as we can. If we have not the money to pay with, then the better plan is to go to work in any and every form of productive industries, producing values which will command the money, rather than to adopt the plan substantially followed by a large proportion of our people of speculating out of each other in purely fictitious values like two boys who shut themselves up in the same room for a week, and both got rich, or fancied they had got rich, by trading and retrading jackets with certain offers of boot money each way, which neither ever intended to pay. But what, let us inquire, is money and of what should it consist to make it a fit and safe medium or instrument of exchange and a representative or measure of values, or a standard of comparative values? Without here alluding to any other characteristic, it is sufficient to say that the first great and indispensable requisite to make it a standard or measure of values is, that it must consist of some beneficial use, aside and apart from its mere use as money. To obtain anything like a clear idea of real value of anything something must be taken as the standard of comparison, and to make it safe and anything like a permanent standard of comparison something must be selected whose value, when compared to property and labor, should be looked upon by the common consent of the commercial world as the most staple and permanent and least liable to be affected by sudden local or temporary causes. Take, for instance, a bushel of wheat, a pound of iron, a yard of a certain kind of cloth, or the day's work of a laboring man. These would each furnish an approximation to a standard of values. But it will be readily seen that the recognized comparative values of each of these would be much less stable and permanent throughout the commercial world, and much more likely to be affected by local and temporary causes than gold and silver, though even these do not constitute a perfect standard, because, among other reasons, the increased supply produced in modern times may be greater than the increase of population using it as money, or the increase of business; but even this cause of variation in value is very nearly, if not quite, counterbalanced by the increased use made of them in manufactures and the arts, so that their comparative values remain more permanent than anything else that could be selected; and it is precisely because they are susceptible of and valuable for use in manufactures and the arts, and in various other ways besides their use as money, that they become capable of use as a standard or measure of comparative value, (in short, as money,) aside from their stamps indicating their value, which may be wholly fictitious or arbitrary. But the coin is worth and will bring in the market just what it is worth for smelting up for other uses, plus (if it be new and unworn) the cost of coinage. Paper has and can have no such intrinsic or extrinsic value, and the only practical value it has consists in the faith and confidence of the people who like it, that it can be converted into gold or silver, but the value will always, in the long run, depend wholly upon the probability, in the general belief of business men, of its convertibility into specie or its equivalent. If this probability is only equal to seventy-five, fifty, or twenty-five per cent., then the paper is depreciated down to seventy-five, fifty or twenty-five cents on the dollar of its nominal value, as compared with its real value in gold or silver. And it is as illogical to say in such a case that gold has gone up or down as it would be in speaking of the ascent or descent of a balloon in comparison with the height of a mountain to say that the mountain has gone up or down instead of the balloon. It is true that it has of late become customary to speak of the price of gold going up or down, but all who have any intelligent notion of the nature of money understand well enough that this only means that the paper has gone up or down, instead of and as compared with the gold value."

CANADIAN VETERANS OF 1812.

Lieut. Col. Macpherson, Accountant General of the Canadian Militia Department, has recently been engaged in paying the Government bounty to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812. The appropriation amounted to $50,000, and it was thought that it would give each man $100; but the number of applicants was much larger than expected, and the amount was thereby reduced to $20 for each man. There were only 10,000 enrolled in the war, and the fact that one in five still survive is remarkable. The London *Free Press* thus speaks of them: "The jolly old fellows, however, from several remarks we heard made, did not seem to be too anxious about the amount; what they wanted was the recognition of their services in their country's cause, and having obtained that their joy is complete. The hearing of the statements of the veterans was listened to by a large number of citizens and others throughout the day, and it is needless to say that the testimony was of a most interesting character. In several instances it was with the greatest difficulty that the applicants (who were mostly between the ages of eighty and one hundred) could be kept in the groove of answering the formal questions put to them by Col. Macpherson. They would run on in spite of him and give a perfect volume of information, as, warming up with the fire of days long gone by, they once again traversed the scenes of their youthful exploits in their country's cause and recounted the deeds of themselves and their gallant commanders."

DIVERSIONS OF A SCHOOL BOARD.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of Saturday says: "There was fun in the Scranton School Board at its last session. One of the members came to the meeting in a state of intoxication, and, having a crow to pick with another member, proceeded to pick it by calling his enemy bad names and clinching with him. They were separated in time to prevent the tipsy man from being shot, and that individual left the room, ostensibly in search of a revolver. He came back after a while, not with the pistol, but carrying a can of oysters, which he slammed down on the fingers of a reporter. After apologizing for that slip he sat down beside his enemy and tried to consume him with the lightning of his glance. Finding that his effort was a failure he suddenly threw himself on his foe and bore him to the floor. Both combatants were quickly on their feet, and after the tipsy man had got a rousing blow on the mouth, the board adjourned in confusion."

PRISONERS THRASHING EACH OTHER.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* relates the following: "Two youthful Senegambians, who had been convicted yesterday in the Mayor's Court of too great affinity for Mr. H. A. Whitely's butter, were subjected to a method of punishment that is economical to the State and cannot fail to prove beneficial. One of the delinquents was made to thrash the other soundly with implements usual on such occasions, and then the whipped party was made to return the compliment on his tormentor. Remembering the smarting he had endured at the hands of him who was now his victim, he did not mince matters much, but laid it on well. Number one was again called into requisition, and thus it continued alternately, until both had been pretty thoroughly 'walloped' twice. This summary process of dealing with juvenile offenders will be likely to tend greatly to a diminution of their thieving operations."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

HARVEST.

With throbbing heart and tearful eye
I watched the Springtime fleeting by.

I saw the snowdrop at its birth
Felled, by spears of rain, to earth.

The iris burst her emerald sheath,
And show the amethyst beneath.

The painted tulip fade and close
Before the glory of the rose;

And now, down fields of sunburnt grass
I see the withering rose leaves pass;

And, night by night, and day by day,
The life of Summer ebbs away.

I see the granaries overflow,
The mellowing orchards bending low.

O God! my heart in awe and fear
Looks back upon Thy perfect year.

Thy bounty covers all the lands;
I lift in prayer my empty hands.

Of all the Summer of my life
My harvest is but sin and strife.

Oh! could these tears, like April rain,
Make moist my heart's hard soil again,

And stir the seeds which Thou didst sow,
Oh! never should they cease to flow.

Could prayer but melt this ice away,
Oh! never would I cease to pray.

Till Thou in mercy, Lord, didst bring
Into my soul a second Spring.

Oh! then what rich reward and sweet
To lay its harvest at Thy feet!

—*Good Words.*

[PRINTED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE AUTHOR.]

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.

CHAPTER XXVI.

ETHELBERTA'S HOUSE (CONTINUED)—THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Mrs. Chickerel, in deploring the risks of their present speculative mode of life, was far from imagining that signs of the foul future so much dreaded were actually apparent to Ethelberta at the time the lament was spoken. Hence the daughter's uncommon sensitiveness to prophecy. It was as if a dead-reckoner poring over his chart should remark that breakers were possible ahead to one who already beheld them.

That her story-telling would prove so attractive Ethelberta had not ventured to expect for a moment when she first originated the undertaking; that, having once proved attractive, there should be any falling-off until such time had elapsed as would enable her to harvest some solid fruit by her labor was equally a surprise. Future expectations are often based without hesitation upon one happy accident, when the only condition remaining to subsequent sets of circumstances is that the same person forms the centre of them. Her situation was so peculiar, and so unlike that of most public people, that there was hardly an argument explaining this triumphant opening which could be used in a fair calculation as to its close, unless, indeed, more strategy were employed in the conduct of the campaign than Ethelberta seemed to show at present.

There was no denying that she commanded less attention than at first; the audience had lessened, and, judging by appearances, might soon be expected to be decidedly thin. In excessive lowness of spirit, Ethelberta translated these signs with the bias that a lingering echo of her mother's dismal words naturally induced, reading them as conclusive evidence that her adventure had been chimerical in its birth. Yet it was very far less conclusive than she supposed. Public interest might without doubt have been renewed after a due interval, some of the falling off being only an accident of the season. Her novelties had been hailed with pleasure the rather that their freshness tickled than that their intrinsic merit was appreciated; and like many inexperienced dispensers of a unique charm, Ethelberta, by bestowing too liberally and too frequently, was destroying the very element upon which its popularity depended. Her entertainment had been good in its conception, and partly good in its execution; yet her success had but little to do with that goodness. Indeed, what might be called its badness in a histrionic sense, that is, her look sometimes of being out of place—the sight of a beautiful woman on a platform, revealing tender airs of domesticity which showed her to belong by character to a quiet drawing-room, had been primarily an attractive feature. But, alas! custom was staling this by improving her up to the mark of an utter impersonator, thereby eradicating the pretty abashments of a poetess out of her sphere; and more than one well-wisher who observed Ethelberta from afar feared that it might some day come to be said of her that she had

Enfeoffed herself to popularity:
That, being daily swallow'd by men's eyes,
They surfeited with honey, and began
To loathe the taste of sweetness, whereof a little
More than a little is by much too much.

But this in its extremity was not quite yet.

We discover her one day at this time sitting before a table strewed with accounts and bills from diferent tradesmen of the neighborhood, which she examined with a pale face, collecting their totals on a blank sheet. Picotee came into the room, but Ethelberta took no notice whatever of her. The younger sister, who subsisted on scraps of notice and favor like a dependent animal, even if these were only an occasional glance of the eye, could not help saying at last, "Berta, how silent you are. I don't think you know I am in the room."

"I did not observe you," said Ethelberta. "I am very much engaged: these bills have to be paid."

"What, and cannot we pay them?" said Picotee, in vague alarm.

"Oh, yes, I can pay them. The question is, how long shall I be able to do it."

"That is sad; and we are going on so nicely, too. It is not true that you have really decided to leave off story-telling now the people don't crowd to hear it as they did?"

"I think I shall leave off."

"And begin again next year?"

"That is very doubtful."

"I'll tell you what you might do," said Picotee, her face kindling with a sense of great originality. "You might travel about to country towns and tell your story splendidly."

"A man in my position might perhaps do it with impunity; but I could not without losing ground in other domains. A woman may drive to Mayfair from her house in Connaught Crescent, and speak from a platform there, and be supposed to do it as an original way of amusing herself: but when it comes to starring in the provinces she establishes herself as a woman of a different breed and habit. I wish I were a man! I would give up this house, advertise it to be let furnished, and sally forth with confidence. But I am driven to think of other ways to manage than that."

Picotee fell into a conjectural look, but could not guess.

"The way of marriage," said Ethelberta. "Otherwise perhaps the poetess may live to become what Dryden called himself when he got old and poor—a rent-charge on Providence. * * * Yes, I must try that way," she continued, with a sarcasm toward people out of hearing. "I must buy a *Peerage* for one thing, and a *Baronetage*, and a *House of Commons*, and a *Landed Gentry*, and learn what people are about me. I must go to Doctors' Commons and read up wills of the parents of any likely gudgeons I may know. I must get a herald to invent an escutcheon of my family, and throw a genealogical tree into the bargain in consideration of my taking a few second-hand heirlooms of a pawnbroking friend of his. I must get up sham ancestors, and find out some notorious name to start my pedigree from. It does not matter what his character was; either villain or martyr will do, provided that he lived five hundred years ago. It would be considered far more creditable to make good my descent from Satan in the age when he went to and fro on the earth, than from a ministering angel under Victoria."

"But, Berta, you are not going to marry any stranger?" said Picotee, who had creeping sensations of dread when Ethelberta talked like this.

"I had no such intention. But having once put my hand to the plough, how shall I turn back?"

"You might marry Mr. Ladywell," said Picotee, who preferred a return to the concrete.

"Yes, marry him villainously; in cold blood, without a moment to prepare himself."

"Ah, you won't!"

"I am not so sure about that. I have brought mother and the children to town against her judgment and against my father's; they gave way to my opinion as to one who from superior education has larger knowledge of the world than they. I must prove my promises, even if Heaven should fall upon me for it, or what a miserable future will theirs be! We must not be poor in London. Poverty in the country is a sadness, but poverty in town is a horror. There is something not without grandeur in the thought of starvation on an open mountain or in a wide wood, and your bones lying there to bleach in the pure sun and rain; but a back garret in Clare Market, and the other starvers in the room insisting on keeping the window shut—anything to deliver us from that."

"How gloomy you can be, Berta! It will never be so dreadful. Why, I can take in plain sewing, and you can do translations, and mother can knit stockings, and so on. How much longer will this house be yours?"

"Two years. If I keep it longer than that I shall have to pay rent at the rate of three hundred a year. The Petherwin estate provides me with it till then, which will be the end of Lady Petherwin's term."

"I see it; and you ought to marry before the house is gone, if you mean to marry high," murmured Picotee in an inadequate voice, as one in a world so tragic that any hope of her assisting therein was out of the question.

It was not long after this exposition of the family affairs that Christopher called upon them; but Picotee was not present, having gone to think of superhuman work on the spur of Ethelberta's awakening talk. There was something new in the way in which Ethelberta received the announcement of his name; passion had to do with it, so had circumspection; the latter most, for the first time since their reunion.

"I am going to leave this part of England," said Christopher, after a few gentle preliminaries. "I was one of the applicants for the post of organist at Melchester Cathedral when it became vacant, and I find I am likely to be chosen, through the interest of one of my father's friends."

"I congratulate you."

"No, Ethelberta, it is not worth that. I did not originally mean to follow this course at all; but events seemed to point to it in the absence of a better."

"I, too, am compelled to follow a course I did not originally mean to take." After saying no more for a few moments, she added, in a tone of sudden openness, a richer tincture creeping upon her cheek, "I want to put a question to you boldly—not exactly a question—a thought. Have you considered whether the relations between us which have lately prevailed are—are the best for you—and for me?"

"I know what you mean," said Christopher, hastily, "and I am glad you have given me the opportunity of speaking upon that subject. It has been very good and considerate in you to allow me to share your society so frequently as you have done since I have been in town, and to think of you as an object to exist for and strive for. But I ought to have remembered that, since you have nobody at your side to look after your interests, it behooved me to be doubly careful. In short, Ethelberta, I am not in a position to marry, nor can I discern when I shall be, and I feel it would be an injustice to ask you to be bound in any way to one lower and less talented than you. You cannot, from what you say, think it desirable that the engagement should continue. I have no right to ask you to be my betrothed without having a near prospect of making you my wife. I don't mind saying this straight out—I have no fear that you will doubt my love; thank heaven, you know what that is well enough! However, as things are, I wish you to know that I cannot conscientiously put in a claim upon your attention."

Christopher's meaning was written in his look, though he scarcely uttered it. A woman so delicately poised upon the social globe could not in honor be asked to wait for a lover who was unable to set bounds to the waiting period. Yet he had privily dreamed of an approach to that position—an unreserved, ideally perfect declaration from Ethelberta that time and practical issues were nothing to her; she would stand as fast without material hopes as with them; love was to be an end with her henceforth, having utterly ceased to be a means. Therefore this surreptitious hope of his, founded on no reasonable expectation, was like a guilty thing surprised when Ethelberta answered, with a predominance of judgment over passion still greater than before:

"It was unspeakably generous in you to put it all before me so nicely, Christopher. I think infinitely more of you for being so unreserved, especially since I, too, have been thinking much on the indefiniteness of the days to come. We are not numbered among the blest few who can afford to trifle with the time. Yet to agree to anything like a positive parting will be quite unnecessary. You did not mean that, did you? for it is harsh if you did." Ethelberta smiled kindly as she said this, as much as to say that she was far from really upbraiding him. "Let it be only that we will see each other less. We will bear one another in mind as deeply attached friends if not as definite lovers, and keep up friendly remembrances of a sort which, come what may, will never have to be ended by any painful process termed breaking off. Different persons, different natures; and it may be that marriage would not be the most favorable atmosphere for our old affection to prolong itself in. When do you leave London?"

The disconnected query seemed to be subjoined to disperse the crude effect of what had gone before.

"I hardly know," muttered Christopher. "I suppose I shall not call here again."

While they were silent somebody entered the room softly, and they turned to discover Picotee.

"Come here, Picotee," said Ethelberta.

Picotee came with an abashed bearing to where the other two were standing, and looked down steadfastly.

"Mr. Julian is going away," she continued, with determined firmness. "He will not see us again for a long time." And Ethelberta added in a lower tone, though still in the unflinching manner of one who had set herself to say a thing and would say it: "He is not to be definitely engaged to me any longer. We are not thinking of marrying, you know, Picotee. It is best that we should not."

"Perhaps it is," said Christopher, hurriedly, taking his hat. "Let me now wish you good-bye; and, of course, you will always know where I am and how to find me."

It was a tender time. He inclined forward that Ethelberta might give him her hand, which she did; whereupon their eyes met. Mastered by an impelling instinct she had not reckoned with, Ethelberta presented her cheek. Christopher kissed it faintly. Tears were in Ethelberta's eyes now, and she was heartfull of many emotions. Placing her arm round Picotee's waist, who had never lifted her eyes from the carpet, she drew the slight girl forward, and whispered quickly to him: "Kiss her too. She is my sister, and I am yours."

It seemed all right and natural to their respective moods, and the tone of the moment that free old Wessex manners should prevail, and Christopher stooped and dropped upon Picotee's cheek likewise such a farewell kiss as he had imprinted upon Ethelberta's.

"Care for us both equally!" said Ethelberta.

"I will," said Christopher, scarcely knowing what he said.

When he had reached the door of the room he looked back and saw the two sisters standing as he had left them, and equally tearful. Ethelberta at once said, in a last futile struggle not to let him go altogether, and with thoughts of her sister's heart:

"I think that Picotee might correspond with Faith; don't you, Mr. Julian? They know each other."

"My sister would much like to do so," said he.

"And you would like it, too, would you not, Picotee?"

"Oh, yes," replied she. "And I can tell them all about you."

"Then it shall be so, if Miss Julian will." She spoke in a settled way, as if something intended had been set in train; and Christopher having promised for his sister, he went out of the house with a parting smile of misgiving.

He could scarcely believe as he walked along that those late words yet hanging in his ears, had really been spoken, that still visible scene enacted. He could not even recollect for a minute or two how the final result had been produced. Did he himself first enter upon the long-looming theme, or did she? Christopher had been so nervously alive to the urgency of setting before the hard-striving woman a clear outline of himself, his surroundings and his fears, that he fancied the main impulse to this consummation had been his, notwithstanding that a faint initiative had come from Ethelberta. All had completed itself quickly, unceremoniously, and easily. Ethelberta had let him go a second time; yet on foregoing mornings and evenings, when contemplating the necessity of some such explanation, it had seemed that nothing less than Atlantean force could overpower their mutual gravitation toward each other again.

On his reaching home Faith was not in the house, and in the restless state which demands something to talk at, the musician went off to find her, well knowing her haunt at this time of the day. He entered the spiked gilded gateway of the Museum hard by, turned to the wing devoted to sculptures, and descended to a particular basement room, which was lined with bas-reliefs from Nineveh. The place was cool, silent, and soothing; it was empty, save of a little figure in black, that was standing with its face to the wall in an innermost nook. This spot was Faith's own temple; here, among these deserted antiques, Faith was always happy. Christopher looked at her for some time before she noticed him, and dimly perceived how vastly differed her homely suit and unstudied contour—painfully unstudied to fastidious eyes—from Ethelberta's well-arranged draperies, even from Picotee's clever bits of ribbon, by which she made herself look pretty out of nothing at all. Yet this negligence was his sister's essence; without it she would have been a spoilt product. She had no outer world, and her rusty black was as appropriate to Faith's unseen courses as were Ethelberta's correct lights and shades to her more prominent career.

"Look, Kit," said Faith, as soon as she knew who was approaching. "This is a thing I never learnt before; this person is really Sennacherib, sitting on his throne; and these with fluted beards and hair like plow furrows, and fingers with no bones in them, are his warriors—really carved at the time, you know. Only just think that this is not imagined of Assyria, but done in Assyrian times by Assyrian hands. Don't you feel as if you were actually in Nineveh; that as we now walk between these slabs, so walked Ninevites between them once?"

"Yes.... Faith, it is all over. Ethelberta and I have parted."

"Never mind. She is not good enough. And so my plan is to think of verses in the Bible about Sennacherib and his doings, which resemble these; this verse for instance I remember: 'Now in the fourteenth year of King Hezekiah did Sennacherib, King of Assyria come up against all the fenced cities of Judah, and took them. And Hezekiah, King of Judah, sent to the King of Assyria to Lachish,' and so on. Well, there it actually is, you see. There's Sennacherib, and there's Lachish. Is it not glorious to think that this is a picture done at the time of those very events?"

"Yes. We did not quarrel this time, Ethelberta and I. If I may so put it, it is worse than quarreling. We felt it was no use going on any longer, and so—Come, Faith, hear what I say, or else tell me that you won't hear, and that I may as well save my breath!"

"Yes, I will really listen," she said, fluttering her eyelids in her concern at having been so abstracted, and excluding Sennacherib there and then from interfering with Christopher's affairs by the firm settlement of her features to a present-day aspect, and her eyes upon his face. "You said you had seen Ethelberta. Yes, and what did she say?"

"Was there ever anybody so provoking! Why, I have just told you!"

"Yes, yes; I remember now. You have parted. The subject is too large for me to know all at once what I think of it, and you must give me time, Kit. Speaking of Ethelberta reminds me of what I have done. I just looked into the Academy this morning—I thought I would surprise you by telling you about it. And what do you think I saw? Ethelberta—in the picture painted by Mr. Ladywell."

"It is never hung?" said he, feeling that they were at one as to a topic at last.

"Yes. And the subject is an Elizabethan knight parting from a lady of the same period—the words explaining the picture being,

Farewell! thou art too dear for my possessing,
And like enough thou know'st thy estimate.

The lady is Ethelberta, to the shade of a hair—her living face; and the knight is—"

"Not Ladywell?"

"I think so; I am not sure."

"No wonder I am dismissed! And yet she hates him. Well, come along, Faith. Women allow strange liberties in these days."

[*To be Continued.*]

LITERARY OPINIONS.—Goldsmith tells us, speaking of Waller's "Ode on the Death of Cromwell," that English poetry was not then "quite harmonized: so that this, which would now be looked upon as a slovenly sort of versification, was in the times in which it was written almost a prodigy of harmony." At the same time, after praising the harmony of the "Rape of the Lock," he observes that the irregular measure at the opening of the "Allegro" and "Penseroso" "hurts our English ear." Gray "loved intellectual ease and luxury, and wished, as a sort of Mohammedan paradise, to 'lie on a sofa, and read eternal new romances of Marivaux and Crévillon.' Yet all he could say of Thomson's 'Castle of Indolence,' when it was first published, was, that there were some good verses in it. Akenside, too, whom he was so well fitted to appreciate, he thought 'often obscure, and even unintelligible.'" Horace Walpole marveled at the dullness of people who can admire anything so stupidly extravagant and barbarous as the "Divina Commedia." "The long-continued contempt for Bunyan and De Foe was merely an expression of the ordinary feeling of the cultivated classes toward anything which was identified with Grub street; but it is curious to observe the incapacity of such a man as Johnson to understand Gray or Sterne, and the contempt which Walpole expressed for Johnson and Goldsmith, while he sincerely believed that the poems of Mason were destined to immortality." The poet Rogers tells us that Henry Mackenzie advised Burns to take for his model in song-writing Mrs. John Hunter! "Byron believed that Rogers and Moore were the truest poets among his contemporaries; that Pope was the first of all English, if not of all existing, poets, and that Wordsworth was nothing but a namby-pamby driveler. De Quincey speaks of 'Mr. Goethe' as an immoral and second-rate author, who owes his reputation chiefly to the fact of his long life and his position at the court of Weimar, and Charles Lamb expressed a decided preference of Marlowe's 'Dr. Faustus' to Goethe's immortal 'Faust.'" Dr. Johnson's opinion of Milton's sonnets is pretty well known—"those soul-animating strains, alas! too few," as Wordsworth estimated them. Hannah More wondered that Milton could write "such poor sonnets." Johnson said, "Milton, Madam, was a genius that could cut a Colossus from a rock, but could not carve heads upon cherry-stones." He attacked Swift on all occasions. He said, speaking of "Gulliver's Travels," "When once you have thought of big men and little men, it is very easy to do all the rest." He called Gray "a dull fellow." "Sir, he was dull in company, dull in his closet, dull everywhere. He was dull in a new way, and that made many people call him great." Talking of Sterne, he said, "Nothing odd will last long. *Tristram Shandy* did not last." See how Horace Walpole disposes of some of the gods of literature. "Tiresome *Tristram Shandy*, of which I could never get through three volumes." "I have read Sheridan's 'Critic;' it appeared wondrously flat and old, and a poor imitation." He speaks of wading through Spenser's "allegories and drawling stanzas." Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," he said, are "a lump of mineral from which Dryden extracted all the gold, and converted it into beautiful medals." "Dante was extravagant, absurd, disgusting: in short, a Methodist parson in Bedlam." "Montaigne's Travels I have been reading; if I was tired of the Essays, what must one be of these? What signifies what a man thought who never thought of anything but himself? and what signifies what a man did who never did anything?" "Boswell's book," he said, "is the story of a mountebank and his zany." Coleridge, talking of Goethe's "Faust," said, "There is no whole in the poem; the scenes are mere magic-lantern pictures, and a large part of the work is to me very flat. Moreover, much of it is vulgar, licentious, and blasphemous." "Coleridge's 'Ancient Mariner' is, I think," says Southey, "the clumsiest attempt at German sublimity I ever saw." Johnson told Anna Seward that "he would hang a dog that read the 'Lycidas' of Milton twice." Waller wrote of "Paradise Lost" on its first appearance, "The old blind school-master, John Milton, hath published a tedious poem on the fall of man; if its length be not considered a merit, it has no other." Curran declared "Paradise Lost" to be the "worst poem in the language." When Harvey's book on the circulation of the blood came out, "he fell mightily in his practice. It was believed by the vulgar that he was crack-brained, and all the physicians were against him." Schiller's nearest friends decided against the "Indian Death Song," which Goethe afterward pronounced one of his best poems. Scott tells us that one of his nearest friends predicted the failure of *Waverley*. Herder, one of the most comprehensive thinkers and versatile authors of Germany, we are told, adjured Goethe not to take so unpromising a subject as "Faust." Hume, it is said, tried to dissuade Robertson from writing the *History of Charles V.* Montesquieu, upon the completion of *The Spirit of Laws*, which had cost him twenty years of labor, and which ran through twenty-two editions in less than as many months after its publication, submitted the manuscript to Helvetius and Saurin, who returned it with the advice not to spoil a great reputation by publishing it. Wordsworth told Robinson that before his ballads were published, Tobin implored him to leave out "We are Seven," as a poem that would damn the book. It turned out to be one of the most popular. That charming and once popular Scottish story, *The Annals of the Parish*, by John Galt, was written ten or twelve years before the date of its publication, and anterior to the appearance of *Waverley* and *Guy Mannering*, and was rejected, we are told by the publishers of those works, with the assurance that a novel or work of fiction entirely Scottish would not take with the public. St. Pierre submitted his delightful tale, *Paul and Virginia*, to the criticisms of a circle of his learned friends. They told him that it was a failure; that to publish it would be a piece of foolishness; that nobody would read it. St. Pierre appealed from his learned critics to his unlearned but sympathetic and sensible housekeeper. He read—she listened, admired, and wept. He accepted her verdict, and will be remembered by one little story longer than his contemporaries by their weary tomes.—*Russell's Library Notes.*

ON CHARITY.—Intellectual orthodoxy? Æsthetic refinement? Devoutness? Zeal? These are all good. But they are not the spirit of God, nor the fruits of the spirit. They are the fruits of the intellect, the emotions, the nervous temperament. Why, even courage, constancy even to martyrdom, need not be the fruit of the spirit of God. How many a man in past ages has been ready to give his body to be burned for what he considered truth, and yet was so little led by the spirit of God that he was equally ready to burn his fellow-men, in case they differed from him! How many now, who arrogate to themselves the almost exclusive possession of the spirit of God, make that very conceit the excuse for a pharisaism and misanthropy, which—unless St. Paul was wrong—disproves their arrogant assumption! Alas! Is it not too notorious that all these qualities, fair and noble as they are—useful as helps to poor human nature in the struggle after the higher life—are yet but too compatible with the lower life; too compatible with a vain false heart, a cruel temper—even with gross immorality? No. Not such is the spirit of God, or the religion of the spirit, or the fruits of the spirit. For of that spirit it is written, "God is love, and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him." And of the religion of that spirit it is written, "If a man say, I love God, and hate his brother, he is a liar. For he who loveth not his brother, whom he hath seen, how can he love God, whom he hath not seen?" And of the fruits of that spirit it is written, "The fruits of the spirit are love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." Temperance—the self-restraint which gives no needless pain to any human being, which is reticent, modest, courteous, gracious, and full of grace and of all else which makes human beings lovely in the eyes of their fellow-men; because out of their morals, and therefore out of their manners, shines out that gracious spirit of love, which is the spirit of God. Happy are such; yea, blessed. Though they be poor, illiterate, stupid, ugly, what not, still if they have but charity, then they, and not the exclusive Pharisee—they, and not the stern logician—they, and not the morbid ascetic—they, and not the fluent preacher—they are the salt of the earth, which keeps society from decay. They are the light of the world, which keeps off from it, here and there at least, that outer darkness of mistrust and hate wherein is weeping and gnashing of teeth. They, and they alone, are the peacemakers, who shall be called, even by the unpeaceful world, the children of God. They, and they alone, are the pure in heart, who shall see God. For in God's light they see light; and the world is bright to them through all its sadness. And in God's love they feel love, and all mankind is precious to them in spite of all its follies. They, in their deeds, their words, their manners, often their very faces, and their very voices, reflect that eternal love which is light, and that eternal light which is love. They, and they alone, enter here, now, in this world, into that one true eternal life which is the life of Christ and of God. They, and they alone, enter here, now, in this world, into that high beatitude, "He that dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God; and God in him."—*Canon Kingsley.*

THE WANDERING JEW.—Rich collections of manuscripts have been carefully examined by competent men to ascertain the most distant date to which these legends or myths can be traced. The oldest document at present known on the subject was written about six hundred and fifty years ago, in the reign of Henry III. The Book of the Chronicle of St. Alban's Abbey contains the following narrative, as of a contemporary event: One day the Patriarch or Archbishop of Armenia arrived at the Abbey with a small retinue, including an interpreter who could make the Patriarch and the Abbot intelligible to each other. He had visited most of the celebrated shrines and holy places in England, and had now come to see the shrine of St. Alban. Hospitably entertained for many days, the Patriarch held much conversation with the abbot and the monks. He was asked, among other things, whether he had seen or heard aught of Joseph, a mysterious being who was reputed to have lived ever since the early days of Christianity. The Patriarch replied that he had not only heard of this undying one, but had been visited by him in Armenia. The story told by the wanderer was a solemn one. On the day of the crucifixion, Castaphilus, (another name borneby Joseph,) a porter in Pontius Pilate's house, struck Jesus on the back with his hand, and bade him mockingly to move on more quickly. A severe but mysterious reproof was administered to him in reply: "I am going, and you will wait till my return." Castaphilus lived on century after century, apparently no older than at first. He became a holy and religious man, narrating to Bishops and divines events which he had witnessed in the apostolic days. He was always serious, accepted nothing but food and raiment from his entertainers, and looked out anxiously for the last day. Search appears to have been made in vain for any mention of the wanderer during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; but quite early in the sixteenth we hear of a Wandering Jew who assisted a weaver, named Kokot, to discover in Bohemia a treasure which an ancestor of the weaver was reported to have hidden. The Jew is described as appearing like a man seventy years of age.—*Chambers's Journal.*

M. DUMAS AND "LA CENSURE."—M. Dumas, all his experiences of "la censure" notwithstanding, offers no serious opposition to the institution. "Denounce it," he writes, "but, at the same time, pray that it may not be abolished!" He ridicules it, he despises it; still he would have it preserved. But his argument arises from his fears. He dreads lest something worse should happen to the dramatist. Suppress the censorship, he says, and the day after we are under the jurisdiction of the Police! The theatres will be assimilated to the street, and at the first scandal or disorder the constable will shut up the shop and confiscate its wares. We shall be relieved of a well-intentioned functionary, and fall into the hands of spies and informers; and whenever the Government of the time needs, for purposes of its own, a theatrical scandal, it will send some fifty of these gentlemen to the theatre to excite a disturbance, and there will be an end of play, playwright, players, and play-houses. Then genuine regret will be felt for the good old "censure," with its glassless spectacles and its blunt scissors, sitting quietly in its chimney corner—a somnolent duenna, whose keys the dramatic muse easily filches when desirous of escape and freedom. No, says M. Dumas, it is better to respect "la censure." Let us wrap it up carefully in cotton wool—it is but a phantom enemy. If it did not exist, it would be advisable to create it. If it injures anybody, it does not injure us. We have the right of crying aloud against it; a good thing for French lungs needing such exercise. But, in truth, it transacts our business for us better than we could do it ourselves. It stands between us and the Government. It is our protection, guarantee, and security. When once its "visa" has been obtained, we can sleep safely and soundly. If the Government complains to us, we reply: "It's your affair now; it does not concern us. Your 'censure' has approved; blame your 'censure' if you like; don't blame us." Further, M. Dumas argues, "la censure" has never been able to withhold from representation any work of real merit, from "Tartuffe" to the "Mariage de Figaro;" from the "Mariage de Figaro" to "Marion Delorme;" from "Marion Delorme" to the "Fils de Giboyer." Sooner or later "la censure" has had to give way; the dramatist forces the barricade, or climbs over it, or creeps beneath it. "La censure" is a folly of a harmless kind—a superstition—dear to Governments; respect it therefore! It costs but 50,000 francs; it feeds and clothes various persons, perhaps six in number altogether. It is but a scarecrow which frightens no one—just such a scarecrow as gardeners, cherishing tradition, are careful to affix to their cherry-trees, to save the fruit from the attacks of the sparrows; who, nevertheless, knowing all about the scarecrow, visit the trees persistently, and consume as much fruit as they list. But the gardener is satisfied? he has done his duty; and the sparrows have done theirs according to their lights. It is a good thing to laugh, says M. Dumas. Laugh, therefore, at "la censure." Don't mistake for a serious thing what is a mere joke. If we cannot laugh at it, what has become of the good old French light-heartedness of Rabelais, of Lesage, of Voltaire! It is hard, our author confesses, that for long years Victor Hugo should have been forbidden his native stage; that the "Lucrèce" of Ponsard should be denied representation; that various other dramatists should be condemned to silence; that numberless unknown writers should continue unknown, their title to fame forfeited, their claim to good fortune ignored by an irresponsible and despotic institution. But what then! All *chefs d'œuvre* (including the plays of Shakespeare) are born under a despotic Government. A *chef d'œuvre* has time before it, it can afford to wait; and it is much more difficult to write a good play than to obtain its representation after it has been written. Let us begin with writing good plays—that done, it will be time enough to attack "*la censure.*"—*All The Year Round.*

FORMER FOUR-IN-HAND CLUBS.—Early in the present century four-in-hand clubs were in fashion, but very different were the turnouts in those days to what they now are. The coaches were heavy, the horses were heavy, and the drivers aped the dress and manners of professional coachmen. Bright yellow was the favorite color for the carriages, or lake picked out with red; the harness was neither neat nor elegant, it being generally ornamented with silver or brass mountings. The horses were strong but underbred. The gentlemen drivers in dress did all they could to follow the worst taste of the old-fashioned stage-coachman. A drive to and dinner at the Bedfont was the order of the day, where a considerable quantity of fiery port was "drunk upon the premises," as were some of the imbibers of it. Bacchanalian and sporting songs followed, and the orgies were kept up till a late hour. What a contrast is the above to the Four-in-hand and Driving Clubs of the present time. The "drags" are perfect in shape, make, and appearance; the harness neat, "when unadorned adorned the most;" the horses nearly all thoroughbred, splendid in action; while the gentlemen carefully avoid anything that is stagey or horsey. A lunch at the Alexandra Palace, whitebait at the Trafalgar or Ship, Greenwich, after parading and driving round Hyde Park, form the club day's amusement. One great improvement of the present system is that ladies grace the meetings with their presence; and nothing can be a prettier sight than a neatly appointed "drag" with a party of well-dressed ladies on the box-seat and roof. The presence of the Prince of Wales has given much éclat to the driving clubs, and as his Royal Highness is a thorough English sportsman, riding forward to hounds, shooting well, and devoted to yachting, we hope the day will not be far distant when the Prince will drive a team of his own.—*Land and Water.*

THE RUSSIAN GYPSY SINGERS.—The Russians are passionately fond of the Tzigani, with their homesick, foreign singing, which makes you dream of a free life amid primitive nature, outside of all restraint and all law, divine or human. This passion I share myself, and it drives me almost to madness. So I made good play with my elbows to reach a place near the platform where the musicians stood. They were five or six haggard, wild-looking young girls, with that half-bewildered air which strong light causes to nocturnal, furtive, vagabond creatures of every race. They made one think of deer brought suddenly from a forest glade into a drawing-room. There was nothing remarkable about their costume; it seemed they had felt bound, in coming to sing at this ball, to lay aside their characteristic attire and make a fashionable toilette. In consequence their appearance was like that of ill-dressed maid-servants. But one quiver of the eyelashes, one black, untamed glance wandering vaguely over the audience, was enough to give back all their native character. The music began. They were strange melodies of pensive sweetness or of wild gayety, broidered with infinite *fioritura*, like the singing of a bird that listens to himself, and grows wild with his own warbling—sighs of regret over some brilliant past existence, with careless outbreaks of a free and joyous humor, which mocks at all things, even at its own lost happiness, if so be that liberty remains; choruses with stamping of the feet and outcries designed to accompany those nocturnal dances which form upon the turf of forest glades what we call "fairy rings;" something like a Weber, a Chopin, a Liszt in the savage state. At times the theme was borrowed from some popular melody which has been the rounds of all the pianos, but its commonplace character vanished utterly under the runs and trills, the ornaments and caprices; the originality of the variations made you quite forget how trivial was the *motif*. Paganini's marvelous fantasies upon the Carnival of Venice give an idea of these delicate musical arabesques—silk, gold, and pearls embroidered upon the coarse material. A gypsy man, a kind of clown with fierce aspect, brown as an Indian, recalling the Bohemian types so characteristically represented by Valario in his ethnographic water-color sketches, accompanied the singing with cords from a great rebeck which he held between his knees, playing in the manner of the Oriental musicians; another big fellow exerted himself upon the platform, dancing, striking the floor with his feet, thrumming a guitar while he marked the rhythm upon the wood of the instrument with the palm of his hand, making strange grimaces, and occasionally uttering an unexpected cry. This was the joker, the buffoon, the merry-andrew of the troupe. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm of the audience immediately about the platform. They applauded and called out to the singers, they kept time with their heads, they repeated over the refrains. These songs, with their mysterious extravagance, have the power of an incantation; they make you dizzy and mad, and throw you into the most incomprehensible moods. You listen, and a mortal longing comes over you to disappear from civilized life forever—to go off and range the forests accompanied by one of these sorceresses with cigar-colored complexion and eyes like lighted coals.—*Théophile Gautier's Russia.*

GUESS.—All American English is not mere slang, or an accumulation of newly-coined words. There are many words current in America which seem strange and uncouth to our ears, but still are real old English words, preserved in the United States, but obsolete in the old country, and found only in writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries or in our provincial dialects. "I guess" looks very like a genuine Americanism, yet Chaucer and Spenser use it with only a very slight difference of meaning:

Her yellow hair was braided in a tress
Behind her back, a yard long, I *guess*,

says Chaucer; and

Amylia will be loved as I mote *ghesse*.

is a line from the *Faery Queen*. "He whose design it is to excel in poetry," says Locke, "would not, I *guess*, think that the way if it was to make his first essay in Latin verse." The word "guess" gives this sentence quite an American sound, yet it is from a standard English author.—*Chambers's Journal.*

OLD ROSES.—Is it not possible to produce a "mania" for collecting and cultivating the good old roses, once supposed to be the result of the best efforts of our rosarians? We have been rushing ahead in floriculture for the past half century or more, looking more for "new things" than for intrinsic worth, and it is time that somebody started the fashion of gathering the old and good, placing upon them a new valuation. Every Summer, when the old "June roses" come into bloom, I am reminded of the good things left behind in our race for novelties in other classes. The old mosses of thirty and fifty years ago have not been surpassed by any later introduction. The old single French crimson still furnishes as pretty buds as the newest perpetual moss, and who wants a moss rose except when in bud? The old crested Provence has never as yet had a rival, but stands alone, the queen of its species. And as I look over the old sorts, like George the Fourth, with deep crimson petals, or La Tourterelle, Madame Hardy, Persian Yellow, and similar kinds, I begin to find myself wishing for more of the same, although novelties are abundant, and one might think, from the descriptions given, as far superior to those old and still unsurpassed favorites. A sight of the old cabbage rose, Village Maid, and White Bath, would be like gathering old coins from the ruins of Herculaneum or Pompeii.—*Garden.*

O'CONNELLIANA.—The secret of O'Connell's power with his countrymen was his consummate knowledge of their idiosyncrasies, and his natural capacity for reflecting on a glorified scale their aspirations, their vanity, their follies, their conceits. He was an epitome of all that is most brilliant in the Irish character, and as such his fascination and his influence for an Irish crowd never failed. He knew when to flatter and to wheedle, when to cajole and to coax, when to terrify and alarm, when to rouse to indignation, and when to quell to submission. He made his hearers feel that they had only to gaze upon his person and to hear his words to witness an apotheosis of all those qualities and characteristics which were the chief ground of their patriotic pride. "Nobody," said one who knew him well, and who hated him as well as he knew him, "can deny to him the praise of inimitable dexterity, versatility, and even prudence in the employment of the means which he makes conducive to his ends. He is thoroughly acquainted with the audiences which he addresses and the people upon whom he practices, and he operates upon their passions with the precision of a dexterous anatomist who knows the direction of every muscle and every fibre of the human frame." And in miscellaneous society, in London as well as in Dublin, the Liberator could make himself highly agreeable. He was a visitor at Holland House, and it would not be too much to assume that the recognition extended to him had something to do with his temporary abandonment of Repeal. When Mr. Greville met him at William Ponsonby's in 1829, the year of Emancipation, he said: "There is nothing remarkable in his manner, appearance, or conversation, but he seems lively, well-bred, and at his ease." In the House of Commons O'Connell was a failure, as every man must be who has lived the best years of his life and has grown quite incapable of readily adapting himself to a new and a peculiar atmosphere. He could never catch its tone, and therefore he could never for long hold its ear. His quotations and his adaptations of poetry were sometimes exceedingly happy. Nothing could be better than his parody on Cols. Sibthorp, Percival, and Verney:

"Three Colonels, in three distant counties born,
Lincoln, Armagh, and Sligo, did adorn;
The first in matchless impudence surpassed,
The next in bigotry; in both the last.
The force of nature could no further go—
To beard the third she shaved the other two."

Of these gentlemen, two were *imberbis* and the third *intonsus*. He was also decidedly happy when, on being called to order by the Speaker for having characterized the interruptions with which he was assailed on all sides of the House as "beastly bellowings," he retracted the obnoxious epithet, but added that he had never heard of any bellowings that were not beastly. "Perhaps," writes his friend Mr. Phillips, "personality was his most besetting sin. He had a nickname for every one who presumed to thwart him—curt, stinging, and vulgar, suiting the rabble taste, and easily retained in the rabble memory." The personally aggressive instinct, which in the House of Commons found its gratification in such a *jeu d'esprit* as that just quoted apropos of the three Colonels, assumed a far more vehement aspect on popular reforms. "A man," writes Mr. Lecky, the staunch admirer of O'Connell, "who did not hesitate to describe the Duke of Wellington as 'a stunted corporal,' and who applied to other opponents such terms as 'a mighty big liar,' or 'a lineal descendant of the impenitent thief,' or 'a contumelious cur,' or 'a scorpion,' (as he called the late Lord Derby,) place him beyond the pale of courtesy." But there were force, point and sting in O'Connell's vituperative phrases. They stood the test of all excellence—they stuck. His description of Peel's smile, that it was "like the silver plate on a coffin," has only been of late forgotten; and his characterization of the *Times*, "it lies like a false-numbered milestone, which cannot by any possibility tell the truth," is said to have amused no one more than the editor of the *Times*—Barnes.—*Temple Bar.*

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S WIT.—Jerrold's wit was of the keenest and most transparent character, like Sidney Smith's wit; like all true wit; for genuine wit is the same all the world over. "Wit gives you a nod in passing; but with humor you are at home." You must be on the alert for wit; it flashes, and is gone. "Take a walk upon an empty stomach," said the doctor to Sidney Smith. "Upon whose?" asked the Dean. That is wit. So is Tom Hood's description of a fellow whose height of folly constituted his own monument:—

"A column of fop,
A lighthouse, without any light a-top."

So was Sydney Smith's reply to the church-wardens, when they wanted a wood pavement round St. Paul's: "Lay your heads together and the thing is done;" while his remark to a little child who was scratching a tortoise, that it was like scratching the dome of St. Paul's to please the Dean and Chapter, is a fine example of perfect humor. The wit of Jerrold is often equal to that of the Dean, and many a brilliant saying is attributed to both of them. A score of stories of Jerrold occur to me, though it is too late to add any new ones to the record, for his "wit and humor" have been carefully collected and published. There are a few good things, however, which will bear repetition. "Nature has written 'honest man' upon his face," said a person trying to make interest for his friend with Jerrold. "Then Nature must have had a very bad pen," was the prompt reply. Everybody knows how he revenged himself upon a pompous fop, who had made himself offensively conspicuous, at a club-dinner where sheep's head was a favorite dish. Pushing his plate aside, the stranger exclaimed, "Well, I say, sheep's head for ever!" "What egotism!" remarked Jerrold. This, no doubt, led up to a kindred flash of wit on another occasion, at the expense of a literary friend of Jerrold's, who had just ordered "Some sheep's-tail soup, waiter." "Ah!" said Jerrold, looking up, and smiling with his great eyes, "extremes meet sometimes." There was an old gentleman who drove a very slow pony in a ramshackle gig and he was anxious one day to pay Jerrold a little special attention. The humorist was on his way to the station from his house. "Ah, Mr. Jerrold!" said the old gentleman; "shall I give you a lift?" "No, thank you," said Jerrold; "I am in a hurry." In the country, on a visit, Jerrold was told, among other gossip, of a young man in the neighborhood, named Ure, who had cruelly jilted his sweetheart. "Ure seems to be a base 'un," said Jerrold. At a ball, seeing a very tall gentleman waltzing with a very short lady, Jerrold said, "There's a mile dancing with a milestone." The author of an epic poem entitled "A Descent into Hell" used to worry Jerrold very much. At last the wit grew irritated with the poet, who, coming bounding upon him with the question, "Ah, Jerrold! have you seen my 'Descent into Hell'?" was answered with quick asperity, "No; I should like to!"—*London Society.*

TREASURES OF THE KREMLIN.—Around pillars are arranged circular credence tables, rising in many stages like a dresser supporting a world of vases, tankards, flagons, mugs, goblets, jugs, decanters, pitchers, ladles, tiny casks, cups, beer-mugs, tumblers, pints, flasks, gourds, amphoræ—everything relating to *Beuverie*, as says Master Rabelais, in his Pantagruelic language! Behind these vessels of gold and silver gleam platters of gold and gilded silver, as large as those off which Victor Hugo's Burgraves were served with oxen roasted whole. Each jar is coiffed with its nimbus. And what jars! Some of them are as much as three or four feet in height, and could only be lifted by the hand of a Titan. What enormous expense of imagination in this variety of plate! All forms capable of containing any beverage—wine, hydromel, beer, kwas, brandy—seem to be represented here. And how rich, fantastic, grotesque, the taste shown in the ornamentation of these vases of gold, of silver-gilt, and of silver! Sometimes there are bacchanals, with merry, chubby faces dancing around the vessel's paunch; now, leafage with animals and hunting scenes appearing through it; at other times, dragons curling round the ears, or antique medallions set into the sides of a jug; a Roman triumph defiling by, with its trumpets and standards; Hebrews in the costumes of Dutchmen bearing the bunch of grapes from the Promised Land; some mythological nudity contemplated by Satyrs through the tufted arabesques. In accordance with the artist's whim, the vases take on the form of animals; spread out wide in bears; run up tall and slim in storks; flap great wings as eagles; puff themselves out in frogs; or throw back horns of stags. Further on I noticed a comfit box shaped like a ship with swelling sails and carved poop the daintiest

within to be taken out through the hatchways. Every possible whim of goldsmith's work is to be found realized upon this wondrous sideboard. The hall of armor contains treasures to weary the pen of the most intrepid nomenclator. Circassian casques and coats of mail inscribed with verses from the Koran; bucklers with bosses of filigree; cimetars and kandjars with nephrite handles and scabbards set with gems; all those Eastern weapons, which are jewels as well as arms, gleam amid Western weapons of a simplicity the most severe. At sight of all this gathered magnificence your head whirls, and you cry for mercy to the guide, too civil or too exact, who will not wrong you of a single piece!—*Théophile Gautier's Russia.*

MIGNONETTE.

Within the sense of touch and sight,
They lie before me as I write,
These subtle-scented flowers;
Their little tufts of golden green,
With flecks of ruddy brown between,
All wet with Summer showers.

I saw them but an hour ago,
With sister bunches all a-row,
And rose-buds white and red;
And dark carnations, spicy sweet,
Borne westward through the busy street,
Upon a flower-girl's head.

The sudden Summer shower drew forth
From my one simple pennyworth,
The half-evanished bloom;
The fading tufts grew green again,
And breathed, in answer to the rain,
A beautiful perfume.

How well their silent beauties grace
The dullness of this dingy place,
My lonely working-room;
I drop my pen this Summer day,
And fancy bears me far away,
Where other posies bloom.

To garden borders thickly set
With pansy, lily, mignonette,
And all sweet flowers that blow;
Where we two in the sunshine sit,
While butterflies around us flit,
And brown bees come and go.

The lark sings high, in Heaven above,
Its thrilling strain of happy love,
While we sit still below;
Each heart can feel the other beat,
But neither breaks the silence sweet,
With whispered "Yes" or "No."

Ah, me! since then what months of pain;
Ah, me! what months of sun and rain
Must run, ere I can see
Another of those sunshine hours,
And hear among the Summer flowers
How one remembers me.

But love is mine, how strong and true,
And hope springs green, dear flowers, as you,
I murmur not at Fate;
While for the greatest good of all,
For years, though shine or shadow fall,
I am content to wait.
—*All the Year Round.*

DANTE'S FLORENCE.—The little Florence in which Dante was born was very much unlike the noble and beautiful Florence which is now, like Jerusalem, a joy of the whole earth, and whose splendor and serious beauty seem to justify the wonderful adoration of her which her children have always shown, and which this her greatest son made into a kind of worship. The high houses that rose in narrow lines closely approaching each other with a continual menace across the strait thread of street, had not yet attained to the characteristic individuality of Tuscan architecture; the beautiful cathedral, which so many a traveler, thoughtless of dates, has contemplated from the Sasso di Dante with a dim notion that Dante himself must have sat there many a Summer evening watching the glorious walls rise and the great noble fabric come into being, had not, even in the lower altitude given to it by Arnolfo, begun to be when the poet was born. The old Bargello and the Palazzo Vecchio were still in process of building; Santa Croce, Santa Maria Novella, and Giotto's lovely campanile were all in the future with all their riches. The ancient Badia, or Abbey of Florence, still struck the hour, as the poet records, to all the listening city; and though the bridges, curiously enough, had all been built, there was scarcely as yet any Oltr'arno, only a very small scrap of that side of the river being inclosed within the second circle of walls, which extended from the Ponte alle Grazie, or Rubaconte, newly built, to the Ponte alla Carraja, also new, and so round by San Lorenzo and the square of the cathedral, then cumbered by houses and occupied only by the ancient little Church of Santa Reparata, facing the Baptistery, which is the only building of the group that existed in Dante's day. Very different then must have been that double square. The Baptistery had not even got its coating of marbles, but was still in flint, gray and homely, when the child of the Alighieri was christened there; and little Santa Reparata, with its grave-yard round it, lay deep down as in a well in the heart of the tall houses. The Baptistery, too, was surrounded by graves, its square being filled up by sarcophagi of a still older date, in which—a curious fancy—many of the greater families of Florence buried their dead. The tower of one of the great houses in the square was called *Guardia-morta*, "watcher of the dead," so closely round these little centres of the buried clustered the houses of the living. But to the old church of the Baptist, the "bel San Giovanni" of the poet, every child of Florence was carried then, as now, to be made a Christian. The great solemn interior, still and cool and calm amid the blazing sunshine, remains alone unchanged amid all the alterations around. The graves have been cleared away, the great Duomo has been built, the tower of Giotto, fairy fabric of genius, defying all its tons of marble to make it less like a lily born of dew and sunshine, has sprung up into the heavens; but San Giovanni is still the same, and still the new Florentines are carried into its serene solemnity of gloom to be enrolled at once in the Church and in the world by names which may be heard of hereafter—as was the infant Durante, Dante, prince of poets and everlasting ruler of Florence, in the year 1265, in that month of May which, under Tuscan skies, is the true May, after which in our northern latitudes we sigh in vain.—*Cornhill.*

FRENCH MANAGERS AND THE CENSORS.—Managers are cautioned against a reprehensible habit they have acquired of allotting parts for study by members of their company, and even of permitting plays to be rehearsed, without having previously obtained for them official sanction. The titles of plays are not to be "*dénaturés ou doublés*" upon the programmes, which should agree in every respect with the descriptions supplied to the Minister, and approved by him. In addition to the examination of the costumes by the inspectors at the dress rehearsals, the manuscripts submitted to the censor are to exhibit fully the characters assuming uniforms, or official costumes, in the course of the performance, with particulars of such home and foreign orders and decorations as it is proposed that the actor should wear. Concerning "gag" and unauthorized "jeux de scène," or stage business, the Minister is severe. He finds that, official prescriptions notwithstanding, plays are not presented in exact conformity with the manuscripts approved by "la commission de censure," and that after the first performance the actors, believing themselves relieved of responsibility, frequently restore forbidden passages, and introduce phrases and stage business such as the Minister must disapprove. Accordingly a special Commissioner is appointed to take note of these breaches of order, so that, professedly, the actors may be constrained to respect the text of their authors. Upon another occasion the Minister delivers his opinion upon the subject of slang, and the growing fondness of the stage for "locutions vulgaires et brutales, et de certaines termes grossiers empruntés à l'argot." He holds this to be "un mauvais élément de bas comique dont le bon goût se choque, et qu'il ne n'est pas permis de tolérer d'advantage." He charges the managers to assist and second in this regard the efforts of "la commission de censure," impressing upon them the necessity of exercising their legitimate influence with that object. All dramatic works cannot, he concedes, pretend to the same purity of language; difference of kind implies and warrants difference of form; but even for the most frivolous of stages, he maintains, there are rules and limitations which cannot be disregarded, except at the cost of propriety and public morality.—*All the Year Round.*

SHAKESPEARE AS AN ACTOR.—I have little doubt that Shakespeare was an excellent actor, but too quiet, simple, and natural in his acting to please the public taste, which demanded loudness, bombastic action, declamation, and exaggeration. The same characteristics still exist on the English stage, and I suppose they have always existed. Partridge's opinion of Garrick and his acting represents the popular feeling of to-day. He was too natural—too "simple, natural, affecting"—anybody might act *Hamlet* like him. Give me the King for my money, says Partridge, or he who could strut and declaim and tear a passion to rags. Hamlet's advice to the players shows what Shakespeare's notion of good acting was. It was to hold the mirror up to nature—not to rant and strut and scream like the town-crier, to split the ears of the groundlings. But the public taste was indifferent. They liked what they did not see in life—just as the chambermaids and middle classes of to-day like novels of high life, and ghastly adventures, and sensational incidents, and murders. I am sorry to say that even among educated persons there is a preference in England for exaggerated action in tragedy and in comedy. Comedy on our stage is but too often turned into farce and grimace; tragedy into rant, and what is called eloquence, God save the mark! which means artificial intonation and pronunciation, such as no human being in his senses would use in daily life. There are exceptions, I know, to this, but it is characteristic of English acting. I am sometimes afraid that the tragic actor will burst a blood vessel in his violence, and I am pretty sure the comic actor will descend to grimace and caricature to get a laugh from the pit, and to split the ears of the groundlings. It is a satisfaction by way of exception to hear such quiet acting as that of Mr. Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle;" and I am glad to see in some of the theatres, and among some of the actors, a better and simpler taste growing up, and at least an effort to render nature.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE MOCK PEARLS OF HISTORY.—Hayward, (translator of "Faust,") in his article on "Pearls and Mock Pearls of History," says, "We are gravely told, on historical authority, by Moore, in a note to one of his Irish melodies, that during the reign of Bryan, King of Munster, a young lady of great beauty, richly dressed, and adorned with jewels, undertook a journey from one end of the kingdom to another, with a wand in her hand, at the top of which was a ring of exceeding great value; and such was the perfection of the laws and the government that no attempt was made upon her honor, nor was she robbed of her clothes and jewels. Precisely the same story is told of Alfred of Frothi, King of Denmark, and of Rollo, Duke of Normandy. Another romantic anecdote, fluctuating between two or more sets of actors, is an episode in the amours of Emma, the alleged daughter of Charlemagne, who, finding that the snow had fallen thickly during a nightly interview with her lover, Eginhard, took him upon her shoulders, and carried him some distance from her bower, to prevent his footsteps from being traced. Unluckily, Charlemagne had no daughter named Emma or Imma, and a hundred years before the appearance of the chronicle which records the adventure it had been related in print of a German Emperor and a damsel unknown. The story of Canute commanding the waves to roll back rests on the authority of Henry of Huntingdon, who wrote about a hundred years after the Danish monarch. 'As for the great number of the stories with which the *ana* are stuffed,' says Voltaire, 'including all those humorous replies attributed to Charles the Fifth and Henry the Fourth, to a hundred modern Princes, you find them in Athenæus and in our old authors.' Dionysius the Tyrant, we are told by Diogenes of Laërte, treated his friends like vases full of good liquors, which he broke when he had emptied them. This is precisely what Cardinal Retz says of Madame De Chevreuse's treatment of her lovers. There is a story of Sully's meeting a young lady, veiled, and dressed in green, on the back stairs leading to Henry's apartment, and being asked by the King whether he had not been told that His Majesty had a fever and could not receive that morning, replied, 'Yes, sire, but the fever is gone; I have just met it on the staircase, dressed in green.' This story is told of Demetrius and his father. The lesson of perseverance in adversity taught by the spider to Robert Bruce is said to have been taught by the same insect to Tamerlane. 'When Columbus,' says Voltaire, 'promised a new hemisphere, people maintained that it did not exist; and when he had discovered it, that it had been known a long time.' It was to confute such detractors that he resorted to the illustration of the egg, already employed by Brunelleschi when his merit in raising the cupola of the cathedral of Florence was contested. The anecdote of Northampton reading *The Faery Queen*, while Spenser was waiting in the ante-chamber, may pair off with one of Louis XIV. As this munificent monarch was going over the improvements of Versailles with Le Nôtre, the sight of each fresh beauty or capability tempts him to some fresh extravagance, till the architect cries out that if their promenade is continued in this fashion it will end in the bankruptcy of the state. Southampton, after sending first twenty and then fifty guineas, on coming to one fine passage after another exclaims, 'Turn the fellow out of the house, or I shall be ruined.'"—*Russell's Library Notes.*

OLD COACHES AND SEDAN CHAIRS.—Among the "wild vicissitudes of taste" few things have undergone a greater change than equipages, private and public. Early in the present century the carriages of the nobility were large, lumbering vehicles emblazoned all over with coats of arms, crests, mottoes, and other devices; the harness was also richly decorated with silver or brass ornaments, the whole very much after the fashion of a Lord Mayor of London's state coach of the present day. These family coaches were driven by very stately-looking coachmen, with curly wigs, perched up on a box covered with a gaudy hammer-cloth, the horses heavy and underbred. At the same period very high phaetons were in fashion, and there is a print in existence of the Prince of Wales appearing at Ascot in a very high phaeton hung upon springs three or four feet high. In addition to the above, there were Sedan chairs, named after Sedan in France, in which the upper ten thousand went to dinners and balls. These chairs were most elaborately ornamented outside, and lined inside with the most expensive silk. At Bath, Tunbridge Wells, and other fashionable places, chairmen plied in the streets as cabs and hansoms now do. Occasionally they were used by spendthrifts, who were anxious to avoid the tipstaves, as they could enter them in their own houses and be deposited in that of a friend. However, it does not appear that the Sedan chair was always a safe refuge against arrest for debt, as in one of Hogarth's prints the tipstaves are seen to be laying hold of one they were in search of, just as he was about to descend from his supposed place of security. One of the best caricatures of the day represented an Irishman being carried through the streets in a Sedan chair by two burly chairmen, with his feet touching the ground, some wag having taken out the bottom of the Sedan, and the chairmen, aware of the practical joke, selecting the dirtiest part of the road. "Bedad," says Paddy, "except for the honor of the thing, I'd as lief walk." The chairmen were fine, robust men; they had little regard for foot passengers, and considered the pavement their own exclusive property. It was rather an amusing sight to witness how the men trotted off, when a chair was required, racing to be first for hire. After a time Sedan chairs got out of fashion, except at Bath, Cheltenham, and Leamington, where they were in favor for many years after they ceased to exist in the metropolis.—*Land and Water.*

RAISING A FAMILY.—About the year 1700 one Lady Elphinstone died, the mother of thirty-six bairns, of whom twenty-seven were living at one time. The late Bishop Bathurst, of Norwich, was the twenty-sixth child of Mr. Bathurst, youngest brother of the first Lord Bathurst. But this is only part of the story; for Mr. Bathurst, who had had twenty-two children by his first wife, was destined to have fourteen by his second, making a good round three dozen altogether. Rather distinguished in this way were the Bathursts; for two brothers and a sister of his had, during their respective married lives, sixty-four children, which, with his thirty-six, made just an even hundred. Another married couple, Thomas and Helen Urquhart, are ranked among those who have had thirty-six children. The parents lived at Cromarty Castle, in the early part of the sixteenth century; their twenty-five sons all grew up to manhood, and many of them became distinguished, while the eleven daughters all lived to be married, and many of them to be the mothers of large families. The Urquhart blood, therefore, must have been rather extensively diffused in Scotland by the end of the century. An authenticated case of thirty-nine brothers and sisters was afforded by the Greenhill family, in the closing years of the seventeenth century. Thomas Greenhill, a surgeon, afterward author of a treatise on the *Art of Embalming*, addressed in 1698 a memorial to the Duke of Norfolk, in his capacity as Earl Marshal of England: "That in consideration of your petitioner being the seventh son and thirty-ninth child of one father and mother, your Grace would be pleased to signalize it by some particular motto or augmentation in his coat of armor, to transmit to posterity so uncommon a thing." The College of Arms, or Heralds' College, of which the hereditary Earl Marshal is the official head, assented to the application of Thomas Greenhill, by granting an addition to the armorial bearings of the family. In the language of heraldry, which is not very intelligible to outsiders, the addition was in the form of "a demi-griffin, powdered with thirty-nine mullets."—*All the Year Round.*

HANS ANDERSEN.—No man was so well known in Copenhagen as Andersen. The great sculptor was courted, admired, honored; but Andersen was loved. High and low, rich and poor, he belonged to all. If he went out for a walk, every one saluted him; if he visited the theatre, all present welcomed him; children worshiped him, claimed him as belonging peculiarly to them; every household reserved for him a warm corner by the stove; not a family, from the King to the peasant, but had a knife and fork and a seat at the table ready for him. He was first with everyone, and considered himself the centre and interest of everyone's thoughts. Besides his one unrivaled talent of arranging fairy tales, Andersen had other gifts of precious and rare value. With his melodious voice and exquisitely-modulated tones and expression, he would read aloud his own composition till his hearers would forget they lived or breathed in aught but the scene he was describing so charmingly. Sometimes, at parties and other gatherings of friends, the whim would seize him to cut out figures in paper. He would beg for a pair of scissors, and then, folding some paper with his great ugly hands, he would begin cutting, clipping, twisting, and snipping, and in a few moments fairy scenes, flowers, plants, and trees would appear, perfect in form, charming in delicacy and design, before the eyes of those who wondered how it was possible he could manage to produce anything from such crude materials. He would take a few flowers in his hand, and with scarcely a touch, just a mere whisper to them, and immediately the most fairy-like nosegay would grow into being, that Titania herself would have worn in her bosom. In his walks in the country he would poke his huge stick, as ugly and ungainly in appearance as himself, into every rut and hole on the wayside, and pick up the first object that attracted his attention, and then gazing at it tenderly and caressing it with his fingers, he would begin and tell its history, weaving some ethereal charming romance into its inanimate nature, and make those around stand rapt in delight and wonder at the man's strange quaint imaginations and fancies. About two years ago Hans Andersen's health began to fail, and a disease, supposed by his medical attendants to be cancer of the liver, declared itself. His sufferings at times were fearful for one of his temperament, who shrunk from the slightest physical pain even when feeling strong and well; and for many long weeks his placid, childlike nature became irritable and trying in the extreme to those of his friends who personally nursed him. But he grew better, and about a year ago was able to return to his old habits of visiting those of his dear friends whom he, in his own quaint fashion, designated his "daily friends." Now and then he felt well enough to mix in society, and to enjoy, in his quiet way, the music and conversation going on around him. One evening last Winter there was an entertainment at the house of one of his oldest friends, to which he was specially invited. For some days past he had seemed better and stronger than usual, and many looked eagerly forward to his presence among them. He kept his promise, and was one of the first guests to arrive. He looked very frail and weak, and for a time during the evening he was obliged to lie still, away from the buzz and excitement of the talk and lights. Presently he recovered, and slowly dragging one foot before the other, he re-entered the drawing-room. After replying to all the anxious tender inquiries of those around, he said gently, in his usual child-like, simple fashion: "I will read you a story; you would like to hear it dear friends?" And taking from his pocket a folded paper, he gave, in his usual invariable fashion, a few words of explanation as to the meaning and purport of the tale he was about to read. Then, in wondrously sweet low tones, slightly trembling with the effects of his recent indisposition, he began the story of *The Statue Destroyers*. It was a poem, beautiful and exquisite in thought and charm, as is always the case with his fancy productions. As he read on, his voice growing louder and stronger with earnestness, the graphic scene in the Cathedral became vivid and real; one could hear the glorious tones of the organ swelling out in rich devotion, the "*Ora pro nobis*" of the worshiping congregation, the loud voices of the angry mob thrilled us to the heart as they rushed in to destroy and break the statues and figures sacred to the faith of that kneeling people.—*Temple Bar.*

DOMESTIC DISCIPLINE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—Three centuries ago domestic servants appear to have been very much what they are nowadays, if we may judge, at least, from the rules laid down for their conduct in a family of some eminence. The following "orders for household servantes" were "first devised by John Harrington, in the yeare 1566, and renewed by John Harrington, sonne of the saide John, in the yeare 1592; the saide John, the sonne, being then High Shrieve of the County of Somerset." Imprimis, any servant absent from morning or evening prayer, without lawful excuse, to be alleged within twenty-four hours, should forfeit twopence. Swearing was strictly forbidden on pain of being fined one penny for each oath. Whoso left a door open that he found shut was to pay one penny. No man servant was to lie in bed after 6 A. M., or be out of bed after 10 P. M., between Lady-day and Michaelmas, and during the other six months 7 A. M. was the hour fixed for rising, and 9 P. M. for going to bed—on Charles Lamb's principle of going away early to make up for coming late. The penalty for disobedience on any of these points was twopence. One penny was forfeited if any man's bed was unmade, or any fireplace or candlebox left unclean after 8 A. M. Four times that sum was exacted from any man who should teach children "unhonest speech" or improper language. If any man waited at table without a trencher in his hand, he was fined one penny, and also if he absented himself from any meal without permission. The rule was strictly enforced that who breaks pays; and if the actual culprit could not be discovered, the butler was condemned to make good the loss, or forfeit twelve pence. The table was to be covered for dinner half an hour before 11 A. M., and for supper half an hour before 6 P. M.—the penalty for neglect being twopence. Three times that amount was the punishment if dinner was not punctually served at 11 A. M., and supper at 6 P. M. Whoso absented himself for a whole, or even for a part of a day, without leave, was fined fourpence. Should any one strike another, or revile him, or threaten him, or provoke him to violence, he must submit to the loss of twelve pence. Whoso entered the kitchen without reasonable cause, paid one penny for the trespass, the cook being amerced in a like amount for connivance. It was further enacted that "none toy with the maids on paine of 4d.;" and "that no man weare foule shirt on Sunday, nor broken hose or shoes, or dublett without buttons, on paine of 1d.:" and further, "that when any stranger goeth hence, the chamber be drest up againe within four howrs after, on paine of 1d." The hall was to be made clean by 8 A. M. in Winter and 7 A. M. in Summer, on the like forfeit, while the porter suffered to the same amount if he failed to close the court gate during dinner and supper. A fine of threepence avenged any omission to clean the stairs, and all rooms that needed that process, every Friday after dinner. "All which sommes shal be duly paid each quarter-day out of their wages, and bestowed on the poore, or other godly use."

MONEY FOR SCIENCE.—Probably the number of persons in England who take an interest in the scientific principles of agriculture, meteorology, applied chemistry, and so forth, bears no greater proportion to the population than the number who take interest in the physics of astronomy, in the exploration of the sea-bottom, in the existence or non-existence of an open sea round the North Pole, or the like. But the whole population, though it may *take* no interest in the former class of subjects, *has*, nevertheless, a very real interest in them; and therefore scientific discoveries in these subjects have a real value to the nation. Whereas the only value which discoveries about the sun and planets, the sea-bottom, the North Pole, and so on, can have, or be expected to have, resides in the interest such discoveries excite in the philosophic mind; so that for those persons, at present the enormous majority of the population, who take no interest in them, they have no value whatever. And though some of the national money may very fairly be granted for the sake of that small but select portion of the population which does take interest in such matters, it becomes a serious question whether any sums likely to increase taxation appreciably can in justice be granted for researches in which the nation (as such) takes little or no interest. The average Englishman might in that case very justly argue as Herbert Spencer has imagined him to argue, addressing Government in some such words as these: "Your amiable anxiety for my welfare shows itself in taking money out of my pocket to provide me with various conveniences. Out of my pocket, did I say? Not always. Sometimes out of the pocket of those least able to afford it; as when from poor 'science authors,' who commonly lose by their works, you demand gratis copies for your public libraries, that I and others, who don't want to read them, may read them for nothing. But these things you offer are things I do not ask. I do not want you to ascertain for me the nature of the sun's corona, or to find a north-west passage, or to explore the bottom of the sea. Instead of doing what I want, you persist in doing other things. Instead of securing me the bread due to my efforts, you give me a stone, a sculptured block from Ephesus." Where the sums devoted by Government to scientific inquiries and expeditions are so small as not to increase taxation appreciably, this sort of reasoning has of course no great force; but it is of great weight as against any wide scheme for the prosecution of scientific researches not directly advancing the material interests of the nation.—*Cornhill.*

THE POET'S LAST SONG.

FROM THE DANISH OF HANS ANDERSEN.

Like to the leaf which falleth from the tree,
O God, such only is my earthly life.
Lord, I am ready when Thou callest me.
Lo! Thou canst see my heart's most bitter strife—
'Tis Thou alone canst know the load of sin
Which this my aching breast doth hold within.

Shorten the pains of death, shake off my fear,
Give me the courage of a trusting child.
Father of Love, I fain would see Thee near.
In pity judge each thought and act defiled—
Mercy, I cry! dear Lord, Thy will be done,
Save me I pray, through Jesus Christ Thy Son.
—*Temple Bar.*

WOMEN'S DRESS IN THE LAST CENTURY.—The dress of Queen Charlotte, the bride of the period, is thus described by the chroniclers: On her powdered hair she wore a fly-cap of lace, the latest mode from France, and a coronet of diamonds on her brow. Her dress was of white satin brocaded with gold, her stomacher covered with diamonds. Her long violet velvet train, looped to her shoulders with bunches of pearls, was borne by ten bridesmaids. The dress of the bridegroom was of the greatest richness—a coat of velvet or satin, embroidered all round with flowers in colored silks, and heightened with spangles, gold or silver, and paste buttons; the white satin waistcoat elaborately embroidered and enriched with similar ornaments. A sword, with richly-cut steel hilt, lace ruffles and shirt-frill, with diamond-buckled shoes, completed his attire. Should we seek further to inquire into the wedding life of this fashionable couple, we find it painfully portrayed by the powerful pencil of Hogarth in his "Marriage à la Mode." There the wife is yawning over her chocolate, while the husband has carelessly thrown himself into a chair. Cards and card-tables show the occupation of the night. The old faithful steward is leaving the room with looks of despair. Hoping that this and its sad finale is an exaggerated picture of the manners of the time, yet there is no doubt but that society at this period had taken up the vanity, freedom, and unprofitable mode of existence of the Regency and Louis XV. The toilet was the great sum and business of life, the adjustment of the hair the principal employment. Take, for instance, how a lady of fashion passed her day: At ten, after her "dish of Bohea," as it was called, generally taken before rising, the lady arranged herself in a muslin *peignoir*, or wrapper, and had a regular reception of her friends, while, with her hair disheveled, she was submitted, for the first time in the day, to the hands of her hair-dresser; for usually she dressed four or five times a day. Her hair, dragged off her face, covered with powder, plastered with pomatum, and frizzled in stiff curls, was raised, by means of gauze, feathers, and flowers, into an edifice often equal to her height. Four ells of gauze have been contained in some of these erections, with butterflies, birds, and feathers introduced—the last of the most preposterous height of, it is recorded, about a yard. After an hour's plastering and frizzing, the hair-dresser's task was over, and a weary one it was, though enlivened by the animated conversation of the visitors. The remainder of the toilet was finished, the most important of which was the arrangement of the patches—a point of great interest. These were made of black silk, gummed and cut into stars, crescent, and other forms. Patches had originated in France under Louis XV., with a view to show off the whiteness of the complexion, but they were never worn by women of dark skins. Great was the art in placing these patches near the eye, the corner of the mouth, the forehead, and the temple. A lady of the world would wear seven or eight, and each had its special designation. She never went without a box of patches to replace any that might accidentally fall off; and these little boxes, generally or Battersea enamel, finely painted by some eminent artist, had usually a tiny looking-glass inserted within the lid to help her to repair the accident. Nor was the rouge-pot forgotten, rouge at that time being an indispensable adjunct to the toilet—so indispensable, that when Marie Antoinette came over to France to marry Louis XVI., and begged to dispense with wearing it, a family conclave was held at Versailles on the subject, followed by a formal order from the King to put it on—a command which she had no alternative but to obey.—*London Society.*

DERIVATION OF LOAFER.—Lour or Lowr, and Loaver, are all vulgar terms for money, and combine two Gypsy words, the one *lovo* or *lovey*, and the other *loure*, to steal. The reason for the combination or confusion is obvious. The author of the Slang Dictionary, in order to explain this word, goes as usual to the Wallachian Gypsies, for what he might have learned from the first tinker in the streets of London. I should remark on the word loure, that Mr. Borrow has shown its original identity with *loot*, the Hindustani for plunder or booty. I believe that the American word loafer owes something to this Gypsy root, as well as to the German *laufer (landlaufer)* and Mexican Spanish *galeofar*, and for this reason, that when the term first began to be popular in 1834 or 1835, I can distinctly remember that it meant to *pilfer*. Such, at least, is my earliest recollection, and of hearing school boys ask one another in jest, of their acquisitions or gifts, "Where did you loaf that from?" A petty pilferer was a loafer, but in a very short time all of the tribe of loungers in the sun, and disreputable pickers up of unconsidered trifles, now known as bummers, were called loafers. On this point my memory is positive, and I call attention to it, since the word in question has been the subject of much conjecture in America.—*Leland's English Gypsies.*

PAYING SERVANTS WHEN PLAYING CARDS.—"Card money" rather concerned the masters than the servants. Each guest was required to pay for the cards, the expense being divided among the company. The host paid his share, by way of setting an example, and was oftentimes compelled to prompt negligent and forgetful guests to contribute their quota. This old-established custom was denounced in the London *Chronicle* as "sordid, mean, and scandalous." Cards were expensive articles, however, in 1760, while quite a passion for card-playing prevailed, and innumerable "packs" were consumed in an evening's entertainment. The levying of this tax has long since become obsolete, although a trace of the custom remained in the habit, cherished by old card-players, of leaving money on the table concealed underneath the candlesticks. But with "card money," in addition to veils, it must be confessed that the guest of a hundred years ago was rather severely taxed.—*All the Year Round.*

THE SONG OF THE SHIRT.—An anecdote, which Mark Lemon loved to tell, related to the period when Tom Hood became a contributor to *Punch*. Looking over his letters one morning, he opened an envelope inclosing a poem which the writer said had been rejected by three contemporaries. If not thought available for *Punch*, he begged the editor, whom he knew but slightly, to consign it to the waste-paper basket, as the author was "sick at the sight of it." The poem was signed "Tom Hood," and the lines were entitled "The Song of the Shirt." The work was altogether different from anything that had ever appeared in *Punch*, and was considered so much out of keeping with the spirit of the periodical that at the weekly meeting its publication was opposed by several members of the staff. Mark Lemon was so firmly impressed not only with the beauty of the work, but with its suitability for the paper, that he stood by his first decision and published it. By a letter written by Tom Hood to Mark Lemon, which we have for the moment mislaid, it appears that the question of illustrating the poem was entertained and discussed. The lines, however, were published without illustration, except that humorous border of grotesque figures which made up "Punch's Procession" on Dec. 16, 1843. "The Song of the Shirt" trebled the sale of the paper and created a profound sensation throughout Great Britain.—*London Society.*

TWO DANES.—The grand little northern land which inspired the greatest genius of all time with his most sublime creation—which ages before had sent forth her sea-kings to graft on our English nature some of our greatest qualities; which but yesterday gave one of her royal maidens to create a new and fresh interest in her people—has again centred around her the thoughts and affections of all the nations of the earth. To our own age she has contributed two of the greatest characters of the century—each in his path unsurpassed. The sublime materialism and grand plastic creations of Thorvaldsen impress all who know them with the loftiest estimate of his creative powers. Genius embodied in imperishable marble, yet as destructible as the perishable material in which it is enshrined. The other, Hans Andersen, who has just passed away amid the tears and sorrow of all tender hearts, the absolute antipodes of his great friend and predecessor—gentle, loving, affectionate, simple to a fault, and absolutely without guile, yet engraven in men's memories in a material which can never perish or pass away, ethereal and unsubstantial as it may seem to be. The hammer of his own Thor could by the blow of an iconoclast destroy all that the one has left; the very hand of Time himself cannot efface the memory of the other. Born of poor and uneducated parents, each had to struggle in early youth and manhood against poverty, vicissitudes of every kind, and uncongenial surroundings. Thorvaldsen, as a child and growing lad, was loved and sought by the companions of his own age. Hans Andersen, on the contrary, was shunned and unloved by all those with whom he held daily intercourse as a boy; and the effects in after life of this early training left its indelible mark on the character of each man. Thorvaldsen was large-hearted and large-minded, capable of intense admiration for the works of others, often acknowledging a brother artist's superiority, or seeking his advice in the finish and detail of his wondrous creations. Andersen, whose early childhood was passed in dreaming dreams in a world of whose existence those around him only dimly understood, and could neither appreciate nor sympathize with, remained through life egotistical, the centre of his own interest and concern, thoroughly unconscious that any other standard but his own, that any outer circle of which he might be a part but not the centre, existed in the minds of men whose friendship and love he accepted as naturally as the air we breathe or the food we eat.—*Temple Bar.*

COWPER AND ROUSSEAU.—The chief article of Rousseau's rather hazy creed was the duty of universal philanthropy, and Rousseau fancied himself to be the object of all men's hatred. Similarly, Cowper, who held that the first duty of man was the love of God, fancied that some mysterious cause had made him the object of the irrevocable hatred of his Creator. With such fancies, reason and creeds which embody reason have nothing to do except to give shape to the instruments of self-nurture. The cause of the misery is the mind diseased. You can no more raze out its rooted troubles by arguing against the reality of the phantoms which it generates than cure any other delirium by the most irrefragable logic. Sainte-Beuve makes some remarks upon this analogy between Rousseau and Cowper. The comparison suggests some curious considerations as to the contrast and likeness of the two cases represented. Some personal differences are, of course, profound and obvious. Cowper was as indisputably the most virtuous man, as Rousseau the greatest intellectual power. Cowper's domestic life was as beautiful as Rousseau's was repulsive. Rousseau, moreover, was more decidedly a sentimentalist than Cowper, if by sentimentalism we mean that disposition which makes a luxury of grief, and delights in pouring over its own morbid emotions. Cowper's tears are always wrung from him by intense anguish of soul, and never, as is occasionally the case with Rousseau, suggest that the weeper is proud of his excessive tenderness. Nevertheless, it is probably true, as Mr. Lowell says, that Cowper is the nearest congener of Rousseau in our language. The two men, of course, occupy in one respect an analogous literary position. We habitually assign to Cowper an important place—though of course a subordinate place to Rousseau—in bringing about the reaction against the eighteenth century code of taste and morality. In each case it would generally be said that the change indicated was a return to nature and passion from the artificial coldness of the dominant school.—*Cornhill.*

SEA MUSINGS.—Old age finds no keener outdoor pleasure than to revisit the seashores familiar to it from childhood. Then memory and reflection summon the past to their silent sessions, as the man, cheered, it may be hoped, with all of love and deference which should accompany old age, watches at evening the fishing-boats hoist their sails to pass the harbor-bar ere the tide falls, and so, with their large brown spread of canvas, sweep majestically into the night. The grandchildren, it may be, play around; their father walks up and down, unfolding to his approving wife in the intervals of his cigar the plan of his great work *On Dimorphism*, which is to waft him on to fame. All things around him, the aged man ponders, are full of hope and innocent enjoyment, each looking on to some higher stage, some blessing to blossom in the future. Has not this reflection a comfortable bearing on his own years, which are fast nearing their earthly term? And if the inestimable boon be further granted him of knowing that his life has not altogether been spent uselessly and selfishly, if he be conscious of a good fight not unfairly fought, if not a few memories of kindly deeds beset him, of efforts made not wholly in vain to carry out the law of love in his dealings with others, if peaceable thoughts and pure fancies and righteous deeds and helping words have been the diet on which he has fed his soul, who would not envy him this retrospect of life, mellowed by the sea's freshness, and with each hard outline softened by its gracious influences? Then, turning from the past to the present, the sea spread out before him, with its sails mysteriously sinking below the horizon to seek another world, must needs remind him of the numberless philosophers and poets who have loved to view in it "that immortal sea which brought us hither," as well as the sea which rounds our little life, the unknown waters on which, when our anchors are once weighed, we must darkling make our voyage. The sea is thus the latest, as it was our earliest, instructor. Its vastness, its brightness, its union of perpetual agitation with central peace—all these qualities are now but symbols of the future state, as they served in youth for the work of fancy, or of encouragement and solace in manhood. From this world's sea old age thus insensibly passes to the "sea of glass like unto crystal" before the throne of God. Finally, in order that it may strengthen the man about to suffer this "sea-change" in a higher sense than Shakespeare ever dreamt, the notion of trustfully waiting is also inherent in the sea. Lowell seldom wrote grander words than when he thus dwells on this aspect of the sea and the home beyond:

"The drooping sea-weed hears, in night abyssed,
Far and more far the wave's receding shocks,
Nor doubts, for all the darkness and the mist,
That the pale shepherdess will keep her tryst,
And shoreward lead again her foam-fleeced flocks.
And, though Thy healing waters far withdraw,
I, too, can wait and feed on hope of Thee
And of the dear recurrence of Thy law,
Sure that the parting grace that morning saw."

CORAL FORMATIONS.—The admirable researches of Mr. Darwin have shown us that although the reef-building corals seem unable to live and grow at depths greater than twenty fathoms, (one hundred and twenty feet,) yet that if their base gradually subsides, at a rate not greater than that of coral growth, the reef or island will be kept up to the surface by such growth; so that if we could bore down into it we might find the coral structure to have a depth of many hundreds or even thousands of feet. The recent soundings of the Challenger around the Bermuda islands, which are entirely composed of coral, indicate that they form the summit of a pillar rising from a depth of 12,000 feet; and as we have no instance of a mountain having such a shape, it seems probable that the upper part of this pillar, at any rate, must have been formed of coral, which kept growing upward in the manner indicated by Mr. Darwin, while the bottom was slowly subsiding. It is commonly supposed by geologists that the limestone beds of which I have been speaking are the result of the metamorphosis of ancient coral formations, which attained their great thickness by continuous growth at their living surface, as their base gradually subsided. But it appears to me that all we know of existing coral formations renders it unlikely that there should have been such a continuity of area in ancient coral formations, as would be required to account for the continuity in the area of our great beds of carboniferous limestone; and that this continuity is far better accounted for by supposing them to have been formed by the Foraminiferal life which recent researches have shown to be even now forming a calcareous deposit over vast areas of the ocean bottom.—*W. B. Carpenter.*

AN ENGLISH KITCHEN FOR THE SICK.—When poor patients are discharged from hospital, cured, but sickly—purged of assailable disease, but feeble from its ravages, impoverished in muscle and energy (which mean working power) by the long conflict and wasteful throe and prostration—what they want are the two supreme essentials of good "lying-by" a bit, and good feeding. What they want (putting it in other words) is a gradual acquaintance with their old foregone labor, not a sudden resumption of the full burden of it; and a diet that shall be somewhat more suitable to a returning (and exacting) digestion than dried haddocks, bread and dripping, "pennywinks," bacon-rashers, eel-pies, cheese, liver, and cocoa-nut. Do they get it? Can they hope, when the doors of the hospital swing back upon their hinges behind them, and they pass totteringly, and nervous and unused, into the open air, that a sunny corner of a quiet room awaits them, that they will be snared into appetite and relish by the light pudding temptingly arranged, by the savory cup with its dice of toast, by the juicy cut from the best-found territory of the hot and and sapful joint? Alas! the answer is so contradictory of the question that the very question jars. We know what the poor have; their void, their tastelessness, their unquiet, their squalor. To look on this picture and on this, suffices. There is no need to duplicate the illustrations. Happily, however, this great and glaring want has been felt; and divers benign institutions have sprung up, that carry as many of the poor as they reach over this bridge, or borderland, separating wan infirmity from robust and rosy vigor. Now, not one among them, surely, can do its kind work more tenderly, or more effectually, than a little modest establishment in Market street, in the close vicinity of St. Mary's Hospital. "St. Mary's Kitchen" this real Maison-Dieu has chosen for its modest name; its yearly income is £400; it stands, one of a row of little black-built houses, in the very midst of the poor who are its benficiaries; its staff consists of two kindly women; it gives away annually—mark it—10,000 dinners. Taking the 10,000 and dividing it by 300, (the round number of available days; for Sundays and holidays are excluded,) there are as many as thirty-three dinners, on the average, given away daily; as many as thirty-three invalids comforted; as many as thirty-three patients advanced, that certain so much, on the road to restored cheerfulness and helpful labor.—*All the Year Round.*

MISTAKES—REPORTERS OR PRINTERS?—Not long ago a tailor stood in the dock for misappropriating his employer's property, and the latter, we were told, deposed that "the materials were to be returned made up on a Thursday, and on the Sunday following he discovered that the deceased had left his home, and he did not see him again until he was in custody." The "deceased" was sentenced to a month's hard labor. The following is a curious sample of printers' mixture which the *Daily Telegraph* once set before its readers. This purported to be a report of a case in the Bankruptcy Court, and after stating that the Register ordered a Receiver to be appointed, but declined to restrain the action of the creditors, went on thus: "A good deal of evidence was given, and in the course of the case his Lordship expressed an opinion that a juror should be withdrawn, and that the case was one for only a farthing damages. It was, the Judge said, a sad thing to see a young man in such a position, which there was no doubt had been brought about by habits of intemperance, and but for the recommendation of the jury he should have passed a very severe sentence. He advised him to abstain from drink for the future, and sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for six months." Some of the industrious gentlemen whose avocation it is to hunt up news for provincial journals have a very odd way of putting things. Under the heading "Death from Drowning" we read: "On Saturday Mr. J. C. Jarrold, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Hazard Arms, Mill Lane, concerning the death of Thomas Shipp, who was drowned on the following night." Chronicling the coming to grief of a young trapeze performer, the reporter says: "It was afterward discovered that the boy's collar-bone was broken, but, unfortunately, his injuries are not of a dangerous description." Another announces, without a word of protest against the vivisectionists, that "A British Workman is about to be opened at Morpeth." A third tells us: "A pony-carriage was passing along New Bond street, Bath, when, in turning into Northgate street, it fell down and broke both of its legs." Recording some steeple-chase doings at Monaghan, the *Irish Times* said: "A very nice day's sport was carried on over an excellent course, all grass, over the lands of Mr. Henderson, whose hospitality was unbounded. It consisted of two walls, two bank drops, a water cut, and two hurdles." Telling of a man who lost his life in a riot, a Belfast paper ended the story with: "They fired two shots at him; the first shot killed him, but the second was not fatal." He was not blessed with a couple of lives, like the deaf man, named Taff, who "was run down by a passenger train and killed; he was injured in a similiar way a year ago." The Irish journalists, however, cannot be accused of monopolizing the manufacture of bulls; their English brethren are equally clever that way; as they proved by sending the Princess Louise to Wimbledon "to witness the shooting of her husband;" describing the Prince of Wales' second son as "an amiable boy like his mother;" and announcing that the Duke of Hamilton would shortly take to wife "the late Lady Mary Louisa Elizabeth Montague."—*Chambers's Journal.*

DEFENSE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY—Philosophy was once supposed to be the strong point of the eighteenth century, but in our time it has been uniformly represented as its opprobrium. Yet we think that a very little reflection will show the former opinion to be nearer the mark. The eighteenth century has been reproached with want of reverence, and there is no necessity to defend the scoffing tone in which its broad conclusions were stated during its closing decades, and more especially in France. But long before Frenchmen began to mock, Englishmen had begun to inquire; and the short memories of the nineteenth century, which has almost forgotten even the scandal excited by the publication of *Essays and Reviews*, and has transferred its curiosity to the mere contemporaneous vagaries of Bishop Colenso or the benign Philadelphism of Dean Stanley, are doubtless quite oblivious, if they ever knew, that more than a hundred years since a bishop of Peterborough sought, in the words of Hallam, to establish systematically the principles of moral right independently of revelation, and that it was another prelate, the better known Warburton, of Gloucester, who affirmed for the first time that the State must consider religion in reference, not to revelation, but to expediency; and should lend its favor to creeds, not according to what it considers their truth, but solely out of regard to their public utility. The nineteenth century is often pleased to remember that it repealed the Test Act, admitted Roman Catholics into Parliament, and threw open the doors of the legislature even to Jews. But it is obvious that the course thus adopted was but the application of principles which had been firmly grasped and boldly propounded by its predecessor. "All England," wrote Hume in 1749, on his return from Italy, "is in a ferment on account of Dr. Middleton's *Free Inquiry*;" and, a few years later, the publication of Blackburne's *The Confessional*, which was in effect an attack on the subscription of creeds and articles, excited a perfect commotion, though by no means one of general hostility. The matter was brought before the House of Commons by means of a petition drawn up against the articles and signed by 200 clergymen. The observation of Gibbon concerning the Thirty-nine Articles, "which more subscribe than read, and more read than understand," is familiar to everybody. But it is not, perhaps, so widely known that they were denounced in equally vigorous, if less epigrammatic, language, by persons considered orthodox, in Parliament itself, at the same epoch. So prominent a member as Mr. Dunning pronounced them "palpably ridiculous." Another member described them as strikingly absurd. "In my apprehension," said Lord George Germain, "some of the Articles are incomprehensible and some self-contradictory;" and Sir William Meredith, while stigmatizing them with like distinctness, strove to account for their absurdity by reminding the House that they were framed when the spirit of free inquiry, when liberal and enlarged notions, were yet in their infancy.—*Temple Bar.*

DARLING DOREL.

[Dorothea Sibylla, daughter of John George, Margrave and Elector of Brandenburg, married John, Duke of Brieg, in 1610. She is described as a pattern of goodness, common sense, virtue, and piety, and on account of her kind and genial ways was universally beloved. Children were her especial delight, and whenever she passed through the town of Brieg, they would welcome with infinite zest their bountiful benefactress. The following verses show how the Duchess of Brieg came to be called the Darling Dorel.]

She came with her innocent beauty and grace,
An angel in heart and an angel in face,
As quaintly the old German chronicles tell
The picturesque story of Darling Dorel.

Some faces are bright like the sunbeam of day,
Wherever they shine the clouds vanish away,
While sorrow's pale phantom glides back to its cell,
And such was the face of the Darling Dorel.

Some hearts are so full of the treasures of love,
The beautiful gifts of the Giver above,
Their riches o'erflow into others as well;
And such was the heart of the Darling Dorel.

Some lives are like chords under music's control,
Each incident harmony blends with the whole,
Until on the ear in full concord they swell;
And such was the life of the Darling Dorel.

Whenever she passed through the streets of the town,
No story-book queen with a sceptre and crown,
But gifted with graces that none could excel,
The natural guards of the Darling Dorel.

Her ladies would bring with them comfits and toys
For the bright little maidens and brave little boys,
While the children would follow love's magical spell,
And hasten to welcome their Darling Dorel.

The Duchess knew not of her pretty new name,
Though far it was spread by the heralds of fame,
Till at length, as it happened, one day it befell
That she learned they called her the Darling Dorel.

'Twas breathed by a child's yet impolitic lips,
Which often the wisdom of sages eclipse;
The Princess had asked if her name she could tell;
"Your name," said the child, "is the Darling Dorel."

The courtiers all stared, half in wonder, half sport;
Such a name savored more of the cot than the court;
But their mistress said, smiling through tears, "It is well;
Henceforth let them call me the Darling Dorel.

The proudest of titles that monarchs can show
Are those which the love of their people bestow;
And not for an Emperor's crown would I sell
The title mine give me of Darling Dorel."
—*Chambers's Journal.*

SACRIFICIAL CURES.—A bath of blood has been frequently employed to resuscitate exhausted patients. When Cæsar Borgia barely survived swallowing his share of the bottles of poisoned wine which his respectable father Pope Alexander VI. had intended for the nine Cardinals, but took by mistake for himself and his son, an ox was brought into Cæsar's apartments and disemboweled, to enable him to get into it and receive such vitality as the warm, bleeding carcase might impart. We are here at the point where sacrificial medicine assumes the vicarious form, and the poor brutes are made to suffer instead of the human patients for the benefit of the latter. In an account of the birth of the Duc de Bourgogne, grandson of Louis XIV., in the *Curiosités Historiques*, (p. 48,) amid the description of the raptures of the splendid court assembled on the occasion, there is a casual mention of an incident affording a wonderful contrast to all this royal joy and magnificence. The attendant chief *accoucheur*, the celebrated Dr. Clement, to prevent suffering on the part of the mother, (the Dauphine,) applied to her person the skin of a sheep, newly flayed. To obtain this quite fresh, a butcher was engaged to skin the animal alive, in the adjoining room; and being anxious to offer the skin as quickly as possible to the doctor, he carried it into the chamber of the Dauphine, leaving the door open. The sheep, in its agony, followed him, and ran in bleeding and skinless among the shrieking crowd of courtiers and grandees. In modern times worse things than these are done to animals, professedly for the benefit of mankind; but they are now performed quietly in physiological laboratories, not paraded in public, else it is to be believed that even the most selfish among us would cry, "Hold! we desire no cure of disease, no scientific knowledge, at any such horrible price."—*Cornhill.*

ASKING THE WAY IN ENGLAND.—Peculiar bluntness and insular rudeness in replying to the inquiries of a stranger as to his bearings in the locality he is in have from time immemorial been laid to the charge of the English people. But it is one of those ancient calumnies that only require to be contradicted to make them vanish. A modern writer tells a good story illustrative of the utter unfairness of such an accusation. Some young friends of an American gentleman staying in London made a complaint to him of the invariable rudeness of all the persons of whom necessity compelled them to ask a question in the street. Their mentor wisely argued that the fault lay with themselves, and for a small wager experimented in their presence upon a number of persons of all ranks in the social scale, from the gentleman to the livery servant. From all he received a courteous reply. This gentleman's secret lay in approaching people in a polite manner, as opposed to the very common plan adopted by our own countrymen, at home and abroad, of striking an attitude like the outline of a finger-post, pointing in the direction they suppose they are to take, and just mentioning the name of the place they desire to find. My experience has, with few exceptions, been that of the New-York gentleman.—*London Society.*

SEEING SIX GENERATIONS.—Dr. Plot, in his *Natural History of Staffordshire*, mentions old Mary Cooper, of King's Bromley, who lived to see the sixth generation, and could have said: "Rise up, daughter, and go to thy daughter, for her daughter's daughter hath a daughter." This was either an imitation of, or suggested by, a statement made by Zuingerus to the effect that a noble matron of the family of Dolburus, in the archbishopric of Mentz, could have thus spoken to her daughter: "Daughter, bid thy daughter tell her daughter that her daughter's little daughter is crying." Horace Walpole speaks of an ancient lady whom he visited, one Mrs. Godfrey; she had a daughter who had a daughter, (Lady Waldegrave,) who had a son, (Lord Waldegrave,) who had a daughter, (Lady Harriet Beard,) who had a daughter, (Countess Dowager of Powis,) who had a daughter, (Lady Clive,) who had an infant son! Horace Walpole saw all the eight generations at different periods of his life. The secret here was—early marriages, one after another.—*All the Year Round.*

THE NEW AUSTRIAN GUN.—The Austrian War Department has laid before the delegations a memorandum explaining the reasons of the adoption of the Uchatius gun in preference to the guns submitted by the firm of Krupp. These are, first, that the Uchatius gun can be constructed in the Austrian Empire, while the Krupp guns would have to be ordered abroad, thus placing Austria at the mercy of foreign manufactures in case of a war; second, that while the Uchatius guns are equally good in all respects as those made by Krupp, they are only a third of the cost, and that, moreover, the former, unlike the latter, can be recast at a trifling expense; and, thirdly, that they are less susceptible to atmospherical influences and can be more easily kept clean than Krupp guns. The total cost of the construction of the new guns, with carriages, ammunition, &c., is estimated at 17,797,000 florins, one-half of which sum is to be taken in the estimates for the year 1876. The memorandum further points out that it is absolutely necessary to incur this expense, as the present field guns are not adequate to modern requirements, and as all the other powers are making new field guns so as to strengthen their field artillery in conformity with the experiences of the late war.

CHERUBINI'S LOVE OF ORDER.—An incident of his last illness shows a love of order so great as to be almost monomania. His handkerchiefs were marked with consecutive numbers, and he used them accordingly. As he lay on his deathbed, with the cold sweat on his brow, some one gave him a clean handkerchief, which, unluckily, did not happen to be the right one, and he at once refused it, and asked for number seven. He showed the same defiance to the king of terrors that he had manifested toward the Emperor, and cried out again and again, "*Ze ne veut pas mourir*;" but it was in vain; he died on the 15th March, 1842, in his eighty-second year.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

LAW REPORTS.

THE RING LITIGATION.

THE CASE OF WATSON—PROCEEDINGS BEFORE REFEREE HOFFMAN—TESTIMONY OF JAMES H. INGERSOLL.

At noon yesterday the trial of the issues in the suit of the People vs. Margaret Watson, widow and Administratrix of the Ring Auditor, James Watson, to recover a portion of the six millions stolen by the Ring, was begun before Hon. Murray Hoffman, to whom the matter had been referred by Judge Lawrence. Messrs. Charles O'Conor and Wheeler H. Peckham appeared for the people, and Mr. John H. Strahan for the defense. There were only about a dozen persons present, and among those were Andrew J. Garvey and George S. Miller, who will probably be called upon to testify in the case. Mr. O'Conor, in opening the case, formally recapitulated the facts connected with the organization and progress of the Ring, stating that Watson was the official whose part in the combination was to audit the fraudulent accounts and bills. After Watson's accidental death the frauds were discovered, and there had been a long series of litigations since to recover the stolen property. It was found on Watson's death that he had left an estate of about half a million, which had been attached, in the hands of his widow and Administratrix, and this amount it was sought to recover for the people, from whom it had been stolen. The mechanics and supply men who worked for and furnished materials to the Ring averaged about thirty-five per cent. on their bills, leaving about sixty-five per cent. to be divided among the members of the Ring. These mechanics and supply men charged extravagant prices in order to cover the risk they took, and of the amount of thirty-five per cent. left to them it was probable that ten per cent. was exorbitant, leaving only twenty-five per cent. out of the whole amount paid by the City, through the Ring, to which these mechanics and supply men were reasonably entitled, there remaining about seventy-five per cent. of which the County was defrauded. While it was claimed that Watson's estate, like those of all other members of the Ring, was liable for the full amount stolen by the Ring, in the present case plaintiffs would confine themselves only to seeking to recover from Watson's Administratrix all the amounts that they could prove he was particeps criminis in stealing, up to the amount of his estate.

James H. Ingersoll, called by plaintiffs, testified: In 1869 and 1870 I did business for the County of New-York, through Tweed, Woodward, and others; Mr. Watson was County Auditor then, and audited the bills; my father had been previously engaged in furnishing supplies to the County; I conversed with Mr. Tweed about furnishing supplies, and was referred by Tweed to Woodward, to whom I was introduced by Mr. Young; I was told by Woodward that I must make my bills large enough to pay Tweed twenty-five per cent. and Connolly ten per cent.; this was in the Fall of 1867; I furnished supplies pursuant to that arrangement; in 1868 five per cent. was added, to be evenly divided between Watson and Woodward; in 1869 Tweed got twenty-five per cent., Connolly twenty, Watson five, and Woodward five; in 1869 Watson and Woodward conversed with me, and they understood about the increased percentages of division, and the division was accomplished through their aid; none of my bills went before the Board of Supervisors; my bills were not verified, nor any proof given by me of their correctness; I would furnish my bills to Watson, who figured up the amounts to be divided and gave me warrants to pay for my share; all these warrants were given me by Watson personally; warrants of an ordinary character were given to claimants by a deputy of Watson's; when the fraudulent warrants were cashed, Woodward superintended the distribution of the proceeds, he generally taking Watson his share and I occasionally doing so. [Warrants cashed and paid as testified to were exhibited to and certified by witness.] Witness resumed—Woodward would generally receive the whole amount of the excess charged, and superintended the division of it; on these warrants shown me there was a division of sixty per cent.; Woodward took thirty per cent., of which he kept five, giving Tweed twenty-five; Watson took the other thirty per cent., keeping five for himself, giving fifteen to Connolly and ten to Sweeny. [A large number of warrants, aggregating some hundreds of thousands of dollars, for repairing and furnishing armories and drill-rooms and other public offices, were identified by witness as warrants on which he had received forty per cent., the remainder being divided as already testified to.] Witness resumed—Many bills were made out in fictitious names and presented by me, but the payments were all received by me, except the percentage divided among Tweed and the others.

At this point, at the request of Mr. Strahan, an adjournment was taken until noon on Wednesday.

It is intended to simplify the issues in this case as much as possible, confining the testimony to such number of warrants only as will, in case of judgment for the people, cover about the amount of Watson's estate. Mr. Peckham said he thought that the case could be concluded at the next hearing.

The warrants introduced in evidence yesterday numbered twenty-six, aggregating claims amounting to about $500,000, and covered a period from July, 1869, to October, 1870.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The following cases came up in the United States Supreme Court to-day:

No. 27.—*Semmes vs. United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—This is a proceeding to recover property belonging to Semmes, confiscated in 1862, the plea being that there were various irregularities in the confiscation process which rendered the result void, but the chief point being that the subsequent pardon of Semmes restored his property rights. The court below decided against the right to recover, and this decision is the error assigned here. The claimant asserts that if the confiscation was not legally declared, then the Government acquired no rights under the decree which were not extinguished by the special pardon granted him. The Government maintains that the confiscation was legally denounced, and that it being a proceeding distinct from, and independent of, the treasonable guilt or innocence of the owner of the property seized, pardon for treason cannot restore rights of property, especially as against an innocent purchaser for full value. Solicitor General Phillips and Assistant Attorney General Smith for Government; Semmes & Mott for claimant.

No. 28.—*McLemore vs. Louisiana State Bank.*—Error for the Circuit Court for Louisiana.—This was an action to recover of the bank the amount of certain securities deposited with it, which were taken from its vaults by the army under Gen. Banks and applied by military Commissioners to the payment of a certain debt to secure which they were pledged. The court sustained the defense, setting up these facts, and it is here maintained that notice to the party making the pledge was just as necessary in such a case as in any other before the sale could convey a title to the property pledged; and that there was no notice in the case. Therefore there was no valid sale, even though made in the manner pleaded. Case submitted without argument. C. B. Singleton for plaintiff in error; Messrs. Janin for defendant.

Piper vs. Moon et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Piper brought this suit to recover for an infringement of an improvement in the method of preserving fish and other articles. The defense is that the bill should be dismissed on the proofs of the public use of the process claimed by the improvement prior to the date of the patent in the process of freezing ice-cream and similar processes known. The court held that the plaintiff was not the original inventor of the improvement, because his process was exactly similar to the process of freezing cream, as claimed by the defense; and this question of the novelty of the invention, whether it is the ice-cream process or something different, is the one presented by the appeal. Causten Brown, for appellant; George Gifford for appellees.

No. 29.—*Brown et al. vs. Piper.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Massachusetts.—This case was an action by Piper against the appellants for an infringement of the same patent claimed to have been infringed in case No. 30, above stated, in which the court held the other way. The cases are heard as one, and the same counsel argue them.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

First National Bank of Tarrytown.—I will hear counsel on the settlement of the orders herein on Wednesday, Oct. 20, at 10:15 o'clock.

Matter of Ferris.—I do not understand why this application is necessary.

Ferris vs. Ferris.—Reference ordered.

Same vs. Same.—Same.

By Judge Donohue.

Platt vs. Platt.—Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Kenzie vs. Clan Ranald.—Executrices allowed to discontinue, without costs other than such as tendered. Opinion.

Stephanie Foirier vs. Alphonse Foirier.—Report of Referee confirmed and divorce granted.

Nealy vs. Butler.—Motion denied; memorandum.

Willner vs. Morrell.—Application must be made to Judge who tried the cause. Rule 44.

Bertha Kaune vs. August Kaune.—Reference ordered.

By Judge Speir.

Chapman vs. The Phœnix Bank.—Case settled.

Goldberg vs. Levinson.—Order settled.

Brown vs. O'Brien, &c.—Findings settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Edwin D. McCracken vs. Jane A. McCracken.—Judgment of divorce for plaintiff.

Cochrane vs. Benito.—Motion to continue injunction denied, with $10 costs and preliminary injunction dissolved. Memorandum.

THE QUESTION OF REMOVING A BANK PRESIDENT.

The question of removing Alfred E. Conkling, President of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution, is now pending in Part III. of the Supreme Court, before Judge Donohue. The proceeding is in the nature of a quo warranto suit. The ground of the application for removal involves charges of mismanagement, the main point, however, being that Mr. Conklin had, while acting as Director of the institution of which he is President, violated one of its rules by holding a directorship in the Eighth National Bank. The answer of the defendant denies this allegation, and avers that the defendant, although he attended one of the meetings of the Directors of the Eighth National Bank, never accepted the position of director. It was arranged yesterday that counsel shall submit briefs on Wednesday, and that the court shall then direct a verdict by the jury.

COURT NOTES.

Constantine Schnur was brought before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, upon a charge of smuggling. There was no evidence in support of the charge, and the defendant was accordingly discharged.

Lucian P. Curtis, of No. 315 Fourth avenue, and H. E. Knapp, a guest of the Belmont Hotel in Fulton street, charged James W. Buchanan with stealing a satchel from each of them. Justice Duffy held the prisoner in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

Judge Lawrence yesterday granted an attachment against the property in this City of F. De Lazardi & Co., of London, in a suit brought against them to recover $2,215 40, alleged to have been loaned to them by the firm of Garcia & Leaman, of this City.

In a decision given yesterday by Judge Curtis, in Superior Court, Special Term, discontinuing, without costs, an executor's suit for rent, which had been paid, he held that where an executor brings suit by mistake, but in good faith, it may be discontinued without costs.

Judge Lawrence yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus requiring cause to be shown why George F. Butler, convicted of petit larceny, in the Court of Special Sessions, should not be discharged, it being alleged that the actual crime which he committed was grand larceny, of which offense the Special Sessions has no jurisdiction.

The calendar of the United States Circuit Court, jury cases, is now ready, and presents a most formidable appearance. Judge Wallace will open court to-morrow morning, with a calendar comprising 381 suits, many of them years old. The calendar includes suits begun as early as 1862, though a large number, involving important matters, are of very recent date.

Henry Lomas broke into the house of Alexander Silverman, No. 37 Eldridge street, and handed to a confederate outside some jewelry, valued at $40. An officer who saw the transaction attempted to arrest the robbers, but the confederate got away. Lomas was held in default of $2,000 by Justice Kasmire, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday.

F. G. Eckert, a clerk in the jewelry store of James D. Murphy, at No. 171 Bowery, charged William Freeman, of No. 171 Grand street, with stealing a diamond cross valued at $500. Freeman asked to see the cross, and, when it was handed to him, attempted to run away with it. Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, held the prisoner in default of $2,000 to answer.

In the suit of The People vs. William M. Tweed and others, to recover the six millions stolen by the ring, Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, of counsel for the People, took the earliest opportunity yesterday, after the serving of Tweed's answer on the day before, to serve notice on Tweed's counsel for trial early in November, and there is little doubt now that this long-deferred suit will soon come to an issue.

Charles Smith, of No. 434 East Thirteenth street, was charged before Justice Kasmire, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, with violation of the Excise law. Smith produced a receipt of the Excise Commissioners for $75, and was discharged. The Justice told the Police officer to inform Capt. McCullagh that if he made any more such arrests, he (the Justice) would always discharge the parties.

A suit was instituted by the Hartford and New-Haven Steamboat Company against the City to compel it to pay for repairs to the company's pier, which the company itself had covenanted in its lease to keep in repair, the suit being based on the allegation that the pier had got out of repair on account of its use as a public thoroughfare. The complaint was demurred to on the ground that plaintiffs had waived any such claim by their voluntary contract in the lease, and Judge Donohue sustained the demurrer.

In the suit of McLean et al. vs. Pollock and another, to recover $1,505 20 for goods sold defendants, Mr. G. A. Seixas, counsel for defendants, demurred to the complaint, on the ground that there had been a composition in bankruptcy of plaintiffs' claim in the United States District Court in Arkansas. Mr. E. T. Fellowes, counsel for plaintiffs, claimed that the composition was void for fraud. Mr. Seixas replied that the Arkansas court alone had jurisdiction to inquire into the matter, citing the case of the Olean National Bank vs. Olcott, 46 New-York Reports, page 12. Judge Van Vorst, before whom the case was argued, in Supreme Court, Special Term, sustained the demurrer, giving judgment for the defendants.

THE POLLOCK SMUGGLING CASE.

NEW EXAMPLES OF FRAUD BY THE TWO RESPECTABLE BROTHERS—AN ELABORATE SWINDLE—STATEMENT OF ASTEN & CO.

The worst swindle of those highly respectable importers, W. J. & T. C. Pollock, was not narrated in the account of their misdeeds in yesterday's TIMES. One instance will serve as a specimen. In 1872 they imported a lot of linens by the Wisconsin under the name of silk shoddy. As soon as the goods arrived here they went to Henry Clews, and, representing the importation to amount to $28,000, received from him an advance of $25,000 on the bills of lading. Thence they proceeded to Williams & Guion, the owners of the Wisconsin, and saying that they had lost their bills of lading, asked for a certificate to show that they had really imported the goods named in the invoice. This was given them. Taking it to the Custom-house they repeated to Deputy Collector Embree the lie about the loss of the bills of lading, and persuaded him to countersign Williams & Guion's certificate "bill of lading." Armed with this they "entered" the goods as being or the value of $1,900 and sold them, leaving Henry Clews nothing to show for his $25,000 but the worthless bills of lading. He was afterward repaid in full, however, out of the proceeds of some other cases seized by the Government and released by them because they had not been entered; as were also Morton, Bliss & Co., from whom the Pollocks had secured $50,000 in advances.

William B. Asten & Co. claim to have acted in perfect good faith in all their dealings with the Pollocks. They say they entered into an agreement with Mr. W. J. Pollock, in December, 1870, to receive and sell on commission jute bags of various qualities and sizes, which he was to import from Scotland. The bags were to be delivered at store, and when so delivered W. B. Asten & Co. were to advance to Mr. Pollock a certain percentage of their value. At a fixed and customary charge in the way of commission, they were to receive and sell the bags, rendering an account of sales every month, and making a full settlement every three months. Mr. Pollock did not authorize them to sell the bags at less than current rates, nor did they ever sell them at lower prices than the same quality and sizes could have been bought for of any of their competitors. When they learned about the frauds they immediately threw up their contract. It was McGrath, Pollock's dummy, for whom Mr. Asten gave bail and he did this, it is stated, simply through a generous impulse in response to the tears of McGrath's young wife. Some of Pollock's goods were also entered in the name of James Davenport, whom the Customs officials believe to be a myth. The bags sold to W. B. Asten by Pollock were entered at the Custom-house as sixty-nine bales of 400 bags each. Really there were three bales of 500 bags each in each bale entered. These were sewed together in such a manner that they could be easily cut asunder. The total amount thus entered was consequently 207 bales of 500 bags each. These and fourteen other bales were all that were sold to Asten & Co. There are two indictments against the Pollocks previous to the present one.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

The fifth contest for the "Luther" badge took place at Creedmoor yesterday. The heavy rain which prevailed in the morning deterred a great many marksmen from contesting in the match, and there were only four entries. Messrs. W. B. Farwell, R. Rathbune, H. S. Jewell, and A. V. Canfield. Only the first two, however, completed their scores at all the ranges. The wind was exceedingly uncertain in force and direction, and the occasionally heavy showers prevented the marksmen from shooting with any degree of accuracy. At 2 o'clock several additional long-range marksmen made their appearance on the range, intending to contest in the match upon the supposition that it would be shot at 2:30, as on previous occasions with one exception. Following are the scores completed:

	Yards.	
R. Rathbone	800—4 5 5 5 5—24	
	900—5 4 5 5 5—24	
	1000—2 4 4 5 2—17	—65
W. B. Farwell	800—5 5 5 5 5—25	
	900—4 5 3 5 3—20	
	1000—4 5 4 5 0—18	—63

The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club contested for the regimental "shells" at 500 yards; position, lying; five scoring shots. Mr. W. A. French was the successful competitor upon the score of 19 out of a possible 25 points. At 4 o'clock the rain fell so heavily that further shooting was impossible, and the range was soon vacated.

EXCISE STATISTICS.

The following is the statement of the Excise Department for the week ending yesterday:

	Applications.	Amount received.
Monday	54	$2,975 00
Tuesday	58	2,744 50
Wednesday	40	2,356 00
Thursday	27	1,739 00
Friday	31	1,502 00
Saturday	3	375 00
Total	213	$11,691 50

SAVED BY HIS WIFE.

AN INCIDENT OF QUANTRELL'S RAID.

INTERESTING STATEMENT BY REV. DR. FISHER IN CINCINNATI—HOW HE ESCAPED DEATH FROM THE REBELS AND THEN FROM FIRE.

At the Methodist preachers' meeting, at the Methodist Book Concern in Cincinnati a few days ago, Rev. Dr. Fisher, of the Pittsburg Conference, was introduced as "the man who was wonderfully saved during Quantrell's raid by the heroism of his wife." Methodist preachers always have time to relate or hear "an experience," and such an introduction, of course, set a dozen or more of them calling for the story, which the Doctor reluctantly consented to tell. The Cincinnati *Gazette* thus reports it:

After some preliminary remarks, Dr. Fisher began the story. Said he: "I was always an anti-slavery man of the most 'anti' kind, and after I moved to Kansas I found myself the object of the most vindictive hatred of the pro-slavery party of the region where I resided. My life was sought several times. When the war broke out I went as a Chaplain. Most of the male members of my church went to the war, and I went as one of Jim Lane's Chaplains. The news of my connection with the Army, and of my being put in charge of contrabands who were sent to Kansas, got abroad, and the rebels hated me worse than ever. They got my photograph and distributed it throughout the country, and it was fixed among them that I was to be shot whenever met. Once when I was sent up the river with a body of contrabands, not being well, I went home for a little rest. I was living at Lawrence. The town had a few guns in the armory, and there was an understanding with the farmers of the surrounding country that upon the ringing of an alarm, they should come in and defend the town, but the coming of Quantrell and his men was a complete surprise. When the alarm was rung the arsenal was already captured and on fire. I was in bed, and heard about 3 o'clock in the morning horses galloping very rapidly away, and woke my wife, telling her that it was singular that horses should be galloping so fast so early in the morning; but she said she guessed it was some farmers who had been in to a railroad meeting the evening before, and were hurrying back to their work. We lay and talked for some time. The children were going out that morning to get some grapes, and my wife thought she would call them earlier than usual, and, herein, brethren, I see the hand of Providence. It was not yet daylight, but day was dawning. Having called the children, she went and looked out of the front door, and instantly called me: 'Pa, the rebels are in town.' I said that could not be, but, nevertheless, I sprang from the bed and ran to the door.

There they were, just across the green, and just then they shot the United Brethren preacher as he was milking his cow in his barn-yard. I rushed back into the house; my wife caught up her babe. I have four boys; one was on my wife's breast, another was by her side, and the two oldest were twelve or fourteen years old. We all rushed up the lot in which our house stood. Then I left my wife, and with the two oldest boys ran up the hill; but something seemed to tell me that I was running away from safety. So I told the boys to run on, and I would go back to mother. It was then in the gray light of morning, and the rebels had divided into little squads, and were ransacking the town, killing every man they found, and burning houses. My boys separated, the oldest getting with a neighbor's boy, Robert Winton, and while the two were running for life, the soldiers saw them and fired a volley, killing poor Bobby, and frightening my boy almost to death. He ran in and hid among some graves in the graveyard. My younger son ran off on the prairie.

In fixing my cellar I had thrown up a bank of earth near the entrance, and I crept down there and laid myself between the mound of earth and the wall in such a way that the earth would partially screen me. I lay up close to the kitchen door. I had not been there long when four of Quantrell's men rode up to the house and demanded admittance. My wife went to the front door and let them in. They demanded whether I was not in the house or in the cellar. She replied: 'My husband and two older boys ran off as soon as the firing began.' The leader swore that he knew I was in the cellar. My wife replied that she had two young children by her, and that she did not want any more oaths uttered before them. 'You have doubted my word,' she replied; 'you can look for yourselves.' I lay so near the floor that I could hear every word that was said. The men called for a candle.

My wife replied that we didn't burn candles. Then they wanted a lantern, but she said we hadn't any. They asked then, with an oath, what we did for a light. She replied that we burned kerosene in a lamp. Then they called for a lamp, and my wife had to get it, but the men, in their eagerness to light it, turned the wick down into the oil. Failing to light it themselves, they called on my wife to light it.

'Why, you've ruined the lamp,' said she, 'it can't be lighted with the wick down in the oil.'

'Haven't you another lamp,' said they.

'Yes, there's one up stairs,' said she, and they then ordered her to go and get it.

'Gentlemen,' said she, 'I can't do it. Your rudeness has so frightened me that I can scarcely hold my babe.'

One of the men then offered to hold it for her, and took it from her arms. My poor wife then went and got the lamp, which they lighted and started on their search. They all cocked their revolvers and passed the word to kill at sight, and started for the cellar. I laid myself just as flat as could be and turned my face to the wall, for I knew my face was thinnest from ear to ear. The light came to the door. I tell you, brethren, I just quit living. You have heard it said that when a man is drowning all his past life comes up before him."

The speaker's voice trembled, his eyes became suffused, and his whole frame shook with suppressed emotion as he continued: "I stood then before the judgment seat. I was a dead man. My heart ceased to beat. I already stood before my Judge. Brethren, what could I do, but just trust myself to the Lord! The man who carried the light was tall, and providentially stooped so low in entering the cellar that the light shining against the bank of earth threw a shadow over me. They searched the cellar but did not find me, and went back up stairs. My wife afterward told me that when the men went down cellar, she took her babe and went into the parlor, and stood there holding her hand against one ear, and her babe against the other, expecting every moment, to hear the report of the revolvers in the cellar announcing the death of her husband. The soldiers set fire to the house in several places, and leaving one of their number to prevent my wife from putting it out, departed. The man seemed to be touched with pity, and told her that if she wanted to save some furniture he would help her. My wife thinks that holding the babe in his arms had touched his heart. She pleaded with him if he had any consideration for her or her helpless children to leave the house and let her put out the fire. He consented, and left. My wife then came to me and asked me whether it was all right between me and God. 'I am afraid they will come back and kill you yet, and it will be the greatest comfort to know that you felt prepared to die.' I told her I felt that I was prepared to die.

Telling me to pray, she left me. It was not long before another party of Quantrell's men came, and in drunken tones—for the marauders had become intoxicated by this time—demanded whether I was in the house.

'Do you suppose,' said my wife confidently, 'that he would stay here and you shooting and burning all over the town? No; he left this morning as soon as the firing commenced, and unless some of you have shot him and killed him outside, he is safe. Some of your men were here this morning and searched the house. However, you may look for yourselves.'

In this way she bluffed them. They set fire to the house, and left one, who drew his revolver on my wife, and said he would kill her if she tried to put it out. He stayed till the house was so far consumed that there was no possibility of saving it. My wife pulled up a carpet, and in taking it to the yard, dropped it accidentally by the door.

My wife was afraid, and so was I, that I would be burned up alive; for I had now no thought of doing anything but what my wife told me. The floor was on fire almost over me, and the flames were creeping nearer. My wife stood and threw water, pail after pail, on the floor, and was doing this when a neighbor, a Catholic woman, came and said: 'Why, Mrs. Fisher; what are you doing? What good will it be to save that floor? Besides you can't save it.'

'I don't care what good it will do,' replied my wife, 'I am going to keep on wetting that floor.'

But finally, when she saw she could not save it, she asked the neighbor whether she could keep a secret. She then swore her by the Virgin Mary never to reveal it.

'Well, then,' said my wife, 'my husband is under that floor.'

The soldiers were still everywhere shooting and burning, and the air was filled with the shrieks of wounded and dying men, the wailings of widows and orphans, and the sound of falling buildings. My wife then called me to come out, and threw a dress over my shoulder. The two women picked up the carpet, and I crawled under it between them, and so we three proceeded to a small brush about four feet high out in the yard. There my wife saw four soldiers ready to fire. They were not a hundred yards off. Then, for the first time, the poor woman despaired. A pang shot to her heart, and she gave up all for lost. Nevertheless, I slunk under the bush and they threw the carpet over me.

'Save the chairs!' cried my wife; and they rushed to where the chairs were piled, close to the burning building, and ran with them and flung them carelessly upon me, and piled up all that was saved of our household goods about me. The soldiers evidently thought the pile only a lot of household furniture and left it unmolested. I stayed there till two hours after they left, and then gathered my wife and my four children—for the two boys had come back—and in the garden we knelt and thanked God for deliverance. Brethren, you don't know what it is to be thankful."

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE ORANGE INSTITUTION.

The Emperor William has replied as follows to an address from the Loyal Orange Institution of Great Britain:

GERMAN EMBASSY, LONDON, Aug. 26, 1875.

SIR: The address which you have sent in the name of the Loyal Orange Institution to Count Münster, asking that it might be submitted to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor and King, my most gracious Sovereign, has been duly forwarded to its destination. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the address, and I am directed by special command of the Emperor to express to you, and to all the gentlemen who have signed the address, and who have authorized you to send it, the sincere thanks of his Majesty for the very welcome manner in which the expression of your sentiments has been conveyed. The Emperor has also been much pleased to receive from so many honorable gentlemen, faithfully devoted to the Evangelical Church, their entire approbation of that just and necessary policy which his Majesty considers to be essential for the safety and maintenance of civil and religious liberty, the more so as this approbation comes from a country which, according to the best traditions, has always been closely connected with Germany. I feel much pleasure in adding that the Emperor, in order to show his high appreciation, and as a further expression to the Loyal Orange Institution of his thanks for the resolution passed at their general meeting, July 13, 1874, has commanded that the address, which is in itself a masterpiece of art, should be placed in his private library. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

BARON VON DEN BRINCHEN,
German Chargé d'Affaires.

EDWARD HARPER, Esq., Grand Master of the Loyal Orange Institution of Great Britain.

GAVE AWAY THE COUNTERSIGN.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Times.

The United States Marshal for this District, accompanied by T. C. Catchings, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Vicksburg, was "halted" at ten o'clock last night, when about to enter the Court-house grounds, by a couple of war-worn veterans, who with fixed bayonets which glistened in the moonlight, demanded "who comes dar?" The Marshal explained, but without avail, and was informed that he could not enter his office, unless he "gave de countersign." Being somewhat out of patience, he said rather petulantly, "Well, then, what is the countersign?" Whereupon one of the sentinels very promptly and accommodatingly responded, "Veto." The Marshal repeated the mysterious word and was immediately granted permission to proceed to his office.

The other sentinel, probably a more intelligent and experienced warrior, instantly exclaimed, with unfeigned astonishment and disgust, "Well, dar; dat's two times dat nigger gib away de countersign dis dight. I'll 'port him to de Sergeant ob de Guard sure."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT FURNISHED.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR,
The attractive four-story medium-size house No 49 East 59th st.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A MOST ELEGANT AND COSTLY DOUBLE mansion of stone in an unexceptionable part of the City of Brooklyn, convenient to its ferries and public institutions, surrounded by an acre of beautifully and expensively ornamented grounds, filled with fruit and flowers, and having extensive conservatories, stables, and carriage-house, to let, furnished, to an acceptable family, or for sale on reasonable and easy terms. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE.
An excellent English basement house, four-story, brown-stone, between 5th and Madison avs., for sale. Has just been put in thorough order from basement to roof. There are five bedrooms, double drawing-room, reception and dining rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c. The house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth. It is situated between the two splendid up-town hotels—the Windsor and the Buckingham, and is therefore a most eligible site for a doctor. Apply to Messrs. LUDLOW & CO., Pine st.

WEST 57TH ST.—FOR SALE, THE ELEGANT new four-story brown-stone house, No. 5 West 57th st., 150 feet from 5th av., 25x66 feet and 34 feet extension; built by Duggin & Crossman, and one of the best planned and most convenient houses in New-York; this is the best located house off of 5th av., and on the only wide street between 42d st. and the Park. Apply on premises.

CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.—WE have for sale several choice pieces of well-improved business properties, unexceptionably located, new paying from seven per cent. to nine per cent., net, that can be purchased at most reasonable figures. Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

A VERY ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE.—Four-story, high-stoop, 27 feet wide, butler's pantry, extension dining-room, every convenience; 25th st., near Trinity Chapel; price low, in accordance with the times. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th st.

THREE FOUR-STORY HOUSES ON THE south-east corner of 58th st. and Madison av., for sale or to let; just finished and ready for occupancy. Inquire on the premises, or of L. SCUDDER, No. 279 West 11th st.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE, on Vesey st., between Church and Greenwich.—A five-story brick store; lot 26x101 feet; well rented; terms easy. For full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT CURRENT RATES—Houses on Madison av. and 64th st.; also, 55th st. and 65th st., near Madison av. Bargains if applied for at once. Will be sold for cash, without regard to cost. Open all day. S. M. STYLES & SONS.

A FULL SIZE LOT FOR SALE—BELOW 66th st., within 200 feet of 5th av.; price $15,000, including a party wall (paid for;) liberal terms. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—THREE LOTS, 75x100, ON 58th st., 200 feet from 9th av., $4,500 each; splendid location for flats. OWNER, No. 216 West 50th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL FIRST-class houses, for lots, tenements, stores, or country property. Apply at or address No. 350 East 62d st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, an elegant residence, extensive grounds, large trees, fine scenery, delightful drives and bracing mountain air; three and a half hours Harlem Railroad; very favorable terms. Address JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 5 Pine st., or ROBERT W. SMITH, Sharon, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

GREENWICH — RIVERSIDE.—COUNTRY seats and cottages for sale and rent, furnished and unfurnished; all prices; several shore fronts. Address J. M. ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 120 VALUABLE LOTS
on
3D AV., 4TH OR PARK AV.
5TH AV., opposite CENTRAL PARK.
8TH AV., opposite CENTRAL PARK.
6TH AV., above CENTRAL PARK.
57th, 58th, 63d, 64th, 70th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 88th
126th, 127th, and 140th sts.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
on
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of
GRIFFITH ROWE, Esq.,
And of the Executrix of William H. Raynor, deceased.
The above sale comprises the most valuable building lots in the City of New-York, ready for improvement.
WILL BE SOLD.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF
EXECUTORS OF THOMAS T. FERRIS, deceased.
FORTY-EIGHT VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
on 58th and 59th sts.,
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK, NEAR 5TH AV. PLAZA,
8TH AND 9TH AVS., 69TH, 70TH, and 77TH STS.,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
ON MONDAY, OCT. 25,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY.
The sale includes and will commence with the
LARGE PLOT OF TWENTY LOTS ON
58TH AND 59TH STS.,
WEST OF THE 5TH AV. PLAZA,
and OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.
SALE POSITIVE, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.
BEING THE REMAINING LOTS BELONGING TO THE ESTATE.
Two-thirds can remain on mortgage.
Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

AT AUCTION.—TWENTY-FIVE LOTS IN THE business centre of Flushing, Main and Amity sts., (Leggett Estate), THURSDAY, Oct. 21 inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, without reserve, to the highest bidder, to close our contract with the executors. Terms, ten per cent. on day of sale, twenty-three and a third per cent. on Oct. 28, and balance on five and ten years if desired, the executors preferring mortgages on the property to cash payments. These lots are better for investment than deposits in any savings bank, and, as the times are hard, visitors may expect a chance for great bargains. One hundred and three trains daily to Flushing (every half hour), fare 7½ cents by two railroads. Seventeen dwellings, stores, and cottages on same block within ten months past. For maps, apply to BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. [illegible] Third av., corner 28th st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

QUICK TRANSIT SURE.
WESTCHESTER TO THE FRONT.
GREAT RAILROAD OPENED.
GRAND AUCTION FESTIVAL.
Fête Champêtre, Music, Harrison, Collation, and Balloon Ascension.
MEMORABLE EVENT.
300 CHOICE LOTS AND PLOTS
on Saw Mill Valley, Boulevard, Arlington, Clarendon, Beakeley avs., Division and Fairmount sts., in
NORTH YONKERS,
adjacent to the station of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, at unreserved auction,
THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1875,
at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises.
First results of quick transit; first sale of lots on the new railroad; first step in the new revival; first opportunity to secure lots at primitive prices before speculation and improvement quadruple their value. Citizens of Yonkers, be wise.
SALE ABSOLUTE—TITLE PERFECT—TERMS EASY.
FREE EXCURSION AND COLLATION.
Prof. HARRISON'S inimitable eccentricities.
Prof. FISHER, the most daring aerial gymnast in the world, in his terrific balloon ascension.
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
For free tickets on regular train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:10 A. M., to connect with special train on New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, maps, and further information, apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, opposite new Post Office, New-York, or to WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, Civil Engineer, Yonkers.

The Elegant House No. 528 5th av.
SOUTH-WEST CORNER 44TH ST.,
To be sold at auction by order of Executor, by
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20.
Can be seen day and evening until sale. Permits of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

NO. 19 EAST 68TH ST.—ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone house, 25 by 60 by 102.2; No. 197 West 11th st., five-story brick French flat house, at auction TUESDAY, Oct. 26, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway. Maps of sale ready.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE

A SMALL, STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, having a very prettily furnished house below 50th st., desire to make an arrangement with a small family to take charge of the house and board the occupants in lieu of the rent; an equitable arrangement will be made with the proper parties; references given and required. Address REFINEMENT, Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET, FURNISHED, ON 5TH AV., OPPOsite reservoir, an English basement house, the handsomest furnished on the avenue, to a private family only, without children; all in the most complete order, with everything requisite for housekeeping; will be let at less than rent of house unfurnished to a desirable party for one or two years. Inquire of owner on premises, No. 495 5th av., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE CORNER OF Washington, Depeyster, and Chestnut sts., a large, beautifully-furnished house; all modern improvements; gas, baths, ranges, furnaces, and every modern convenience; suitable for a large family or a young ladies' institute. It will be rented very cheap and immediate possession given. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TWENTIETH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To rent, fully furnished, for the Winter or year, an extra sized house, well arranged and in complete order; low rent will be named and immediate possession given. Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO LET—FOR TWO YEARS AND SIX MONTHS, and only to a small family of adults, an elegantly and fully furnished corner house on Lexington av., near 61st st.; rent, $180 per month. Address FLORIDA, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS; FIRST-CLASS; RENT low; ten rooms, just painted throughout in oil; outside windows in each room; within one block of 5th av.; janitor in attendance. Inquire C. VAN CLEEF, No. 196 Broadway; or JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, No. 999 6th av.

SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO rent their handsomely-furnished house to a small family of refinement, (American-Jewish preferred;) wish to board with tenants in lieu of rent. Address A. B., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brick house (fifteen rooms in good order) No. 319 West 32d st.; rent, $1,200 per year. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

$2,750.—TO RENT—HOUSE IN 19TH ST., between 5th and 6th avs.; twenty-six feet front; good order; if desired will leave some furniture; cheapest house yet offered. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th st.

A GENTLEMAN GOING ABROAD UNTIL Spring will let his house, near Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, furnished. Price low; four bed-rooms, two dressing-rooms, servants' room; water to second story. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—A FIRST-CLASS house in one of the most desirable locations on Brooklyn Heights; is in complete order, and will be rented low to a family of adults; possession given Nov. 1. Address A., Post Office Box No. 374, New-York.

FLAT TO LET—PLEASANTLY SITUATED; painted in oil since last occupancy; best of order, and to rent low. Inquire of JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, No. 999 6th av., or of the owner, C. T. BARNEY, No. 82 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house on Jersey av., Jersey City; convenient to ferries and horse cars. Address E. E. S., City Bank, Jersey City, N. J.

A NO. 1 FLATS IN SUITES OF SEVEN TO ten rooms, on 55th st., between 5th and 6th avs., and on 6th av. A. MEAD, No. 992 6th av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, IN PERFECT ORDER.—Suitable for a large family. For particulars apply at No. 24 West 37th st.

TO LET—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FLATS ON THE corner of Broadway and 53d st. Inquire on the premises, or of A. WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 46th st.

NO. 319 EAST 19TH ST.—A FIRST FLOOR and basement, with all the modern improvements; also furnished rooms; rent low.

TO LEASE—FROM NOV. 1, AN APARTMENT IN "The Albany," Broadway and 52d st. Apply by letter to owners, care of Janitor, 52d st. entrance.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.
FALL ANNOUNCEMENT.
The sale of our well-known Ice Cream having greatly exceeded our expectations during the past Summer, we announce that we shall continue our low prices during the Fall and Winter. We have made every preparation for supplying families and those giving entertainments, and wish to call special attention to our delicious
FRENCH VANILLA,
which we purpose making a specialty of. We would like all our friends to send and get a mold of it, when we are sure they will have it regularly. Nothing can be more delicious. We also wish to call attention to our
CHARLOTTE RUSSE,
which we are making in great quantities. They are the very best, and very cheap. Our saloon will be more attractive than ever. Besides Ice Cream, we shall serve up
Oysters in all Styles, Tea, Coffee, &c.
LADIES OUT SHOPPING WILL FIND THIS A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE FOR REFRESHMENTS.
ICE CREAM,
Four Quarts or more, 30 cts. per qt.
All under Four Quarts, 35 cts. Per qt.
When in Pyramid Molds, 5 cts. per qt. extra.
French Vanilla, 60 cts. per quart.
TO CHURCH ENTERTAINMENTS, 25 CTS. PER QUART.
Charlotte Russe, (Cups,) 75 Cents per Dozen.
Charlotte Russe, Molds, 50 Cents per quart.
Jellies, 50 Cents PER Quart.
J. FUSSELL & SONS, No. 12 Bible House.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON. Church festivals and fairs, 25c. per quart. Discount on large orders. Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

INVALIDS, AND THOSE ESPECIALLY HAVING affections of the chest, desirous of passing the Winter in the south of Europe, may hear of an experienced physician, acquainted with the French and Italian languages, who would be willing to accompany them. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 594 Post Office, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

EUREKA HORSE-BLANKET COMPANY,
NO. 33 MERCER ST.,
Are offering at retail
Lined and Unlined Stable Blankets,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN KERSEY BLANKETS,
English and American Dress Suits,
SWEATING BLANKETS AND HOODS,
All-wool Road and Truck Blankets,
Truck Blankets of all qualities,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH LAP-RUGS,
At their Wholesale Price List.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

FINE CARRIAGES.
EZRA MARSH, No. 18 East 18th st., near Broadway, manufacturer of all styles fine carriages for City and country use at reasonable prices; work warranted; careful estimates made on repairs; vehicles sent for and delivered without charge; also, first-class storage.

FOR SALE.—VERY CHEAP, A FINE FULL-SIZED stable, near 5th av. and 53d st.; do. on 50th st., near 6th av., for sale or rent. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEMENT and capability desires a position as housekeeper in a widower's family, or for a party of gentlemen; disposition cheerful, and capable of promoting comfort in a home; references exchanged. Address E. T., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, OBLIGING young girl, with three years' reference, to do chamber-work and waiting, or be generally useful around a house; understands the care of silver, &c., and will work for very moderate wages during the Winter; wants a steady home, for which she will work diligently and try to please; City or country. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl as thorough chamber-maid; will assist with washing, &c.; is neat, willing, and obliging; can furnish first-class references. Call at or address No. 203 East 39th st., basement.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and do plain sewing. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 3 West 42d st.; call Monday.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; three years' City reference. Address N. C., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class chamber-maid; also understands waiting perfectly; no objection to the country; the best of reference. Call at No. 318 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—By a Swedish young girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid. Call at 1,883 3d av., between 53d and 54th sts.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook or laundress; has six years' City reference from first-class families; is a thorough cook; bread, pastry, game, &c., or can fill a first-class laundress' place in private family; a competent, respectable woman for steady place. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK; SHE understands making all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, and game; also, all kinds of desserts, creams, and jellies; is a good bread, cake, and pastry baker; country preferred and country reference. Address B. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands soups, meats, boning, larding, fancy cooking, side dishes; reference from highest families in City. Address S. J. S., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK (ENGLISH Protestant) in a private family; best City reference. Address L., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE, tidy colored girl, for City or country; competent and used to all kinds of house-work; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DANISH PROTESTANT girl; has several years' references; speaks good English and is a professional cook. Call on Monday at C. Jacquin's office, No. 602 6th av., near 35th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—AS COOK, washer, and ironer, in a private family, by a respectable young woman; best references. Call or address No. 238 Henry st.

COOK, &c.—AT PRESENT EMPLOYER'S, NO. 40 5th av., as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; an excellent worker, and will be well recommended.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS COOK in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 115 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH woman as first-class cook; excellent references. Call or address M. E., No. 885 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day or week; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; reference. Address M. M., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

For Respectable Servants
Call at
J. MORISON'S
First-class Servants' Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., west side.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY AS GOVERNESS and nurse or companion to a lady; ten years' experience. Address E. M. A., Utica, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH WIDOW lady as housekeeper and to take charge of or assist in the education of small children, having recently lost her own; satisfaction as to ability and respectability. Address Niobe, Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-KEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY A middle-aged American lady, a position as housekeeper, or companion and nurse to an invalid lady; no objection to go to any of the Southern States. Address Mrs. Waldron, No. 144 Fulton st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL for general work; is a good cook and laundress, but prefers to do the work of a moderate family; obliging and respectful; will try to retain a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 316 West 39th st., third floor. Room No. 10.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE colored girl (Virginian) to do general house-work in this City or Brooklyn; not particular about high wages. Can be seen at 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—AS lady's maid or to take charge of a young miss, by an educated young French person of pleasant manner; understands all kinds of sewing; can cut and fit and operate on machine; highest references. Address H. M., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS AND chamber-maid.—Call for two days at No. 152 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS WISHES washing at her home; understands all sorts of fineries; would do families' washing by the week. Call at No. 231 East 54th st., two pair stairs back room.

LAUNDRESS.—MRS. TURNER WOULD LIKE some gentlemen's or families' washing by month or dozen; best City reference. Call or address No. 113 West 52d st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits family washing at her own home; would go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 203 East 22d st., near 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—A COLORED GIRL WOULD LIKE gentlemen's or familys' washing at her own house. Call for one week at No. 158 West 15th st., back room.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS THOROugh infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; unexceptionable City reference given; no objection to the country, or would like to go South. Address A. W., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS AN EXperienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; best City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 109½ West 15th st., rear building.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE, or nurse to an invalid; at present disengaged; references first-class; physicians and ladies. Call on or address Nurse, No. 150 West 54th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON; can take entire charge of an infant; has no objections to light chamber-work; best references given. Apply at No. 852 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl to take care of children in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; City reference. Call at No. 318 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse; is capable of taking an infant from birth; best of City reference. Call at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

NURSE—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A young girl as nurse; is willing and obliging; good reference; also, a girl to do light chamber-work and waiting. Call at No. 208 East 38th st.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED AND CULTIVATED lady will serve as monthly nurse. Address O. R., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and to assist in chamber-work. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 335 West 58th st.

NURSE.—BY A MONTHLY NURSE; FIRST-CLASS references. Address Mrs. Harper, No. 75 3d av.

OPERATOR, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERAtor on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, engagements by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; bridal and infants' outfits a specialty; terms, $1 50 per day. Address Operator, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SERVANTS,
Honest, civil, and capable,
Now waiting employment at CARPENTER'S AGENCY, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; is a good dress-maker; accustomed to work in first-class establishments; wants to get work in families; can cut and fit and operate on different machines; will go for moderate wages. Call at No. 140 West 19th st., in store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as seamstress, understanding dress-making; is a good operater on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would be willing to do light house-work if required. Call at No. 110 Madison st., third floor.

SITUATION FOR A WELL-RECOMMENDED North German nursery governess; also, for a number of first-rate servants in every capacity. Call at J. Morison's Servants' Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., west side.

MALES.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN AND wife, with the highest recommendations, desire to take care of a house for the Winter in the City or vicinity. Address Faithful, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (COLored;) willing and obliging; sober and honest; not afraid of work; handy around a gentleman's place in the Summer season, and a good milker; will work for moderate wages. Address No. 115 West 32d st., private stable, or E. D., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN; will be disengaged in a few days; has lived six years with his present employer; understands the care and management of horses, harness, and carriages; honest, sober, and trustworthy man; willing to go to the country; good City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 219 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; LIFETIME experience; is a first-class City driver; perfectly understands the proper care and management of horses; best of City references given. Call on or address Horgan's harness store, No. 22 East 18th st., near Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT; THOROughly understands the care of horses and carriages; careful City driver; excellent groom; understands gardening if required; is willing and obliging; highly recommended. Address for two days B. R., Box 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN INDUSTRIous man, English, aged thirty, who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; careful, good driver and groom; willing and obliging; best of reference. Address T. V., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man, English, aged thirty, who understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; careful, good driver, and of good appearance; not afraid of work; best of references. Address T., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, Protestant, no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; willing and civil; satisfactory City references; is also highly recommended by last employer. Address H., 143 West 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business in all its branches; eight years' City and country reference; is willing and obliging. Address L. L., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY, ABOUT DISPOSING of her carriage horses, for her coachman whom she can highly recommend, a middle-aged man; willingly disposed. Call on or address Coachman, in private stable, No. 6 East 54th st. until the 19th inst.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED twenty-eight, as coachman; used to the care of horses; careful driver; would like a place in the country; can use carpentering tools and could do repairs on a gentleman's place; has good references for sobriety and ability. Call on G. Hawkes, No. 231 East 24th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR COACHman; a competent, trustworthy, active man; is strictly temperate; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing, obliging, and respectful. Apply, personally or by note, at present employer's, No. 39 West 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, HAVING DISposed of his horses, for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Inquire in the store No. 755 Broadway, corner of 8th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS coachman; can produce the best City reference. Any gentleman wanting such call on or address J. J., No. 50 4th av., in harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands the care of horses and carriages; no objection to the country; first-class reference. Call or address L. K., No. 108 West 30th st., private stable.

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The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 17, 1875.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The *World* wants to know why we object to the removal of the Republican Police Commissioners? Because election day is near at hand, and the only object of removing the Republican Commissioners is to fill their places with Tammany underlings, who will see that the ballot-boxes are well stuffed at the bidding of JOHN KELLY. That is the reason. Any child can see it.

We hope our friends in the interior of the State will thoroughly understand that the Republican Party means to do good work in the City this year. The insolent dictation of JOHN KELLY has roused the anger of all decent citizens. His "war to the knife" on Recorder HACKETT, because the inflexible Judge refused to fill his court with KELLY's understrappers, has lost his party thousands of votes. The Germans are likely to act with us in a solid body. The Democrats are split up into almost innumerable factions. Let our friends in the interior only work with a will, and we shall *carry the State.* And we certainly should not have been disposed to hold out that promise ten days ago. But JOHN KELLY's arrogant dictation to the people of the City and the result of the Ohio election have greatly changed the look of things. Where is the Democratic idiot now who is willing to bet on his party getting 50,000 majority on the State ticket next November? We shall beat them out of their boots if our friends in the State only come up to the mark.

JOHN KELLY is praised by a Democratic journal for his honesty. How about the fees which he took as Sheriff? He is also praised for "conscientiously discharging the duties of a good citizen." Was he doing that when he ordered the release of CROKER, a man caught redhanded in shooting down another man? Was he doing that when he further used his influence to enable CROKER to walk out of the Tombs whenever he felt disposed to do so? Is he proving himself a good citizen by trying to get rid of a Judge who has done more to keep the criminal classes in check than all the Police put together? Or, in endeavoring to seize the District Attorneyship, and remove the Police Commissioners a few days before election, so that he may complete his arrangements for cheating the people of New-York out of their honest vote?

Mr. JOHN H. SHERWOOD very justly reminds the people that thieves are put in power in this City and kept there by decent citizens, not alone by the votes of the "ignorant classes." As Mr. SHERWOOD says:

> "There are some of our wealthy men who give the cold shoulder to any attempt to organize a body of property-owners for protection, and as soon as a man is elected to the office that has the power to tax and assess their property, they at once discover that he is a man to be conciliated. They feast him and make family presents, and when he is caught stealing they at once step to the front and try to shield him, and cover up the theft by whitewashing. Their real estate is lightly taxed, and millions of their personal property is not taxed at all. They barter away their manhood, and sell themselves for gold. The man in humble life, of moderate means, whose position in society does not make him a valuable whitewasher, has to bear the burden that comes of such low cunning and sharp practice."

We all remember instances of that kind. Mr. MOSES TAYLOR could tell us of one, and Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR could jog his memory. Are we to see another set of Tammany rascals put in power, with another set of "gentlemen" standing at their back, ready to give them whitewashing certificates?

The exciting campaign in Ohio is to be followed by a very tame one in Pennsylvania. The peculiar aspect of political affairs in that State will be found fully detailed in a letter from our correspondent, which we publish this morning. Both parties have been waiting for the result in Ohio, but neither has found it decisive enough to materially alter the position which it held before that important contest. The fact that no thorough canvass can now be made on either side in Pennsylvania may make the result in that State a more accurate test of the sober judgment of the people on the great question at issue than it might otherwise have been. There will be this disadvantage, however, viz., that the lesson of the Ohio election will prevent the inflation doctrines from receiving the open and persistent recognition from the Democrats of Pennsylvania which they did in the neighboring State. PERSHING's supporters seem disposed to content themselves with a demand for the repeal of the Resumption act, trusting, of course, that this backward step would be followed by its natural consequences. The inflationists of Pennsylvania in learning caution have only become more dangerous, and they will, it is to be hoped, receive a more crushing defeat than they did in Ohio.

There is nothing less Democratic than the Democratic Party of to-day. It gives birth to the "one man power" with a regularity suggestive of the Napoleonic ideas rather than of the principles of JEFFERSON. KELLY's imperial sway in New-York has its counterpart in the dictatorship of "Boss" MCLAUGHLIN in Brooklyn. The Democratic county ticket in Kings is as emphatically the work of MCLAUGHLIN, as that in New-York is the work of KELLY. Its composition will be found fully analyzed in another column, and the superiority of the Republican candidates, in point of character as well as origin, will be fully apparent after a study of the facts there presented.

A MODEL JUDGE-MAKER.

Yesterday the case of the City against the estate of the late JAMES WATSON, County Auditor under the Ring, was begun before Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN. The career of this man is tolerably well known. After swindling his creditors in this City he decamped to California, whence he was brought back under a requisition of the Governor of the State. Escaping, through some corrupt collusion which has never been explained, the punishment due to his offense of embezzlement, he drifted into a position in the Sheriff's office. He was found there in 1859 by the new Sheriff, who, discerning in him a ready tool, advanced him to a position where his peculiar talents could be utilized. Finding that WATSON was an invaluable instrument for concocting fraudulent charges against the County, and for certifying to their correctness, the same Sheriff, at a subsequent period, procured the appointment of his deputy to the office of County Auditor. It was the duty of this official to pass upon the correctness of all the Sheriff's bills, and it is needless to add that WATSON could always be trusted to "put through" the most exorbitant claims of his political patron. The training which WATSON then received qualified him to engineer on a grander scale the fraudulent bills of the Ring tradesmen for the benefit of TWEED and his fellow-plunderers. Hence it comes that his estate is now being sued by the people of New-York for the recovery of a stolen six millions of dollars. The man who gave WATSON his first lessons in fraudulent book-keeping was JOHN KELLY. It was KELLY who secured and first profited by his appointment as County Auditor. The people of New-York have to thank KELLY that they are now suing the estate of JAMES WATSON for the recovery of six millions of public plunder.

When WATSON lay dying, the Ring were in great terror lest a late repentance should tempt him to reveal the rascalities of himself and his masters. It is said that a trusted friend of both parties was found who kept watch over WATSON till the breath was out of his body, and who was particularly careful to see that a certain compromising record of the Ring accounts did not fall into unfriendly hands. Unless public report is more than usually wide of the mark, that trusty guardian was County Clerk LOEW. His brother is the retiring Judge of the Court of Common Pleas who has just received the Tammany renomination at the hands of WATSON's former patron and friend JOHN KELLY.

Some of the most remarkable facts brought out before the Senate Investigating Committee relate to the gross incapacity and petty jobbery which have distinguished the administration of Coroner RICHARD CROKER. This is the man who, before last election, was found patrolling the Tenth Congressional District in the company of ballot-stuffers and rowdies. He it is who was responsible for the bloody affray which ended in the shooting of MCKENNA. It was CROKER for whose benefit the usual forms of justice were set aside, who was illegally released on bail when under a charge of homicide, by a brother Coroner, whom detectives were afraid to arrest, and to whom the doors of the Tombs were open to go and come when he pleased. This man had been a serviceable leader of election bullies under TWEED, and reappeared in politics as a City Marshal under Mayor HAVEMEYER. That appointment, which Mr. HAVEMEYER found reason to bitterly regret, was obtained at the solicitation of JOHN KELLY. He was nominated for Coroner at the command of KELLY. In virtue of KELLY's influence he managed to defy the regular process of law, and there was no prison strong enough to hold RICHARD CROKER, because he was the protegé and friend of JOHN KELLY.

Between 1853 and 1858 two Sheriffs served out their terms in this County. The aggregate of their charges against the public Treasury amounted to $51,000. The new Sheriff who took office in 1859 contrived to extract from the coffers of the County during three years $56,474, or more than had been paid to his two predecessors. That Sheriff was re-elected in 1864, and during his second term, beginning in 1865, he did even better. His bills during that period ran up to $66,473. That Sheriff was the model "Reformer," JOHN KELLY. Sheriff ORSER, whose term ended in 1855, was content with an aggregate of fees falling short of $13,000. If his services were well paid at $4,300 a year, Sheriff KELLY's must, after making all allowances for increased business, have been monstrously overpaid at $22,160 a year. This, be it noted, was merely a small item—probably less than one-sixth—of the total annual earnings of Sheriff KELLY.

But it needs no mere comparison of totals to support the inference that the people were grossly swindled through the agency of JOHN KELLY. It has been publicly charged and never disproved that in half a dozen different ways KELLY did defraud the County Treasury. He charged over $40,000 for the alleged reporting of convictions in the criminal courts, which were either entirely bogus or were obtained in the Police Courts, and, therefore, not legally included in those which the Sheriff was entitled to be paid for reporting. He obtained $21,000 by illegal methods, under color of summoning jurors for the civil courts, or by overcharging for the summonses for which he could justly charge. He pocketed another $25,000 out of fraudulent overcharges for the conveyance of prisoners and of bills lodged for conveying people who were not prisoners at all. Under Sheriff KELLY hanging became a very costly business. In one of his bills appears the charge for "barber shaving convict, $24 25"—perhaps the most costly shave on record. The four murderers executed during his two terms seem to have netted him in fraudulent profits nearly one thousand dollars. On one ground or other he stands publicly convicted of swindling this community out of $87,864, and of putting a forced interpretation on the laws relating to his office, so as to obtain a further illegal profit of $11,680. As the public memory is short, we shall take occasion to republish details of these transactions to-morrow. Meanwhile, our readers may profitably reflect over the question, "Is this the kind of man from whose hands the City of New-York ought to receive its Judges?"

THE KELSEY TRAGEDY.

The trial of BANKS and SAMMIS for assault and battery upon CHARLES G. KELSEY, at Huntington, Long Island, has resulted in their acquittal. There is strong reason to believe that after the mob had tarred and feathered the unfortunate KELSEY, he was subsequently foully murdered. Probably the murder was committed not by the men who were prominent in the tar and feather outrage, but by still more brutal ruffians, who were stimulated by the success with which a mob had assaulted a single man, to the commission of the graver crime. The evidence at the recent trial, including the admissions of BANKS, was so strong that it is difficult to understand how any jury could have returned a verdict of acquittal. If, however, these two men cannot be punished for the assault upon KELSEY, it is evidently improbable that his unknown murderers can be brought to justice.

The impunity which has thus far followed the crimes committed in Huntington is thoroughly disgraceful. There is little doubt that KELSEY was a very objectionable person. If he really wrote the letters which he is accused of having sent to Miss SMITH, he deserved a severe, but legal, punishment. The fact that the young woman did not think it at all indelicate to come out of her house to gaze on a half-naked wretch struggling with his tormenters, was not very creditable to her. But, however infamous and unprovoked may have been his conduct, it afforded no possible excuse for the cowardly assault made upon him by the mob, and still less for his subsequent murder. If respectable Huntington men can unite to tar and feather a defenseless wretch, if Huntington ladies can assemble to witness the pleasing spectacle, and if Huntington brutes can commit an atrocious murder, and neither local public sentiment nor local juries can find anything to be condemned in these humane amusements, Huntington must be a peculiarly desirable residence for decent and civilized beings. It is to be hoped that one more effort will be made to discover and punish the perpetrators of the murder, before the memory of the murdered man is forgotten. Skillful detectives ought in time to be able to find the guilty men, and the reward for their apprehension ought to be increased, and the offer of it continued until the last hope of redeeming Huntington justice from the stain which now remains upon it has vanished.

ANOTHER STORY OF ABDUCTION.

The precocity of the American child has often furnished a topic for discussion on both sides of the Atlantic. Hitherto the boys and girls of this country have been, with unanimous consent, awarded the palm before all others for the absence of those qualities which elsewhere, from time immemorial, have been considered essentially to belong to youth. We are not going to add anything to the consideration whether or not this is an advantage to American society. Upon that point it is probable that most people have by this time fully made up their minds. But to those who are inclined to accept the negative side of the proposition, it will be some gratification to know that the championship of the world in this matter of precocity has been declared by some French writers, to belong to a little girl born at Cambrai.

It is not certain that these writers are aware how much we might do in a fair competition. There is JESSE POMEROY, for instance, whom it would be hard to beat. But it must be admitted that the claims of Cambrai to the possession of the real champion are very strong. The infant who has brought this notoriety upon the little French Flemish town, is a young lady of nine. News, and especially foreign news, does not travel very fast in the rural districts of Continental Europe; nevertheless it appears that most of the particulars of the abduction of CHARLEY ROSS, probably with a little extra coloring, have been freely discussed by the people of Cambrai. So, when one morning a short time ago the child in question was missed from her home, the local philosophers began to talk about it as another example of the tendency to the repetition of great crimes which has long been remarked by students of social science. The more practical, however, among the neighbors, joined CHRISTINE's parents, a couple of honest peasants, in their search for the missing child. The Police were informed, and the telegraph was put into operation far and wide. But these endeavors were not successful, and it began to be feared that the child had been taken over the frontier into Belgium, and spirited from there to some place where discovery would be difficult, if not impossible. For two days the country was scoured by the people and the Police, and just as they were beginning to despair of success, the girl suddenly reappeared at home, her clothes torn nearly to shreds, and her face and arms and legs covered with blood.

The story she told only served to arouse still further the indignation of the people. She explained that while walking in the fields with her dog some gypsies came up in a van. On seeing her, a dark, big woman jumped out, took her in her arms, put her into the van and carried her off. She struggled and screamed, but in vain, and in order to quiet her the gypsies made her drink something which stupefied her and sent her to sleep. When she awoke she was far away in some unknown place, but at night the gypsies encamped on the ground, and while they were asleep she slipped off, and, with the help of her dog, who had followed the van, she managed to find her way home.

The object now was to find and punish the gypsies, and all the machinery of the French Police, aided by the Belgian authorities, was set in motion for the purpose. But not so much as a clue could be discovered. So devoid was the country for miles round of anything that could be construed into a gypsy, that at last the Chief of the Cambrai Police began to think he was being imposed upon. He was not experienced in the ways of modern children, and he did not believe that a little French girl of nine years could have invented the story. Still, he thought a little further inquiry at head-quarters would be desirable, so he betook himself once more to the cottage, where another interview with CHRISTINE was obtained. Not without some trouble and much cross-questioning, he now discovered that the whole story was a fiction—the work of CHRISTINE's infantile imagination, based upon her acquaintance with the affairs of CHARLEY ROSS, and invented to conceal her own misdoings. During the absence of her parents, who left home together in the morning to work in the fields, the young lady had stolen a bottle of brandy from the cellar, and accompanied by her dog she had hidden herself away in a secluded spot in the woods to enjoy the contents. She drank so much that she must have lain insensible for many hours. On coming to she refreshed herself with a little more, and then tried to get home. But she was hopelessly intoxicated, and in her efforts to walk she blundered down a precipice, and thereby received the injuries which had so excited the pity of her parents and neighbors. The only part of her story which was true was that which related to her dog. He remained with her, and at last guided her home.

It must be observed that the French Police do not esteem CHRISTINE's precocity and power of imagination as a virtue. They have put the young lady into a reformatory, where for many years she is to be educated in sobriety and truthfulness, and be put back into the domain of childhood. This is a precaution which deserves commendation, and the principle of it might be acted upon more frequently than it is with very much advantage. Meanwhile, it is consolatory to know that children with forward proclivities are not confined to America, and if the people of Cambrai insist upon the rather questionable honor of owning the champion infant in this particular, we do not see why there should be any objection to their claim.

THE OPPRESSED CORONERS.

There is no doubt that to be a Coroner in this City is to pursue a profitable and, in many respects, pleasant business. The fees pertaining to the office are large and frequent, insomuch that to be a Coroner for a single term is one of the surest means of making a comfortable fortune. The supply of corpses is abundant at all seasons; and, although the sinking of the Fourth Avenue Railroad tracks has somewhat diminished the number of annual inquests, no Coroner need fear any serious scarcity of bodies when he remembers that Nature, with an evident eye to the interests of Coroners, has placed two large rivers, one on each side of our City. So long as our rivers run, and our criminals are permitted to ply their trade without any efficient opposition, there is no reason to fear that Coroners will be compelled to take up the revolver and the slung-shot and supply their own corpses. It is true that Coroner CROKER generously provided a brother Coroner with a corpse last year, but as he did not hold an inquest on it himself, he cannot be suspected of having killed his man because he himself was in want of corpses. Not only is the Coroner thus sure of abundant fees, but he finds a constant and healthful excitement in hunting corpses—an amusement which closely resembles the pleasures of the chase. Whenever a corpse is flushed in any part of the City, the Coroners, in swift coupés, rush to the scene of action, each determined to be the first on the ground and to thus secure the game. This cheerful practice keeps the Coroner perpetually on the watch, and stimulates his mental and physical activity to the utmost. He leads a life full of activity, excitement, and fees. It is a pity that there is another side to the picture, and that the Coroner has his troubles as well as his delights.

The examination of Coroners EICKHOFF and CROKER, before the Senate Committee the other day shows that a humane community ought to do something to lighten the burdens now resting upon these men. Mr. CROKER testified that he always summoned a jury in every case. No matter if the corpse upon which an inquest was to be held was that of a small-pox patient or a still-born infant, he was expected to call a jury; although by so doing he was compelled to receive an additional sum of $5. He would never, as he solemnly declared, take the responsibility of rendering a verdict himself. How could he be sure, without the aid of six jurymen, that an alleged still-born infant had not really come to its death by falling from a velocipede; or that a so-called small-pox patient had not actually died in consequence of being hugged by a grizzly bear? This faithful officer lightened his labors somewhat by summoning the same men for thirty or forty successive inquests, and by employing a deputy to sign the verdicts. In this way he saved himself from breaking down from overwork, and gave himself time to go out to kill a man on election day, in case he might feel so disposed. Coroner EICKHOFF found it easier to enter the names of supposititious jurors upon his record, and to thus obtain all the advantages—amounting to $5—of a jury, without having the trouble of summoning and swearing its members. This plan, however, can hardly be commended to conscientious men like Coroner CROKER, since it is technically illegal. It is better for a Coroner to die at his post summoning real juries to view real still-born infants than it is for him to save himself from overworking by any unlawful, though well-meant device.

When we look at Coroners EICKHOFF and CROKER and remember the duties which they have to perform, it seems strange that something was not done long ago in their behalf. It is evident to the dullest mind that they were made Coroners in this City merely in order that they might receive the fees of the office as a reward for their political services. Why, then, should they be saddled with duties which are burdensome to them? Would it not be much simpler to provide that a tax of $10 should be levied upon every corpse and divided equally between Coroner EICKHOFF and Coroner CROKER? There would then be no room for a Senate committee to engage in the business of annoying hard-worked men by compelling them to answer a quantity of impertinent questions as to the legality of their method of holding inquests. They would lead peaceful and easy lives, and the private citizen could die of small-pox without having his last moments embittered by the thought that he was about to bring Mr. CROKER and a troop of his favorite "pals" into the house, or to tempt Mr. EICKHOFF to unlawful acts. Nobody dreams that either of these men was put in office because he had displayed any possible fitness for it. Is it not, then, a gratuitous piece of cruelty to trouble them with going through with the form of an inquest every time they wish to collect a fee? Besides, Mr. CROKER, who is under indictment for murder, may possibly be tried after JOHN KELLY's reign is over, and it would surely be the height of injustice to stop his income during his trial merely because he could not spare time to hold inquests. Let us be frank and generous with CROKER and EICKHOFF, and see that they receive their share of the Municipal plunder without annoying and laborious conditions.

A BAD POSTAL SERVICE.

While travelers to Europe are bringing their tours to an end, and are returning in crowds every week to their American homes, others, who travel generally with different objects in view, are moving southward. If we may judge from the experience of last year, it is likely that a large proportion of those who are intending to cheat the frosts by wintering in a more genial climate will be tempted to take a seventy hour's sea voyage and go to Bermuda. The value of these islands as a Winter resort and a health-giving place is becoming every year better known, and the improved facilities of passage which have been given by the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steam-ship Company place them now within easy and comfortable access of persons in New-York. Last year the traffic between Hamilton and this City was greatly increased, and there is every reason to suppose that the increase will be more than sustained during the coming season.

In view of this there is one point to which the active attention of both Governments must be directed, if the convenience and comfort of the people are to be considered. The passengers to and from Bermuda are mostly Americans. It is, therefore, their interests which are chiefly affected. We have never discovered that Bermuda presents any drawbacks as a place to be visited, or in which to pass at least the Winter months. The climate is salubrious, the scenery is varied, luxuriant, and picturesque, the people are hospitable, and society is good. Neither are the islands dull. If life in some respects be simple there, it lacks nothing on the ground of cheerfulness. Balls and parties are of constant occurrence, and for those who enjoy out-door recreations, few places present finer opportunities for rowing, yachting, and driving, while the milder amusements of cricket and flirting—under the name of croquet—are permanent institutions. The lover of science can indulge himself to the full bent of his wishes. The flora of the islands may be made a constant source of pleasure and instruction, and in the waters off the long coast line the wealth of marine curiosities is equally great.

But notwithstanding all these advantages, visitors who seek them in a transient visit do not like to suffer from any deficiency of the means of postal communication with their friends at home. In these days, when postal facilities are being almost everywhere increased, it may seem hardly credible that a person in Bermuda wishing to mail a letter to a friend or a business connection, say in the British Provinces here, cannot do so. All he can do is to inclose it to some person in the United States and depend upon him to repost it to its destination. Otherwise it must go by way of England, or in some chance sailing craft to Halifax or other port. Many of the visitors to Bermuda are from the British Provinces, and for this purpose they must come through New-York. But many are deterred from going by this difficulty of postal communication, and so far New-York loses directly by it.

For a long time the subject has been under discussion among the authorities in the islands, and it has recently been brought prominently before the notice of the Legislature there, but it is quite clear that nothing can be done without the consent and action of our own Government. About this there should be no difficulty. Even if there were none other than commercial considerations involved, there would be sufficient motive for placing the postal arrangements upon the most liberal basis. Trade between Bermuda and this country is considerable, and it should rather be promoted than discouraged, particularly when it implies a good market for a great deal of American produce. But, as we have said, the interests of travelers are immediately concerned, and for that reason, if for no other, it is hoped that the expediency of a postal convention, on the part of the United States Government, will be made to appear adequately important to command attention. It is assuredly inconsistent that, when every facility for intercommunication, by means of letter, with all the chief nations of Europe, such difficulties should be interposed in the case of a community that lies only a few hundred miles off our own coast.

FROSTS IN THE SOUTH.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 16.—There was a killing frost last night, which probably did some damage to the late cotton in the bottoms.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

ENGLISH OPERA AT BOOTH'S.

The possibility that English opera may become a fixed and abiding institution in this City is not so remote now as when Miss Kellogg's excellent company was first formed. It has already had several seasons of success, and there does not appear to be any reason why these intermittent seasons should not develop into continuance and permanence. The lady's personal graces and her merit as an artist have done much toward making English opera popular, but the excellent judgment which does not depend so much on her individual talent as upon the completeness of her company will do still more. Miss Kellogg has surrounded herself with a troupe of most efficient and experienced artists, and the eminently respectable equality of their united efforts will probably go further toward popularizing English opera than the supreme effort of any one performer of even exceptional ability. It needs only a glance at the week's performances to see that they have been even and symmetrical throughout, and that all the leading rôles have been adequately interpreted. The opening performance of "Mignon" was remarkably interesting, and Miss Kellogg was quite deserving of the very liberal acknowledgment of her efforts. "Ernani" followed on Tuesday night with an excellent cast, and brought especial credit to Mme. Van Zandt, who appeared as *Elvira*, and to Mr. Carleton, whose rich baritone voice improves every day in tone and compass. Balfe's ever tuneful and agreeable "Bohemian Girl" was next in the répertoire, and then came "Faust," with Miss Kellogg as *Marguerite*, a character which brings out the best qualities both of her singing and her acting. Meyerbeer's difficult work "Les Huguenots," was afterward interpreted with wonderful adequacy, Mme. Van Zandt filling the part of *Valentine* with great charm and power, and a repetition of "The Bohemian Girl" at yesterday's matinée and the performance of "Fra Diavolo" in the evening concluded a most successful week of English opera. As for the artists individually, we need but say that Mr. Castle is an old favorite here, and that in the persons of Messrs. Maas and Carleton English opera has the aid of two performers who are admirably fitted to help it on its way. Sir Julius Benedict's work "The Lily of Killarney" is to be the novelty of this week's programme, but "Martha" and "Il Trovatore" are also to be produced, the latter being announced for to-morrow evening.

THE TITIENS CONCERTS.

Mme. Titiens sang at a matinée concert at Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon. The audience, in spite of the rain, was very large, and the applause was frequent and hearty. Mme. Titiens' most important number was the finale from Mendelssohn's "Loreley;" the eminent songstress also repeated "L'Ardita," which seems to be the popular element, *par excellence*, of her concert répertoire. On Tuesday evening Mme. Titiens is to sing at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, with M. Sauret, Mr. Karl, Mme. Goddard, and the remainder of Mr. Strakosch's company. On Wednesday, in connection with the Centennial Choral Union, she will sing in "The Messiah," at Steinway Hall.

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Herr Wachtel and the numerous company brought hither by Mr. Neuendorff, will to-morrow evening sing "The Huguenots," at the Academy of Music. An old-time audience will surely be in attendance, and we hope the performance will justify, in respect of interest and excellence, the warmest expectations of the manager's friends.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"Le Canard à Trois Becs," an opera bouffe new to American audiences, but decidedly familiar to playgoers in Paris, where it was represented for 300 consecutive nights, was last evening performed at the Lyceum Theatre. It would be impossible to rehearse intelligibly the story of "Le Canard," one of the least coherent ever supplied to a composer, but it would be unjust not to add to this confession a record of the fact that very few librettos have excited more frequent or louder merriment than did the one unfolded yesterday. The grotesque personages and ridiculous incidents of the opera kept an audience that filled the theatre in an unbroken state of merriment for three full hours; we scarcely think better testimony could be offered in behalf of its worth. M. Emile Jonas, who has written the music of "Le Canard," has a facile pen, and although the single hearing of his work afforded yesterday did not reveal any numbers of marked importance, the ear was continuously gratified by a succession of pretty and tuneful airs and concerted pieces quite unconventional, and flowing brightly and gracefully. The opera was capitally acted and sung at the Lyceum Theatre, and faultlessly set. Mme. Geoffroy supplied an excellent personation of *Marguerite*, and the duet in the second act, with *Spaniello*—represented by M. Dequercy with amusing earnestness and vim—was enthusiastically redemanded, mainly, we should say, on account of the singing and acting of the lady. M. Duplan distinguished himself as *Von Bonntronch*, a stupid and pompous burghmaster; M. Castel contributed an exceedingly comical sketch of *Monlagauffre*, a lovelorn cook, and the other rôles were adequately sustained by Mlles. Duparc, Hosdez and Faye, and MM. Roger, Darcy, and Valter. From the hilarity and plaudits which accompanied "Le Canard," it can with safety be declared the success of the present opera bouffe season.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

Gilmore's Concert Garden will be closed to the public after the present week. This is rather unexpected news, for the verdure of the place is almost as bright as in Midsummer, and the heating apparatus maintains a pleasant temperature whatever the indications of the thermometer out of doors. Some important changes in the *local*, however, make the interruption of the season necessary, and hence the decision. This week will be brought to a close with four gala concerts, in which, we hear, Mmes. Gulager and Butman, Mme. Carreño-Sauret, Mr. S. B. Mills, M. Sauret, and Mr. Sohst, besides Messrs. Levy and Arbuckle and the band, are to take part. A grand entertainment, to occur on Oct. 28, and to take the form of a benefit performance by which Mr. P. S. Gilmore will profit, will be the one hundred and fiftieth and final Garden concert this year.

MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS.

Mr. Theodore Thomas' ninth season of symphony concerts will commence at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening, Nov. 13, each concert, as heretofore, being preceded by a public rehearsal *en matinée*. Subscriptions for these highly interesting and very successful entertainments are now received at the box office of Steinway Hall....The Oratorio Society of New-York announce a performance of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" for Nov. 9, and another of "The Messiah" for Dec. 27. Both works will be given with the co-operation of Mr. Thomas' orchestra, and at Steinway Hall....Mr. White and Mr. Cervantes, the former a Cuban violinist of excellent repute and the latter a Cuban pianist who is also spoken of in complimentary terms, announce two concerts for this week; both occur at Steinway Hall, on the evenings of Oct. 19 and 21, respectively.

DRAMATIC.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Byron's brisk and pleasant play will run for another week at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and then the handsome stage of this house will be given over to the essentially legitimate drama. Mr. Booth, who has recovered from the effects of his late accident, will come forth on the evening of Oct. 25 as *Hamlet*, a character pre-eminently associated with his name. That his reappearance in this his celebrated rôle will afford sincere pleasure is beyond question. On both personal and professional grounds there is every reason that it should be so. That the injury which Mr. Booth sustained does not disable him from following up the profession of which he is so great an ornament, and that the exercise of his professional vocation must tend toward the best interests of art are indubitably matters for congratulation. More especially will his rentrée as *Hamlet* be interesting in view of the attention which the Shakespearean drama has lately excited by reason of the labors of two well-known actors. For the general production of the play there need be no better guarantee of excellence than the reputation of Mr. Daly's management.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The steady success of "The Overland Route" at this house, leaves very little suggestion of comment. Mr. Taylor's amusing comedy is capitally acted at Wallack's, and exquisitely illustrated in point of scenery; the performance has, therefore, all the elements of an entertainment likely to enjoy a run. Under the circumstances, "The Overland Route" is up for nightly repetition throughout this week. We believe that "Caste" will, at some distant day, succeed it.

EAGLE THEATRE.

The announcement is positive that the Eagle Theatre, Broadway and Thirty-third street, will be opened to-morrow evening. It will be devoted to variety of the most comprehensive kind, and for the opening there is to be a grand *mélange* of songs, dances, sketches, &c., concluding with a spectacular burlesque having some kinship to the familiar story of *Robinson Crusoe*. There is the further announcement that 150 of the best American and English artists have been engaged. A very desirable matter in connection with the management of the new theatre is the intimation that speculation in the sale of tickets is entirely discountenanced. Last night the house was thrown open for the inspection of a few invited guests. It is a most commodious and elegant place of resort, with seats for fourteen or fifteen hundred persons. The auditorium, the lower part of which is surrounded with mirrors, is divided into parquet, balcony, and family circle; the arm-chairs on the ground floor are constructed on a new principle which provides for the raising of the arms as well as the seats, and thus widens considerably the passage way between the rows; the walls are decorated in white, crimson, and gold, and the miscellaneous appointments, both on and off the stage, are of the richest and most substantial kind.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Pursuant to the avowed policy of the management of the Brooklyn Theatre—that of producing the best Metropolitan pieces—Mr. Belmore has been engaged to succeed Miss Agnes Ethel. His appearance will be effected in "The Flying Scud," in which, as it is well known by local play-goers, he sustains a part eminently calculated to show the delicacy and minuteness of his method. Mr. Belmore will have adequate support, and in all matters of stage arrangement the piece will be produced with as much attention to detail as at any of the New-York theatres.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

At the Parisian Varieties the stage will be occupied this week by a grand olio entertainment.

The Carlo family are still at the Olympic, and several novel scenes and songs have been added to its already numerous attractions.

"The Mighty Dollar" is still popular at the Park Theatre, and Mr. John Dillon has consented to a postponement of his engagement in consequence.

"Humpty Dumpty in Every Clime" is the title of the new holiday pantomime to be produced at Booth's at the conclusion of the present English opera season.

The variety entertainment at the Metropolitan Theatre includes every element of attraction. Mr. Tony Pastor is a liberal manager, and looks with great clearness of perception, to the enjoyment of his patrons.

The Theatre Comique still stands by its "Grand Rifle Shooting Match," in which the Mulligan and the Skidmore Guards are concerned. This part of the performance is supplemented by the drama, "Old Fidelity."

New "stars," representing every class of entertainment, are announced at the Third Avenue Theatre. Dancing, minstrelsy, and various other forms of stage representation are judiciously mingled in the programme.

There is nothing new to mention in connection with the Union Square Theatre. "Rose Michel" is in preparation there, and by the end of the week "Led Astray" will have been performed for the one hundred and eighty-seventh time.

Both of the houses of minstrelsy, the San Francisco Minstrels' Hall and Darling's Opera-house, supply attractive entertainments. The former recognizes the success of "Our Boys" at Mr. Daly's theatre, and gives the same name to its own successful burletta.

DR. VON BULOW.

Mention has already been made in these columns of Dr. Von Bülow's arrival in Boston, where the pianist's American début is to be effected on to-morrow evening. Although we shall later on have frequent opportunities of listening to Dr. Von Bülow in this City, it may not be amiss to reprint here a few lines from the St. Petersburg *Zeitung*, as conveying an excellent idea of the performer's style. We translate, therefore, the preface to an article on Dr. Von Bülow's concerts, the original being in German. The critic of the *Zeitung* writes as follows:

> "Where are the friends and admirers of paintings who are not acquainted with the name of Gerard Dow? Which of them but has visited the celebrated picture galleries of Europe and admired the creations of this great Dutch painter, who can place on his canvas the smallest details and accessories of nature, with inimitable correctness and marvelous finish? Which of them has not been delighted at the extraordinarily minute traits, more suggestive of the engraver's burin than the energetic brush of an artist? When Dow paints fur, we can trace every hair of the skin; when he paints a ball of cotton, we can count every thread; when he paints a fish, we see every scale. We are captivated by the harmony of his colors, by his wondrous divisions of light and shade, and by the true and natural expressions of his figures. But we are also impressed with the fact that this great imitator of nature rarely imbues his subject with depth of feeling; that he never treats it poetically, never warms it with inner glow. On the contrary he depicts nature motionless and dispassionate. Supposing we step from the domain of painting into the realms of music, where the themes are not taken from nature but from the sphere of sound, and placing Hans von Bülow at the piano, we should find a whole gallery of Gerard Dow's paintings appearing in notes and sounds before our ears. Hans von Bülow is, as a pianist, the faithful Gerard Dow of music, but with this difference, Dow is averse to the expression of emotions, he only paints still life from domestic circles, while Hans von Bülow deals with the most colossal creations of piano-forte literature, although he is incapable of breathing into them the deep feeling and true impression of emotion and passion. He tries, however, to supply this want by pure reason and a calculation of the tempos, and exaggerates the tension of movement in a peculiar, affected manner. Notwithstanding his small stature, as a piano-forte performer, as a technical executant, he towers far above the greatest of all the pianists we have ever heard or seen. Mistakes, blunders, are unknown to him; his power never forsakes him, either in a continued tremolo or in the most rapid passages his sounds are never chaotic; his crescendo and decrescendo show us with what mathematical correctness he has divided the intensity of tone into degrees; his pianissimo is of etherial, exquisite grace; his forte and fortissimo testify to great powers, and rarely sound dry or harsh. Hans von Bülow is perfectly objective as far as *tempi* and *nuances* are concerned—indeed, he never oversteps the composer's intentions, while the undefined lights and shades, which might have lived in the thoughts of the composer, (but not written down,) remain unnoticed by him. * * * We have spoken of the technical skill and finish, but we cannot but admire the fabulous memory he possesses, and which never fails or deceives him. Dr. Von Bülow plays everything from memory, and there can be no doubt that, to the programmes he gave to the public in his three concerts, he must be able to add many others."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The London Theatre, hitherto known as the Alexandra, Park street, Gloucester gate, Regent's Park, was undergoing the process of redecoration, and was to reopen on the 16th of October, under the title of the Royal Park Theatre. The managers will be Messrs. Parravicini and Corbyn, and the initiatory programme will consist of Offenbach's "Geneviève de Brabant," with Miss Emily Soldene.

The arrangements for the Harvest Fête at the Crystal Palace, on the 20th inst., are on a grand scale. The music, which will comprise both sacred and secular pieces, and probably include a new work written for the occasion, will be performed by a chorus selected from the best London choirs, and accompanied by a large band. The authorities desire the co-operation of organists and directors of choirs who wish to take part in the gathering. The musical arrangements will be superintended by Dr. Stainer and Mr. Manns.

On the evening of the 8th inst. the doors of the Principe Uberto Theatre, in Florence, opened to a performance of "Guglielmo Tell." The chorus fell far short of success, says *Concordia*; it failed in that precision which comes with practice and

association, and in that just intonation without which no music is supportable. The singers, Pescatore, Montetatici, Guglielmo, Giraldoni, and Byron, (Arnoldo,) earned the warmest plaudits. Byron has an extraordinary power of voice, and a faculty of declamation marvelous (the Italians think) in an Englishman. *Matilda* was excellently played by Signora Benati—French by country and origin—and she, with the tenor in the duet, won great applause. The manager, Ronzi, did his best to mount the piece.

Sir Julius Benedict will make an operatic tour in the English provinces for about three months this Autumn. The season began on the 4th of October in Dublin, and after a stay of three weeks the company will visit Bradford, Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Edinburgh, Newcastle, and other towns. The artistes engaged are Mlles. Albani, Thalberg, Bianchi, Edelsberg, Paoli; Signori Naudin, Pavani, Maurel, Proni, Medica, Devillier, and several others. Mlle. Albani will sing in most of the operas in which she has made such great successes, including "La Sonnambula," "Lucia," "Rigoletto," "Faust," &c.; also "Lohengrin." Mlle. Thalberg takes the parts in "Don Giovanni" in which she made her début in London this Summer; "Fra Diavolo," and, for the first time, she will play *Dinorah*. Some concerts will also be given.

At Drury Lane "The Shaughran" is increasing in attractiveness, and the Adelphi prolongs the career of "Nicholas Nickleby," now passed its 165th night. "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" remains a fixture in the bills of the London Olympic, and the Gaiety is doing great business with Mr. Charles Mathews in "My Awful Dad." The Strand has reopened with an entertainment eminently acceptable to its patrons, and the Prince of Wales' has commenced a new season with the comedy of "Money," which has already had such a lengthy run at this establishment. The Globe has repeated "Talbot's Trust" and "The Brigands." The Vaudeville prolongs the career of "Our Boys." The Alhambra is flourishing with "Spectresheim." The National Standard is well provided for by "The Two Orphans." "The Sea is England's Glory" is played at the Britannia, and "The Promised Land" and "Dead to the World" have conjointly formed a strong programme for the Grecian.

The Imperial Opera-house, in Vienna, has reproduced the "Königin von Saba" by Goldmark, with considerable success. Some reforms have been introduced into the orchestra. To make the voices of solo singers more favorably reach the audience, the level of the band has been lowered several feet. This, in fact, is Wagner's plan, which will one day be universally adopted. On the other hand, the different groups of instruments have been rearranged. The contra-bassos, kettle-drums, and bass occupy their places along the stage. The contrabassos are nearest to the conductor's seat, in a compact group, which enables them to render good service in the orchestra. The cornet and trumpets, however, lose their brightness and resonance of tone, but that reduction of tone serves its proper object. The other instruments remain as they were before, except that the ranks have lost their depth in assuming greater breadth. Hilpert, the violoncellist of the celebrated Florentine Quartet of J. Becker, now makes one of the band.

The London *Figaro* of Oct. 2 says: "One of M. Victorien Sardou's earlier plays, 'Les Diables Noirs,' ('The Black Devils,') is the piece laid under contribution by the authors of 'Self,' the new drama produced on Monday last at the Mirror. The fantastic work of the clever French dramatist was never a success, and Messrs. Oxenford and Wigan cannot honestly be congratulated upon the superstructure which they have raised upon it. The plot of the piece is that of a tragedy, and into it is didactically introduced a supernatural element; but the writers have not succeeded in avoiding the fatal step from the theoretically sublime which ends in the practically ridiculous. The central notion of 'Self' is strong and dramatic. A self-willed fatalist is haunted throughout his life of iniquity by a demon which, in spite of all his efforts and resolutions, goads him on to the vices that end in his destruction. Then, when his desperate career is run, when his wife lies dead before him, and his whole future is a wreck, he calls upon the evil spirit which has destroyed him to appear and show itself. It obeys, and a mysterious vision presents itself, and the hero discovers that his evil genius through life has been none other than—himself! So much for the motive of the play, a motive which, it seems to me, might, under happier circumstances, form the subject of a powerful and really effective drama. But 'Self' as it reads on paper is a very different thing from 'Self' as it shows on the stage of the Mirror. Here it is incoherent in its action and grotesque in its illustrations; it is overlaid with unimportant characters and irrelevant episodes; it is bombastically yet weakly written, and it exhibits the last faults which we might expect from the experienced hands of Messrs. Oxenford and Wigan, in the utter absence of dramatic tact and *savoir faire*."

PERSONAL NOTES.

The remains of the Confederate General George E. Pickett are to be removed on Sunday next from Norfolk to Hollywood Cemetery, in Richmond, Va.

Mayor Cobb, of Boston, has written a warm-hearted letter acknowledging the gift of the battle-flag pictures from the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C.

The Glen's Falls *Messenger* chronicles the arrival in that town from Canada, to visit relatives, of Mr. Charles Stebbins, aged ninety-eight, and his wife, aged ninety-three.

Ex-Gov. Kent, for whom Maine "went," is now seventy-three years old, but still vigorous in mind and body, and enthusiastic over the great victory for honesty in Ohio.

Stephen Salee, a Polander, aged eighty-six, who served in the Franco-Prussian war in 1812 and 1814, died in Niles, Mich., on Thursday. He had been in this country since 1828.

Davidge & Fendall, attorneys for E. L. Lewis, Trustee of Jay Cooke & Co., have brought suit against Gen. Frederick T. Dent for $7,567 94, loaned him by Jay Cooke & Co. before they became bankrupt.

A Colorado paper reports that President Grant while in that State expressed the intention of buying a lot and building at Manitou, and residing there a good part of the time after his Presidential term closes.

A Burlington (Vt.) boy being asked by his teacher the other day, what occasioned the saltness of the sea, after reflection, advanced with some confidence the opinion that it "must be owing to the codfish."

The New-Hampshire veteran soldiers held a three days' reunion in Manchester last week. The address was delivered by Gen. Samuel A. Duncan, formerly of the Fourteenth New-Hampshire Regiment, and now of this City.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* expresses itself as very confident that Mr. L. P. Pond, the manufacturer, of that city, who disappeared so mysteriously from one of the Fall River steamers, is yet alive, and simply avoiding his creditors.

MALARIA AND DRAINAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A timely editorial in this morning's paper refers to the prevalence of malarious diseases throughout the surrounding suburbs, and especially calls attention to the fact that districts and localities hitherto considered exempt from malarious fevers have this year been visited by fevers of an unusually virulent type. You justly ascribe these diseases to the want of adequate drainage, and there is no question whatever that they all belong to that class known as preventable, and consequently that an unnecessary sacrifice of health and life is taking place to a fearful extent. A great deal of this disease and mortality is doubtless due to the abnormal meteorological conditions which existed during the past season. An early Spring, during which vegetation was very promising, was followed by a protracted drought over a very extended area of country. The result was the loss of vitality to grasses and other plants, and the parched ground became filled with the woody fibre of decaying roots. Then came the almost unprecedented rain-fall of August, accompanied by warm weather, so that an active fermentation was produced in the soil, and a consequent development of malarious atmospheric conditions. A thorough drainage of the soil would have carried the superabundant water directly through it, and thus removed the chief element of fermentation, while at the same time carrying away in solution much of the solid fermentable matter. The difficulty, even where drainage has been attempted, is, that it is not deep enough to be beyond solar influences, and that in too many instances drainage has been confounded with the removal of excreta, and thus produced the disasters that it was expected to prevent. A sewer in every way impervious is as necessary to a country house as it is in the City, and a drain should never be used except for the removal of undefiled water.

When our rural residents study this matter a little more closely, and co-operate with each other where co-operation is necessary, we shall hear less of malarial diseases and find a less depreciation in the value of suburban property. Yours with respect,

EGBERT L. VIELE.

No. 234 BROADWAY, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1875.

THE TAMMANY CONVENTIONS.

SEVEN NOMINATIONS MADE LAST EVENING—TWO ADJOURNMENTS—LIST OF THE NOMINEES.

The Tammany Conventions for the nomination of Civil Justices met in their several districts last evening, and in all but two made nominations. In the Fourth District there is trouble. Instructions from Tammany Hall are to the effect that Oscar A. Bogert must be nominated, but the German element, which is strong in that locality, express such discontent that the convention last evening found it necessary to adjourn and await further instructions. The Sixth District convention also adjourned without doing anything. The nominations in the other districts were as follows:

First District—Dennis Quinn.
Second District—Charles Clancy.
Third District—Arthur J. Delaney.
Fifth District—Timothy J. Campbell.
Seventh District—William J. Kane.
Eighth District—John Hayes.
Ninth District—Henry P. McGowan.

Quinn and Clancy are the present incumbents of the offices for which they have received nominations. Delaney is a ward politician and ex-member of Assembly. "Tim" Campbell is well known to the public and the Police. Kane is the present Justice in the Seventh District. John Hayes is a lawyer, and has been a School Commissioner, as well as Assemblyman.

OTHER CONVENTIONS.

The Fifth Senatorial Anti-Tammany Convention met at No. 755 Broadway, and having appointed a Conference Committee, adjourned to next Thursday evening.

The convention in the Seventh District met at Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, and appointing a Conference Committee, adjourned to Tuesday.

The Eighth District Convention, meeting at Brevoort Hall, appointed their committee and adjourned to Thursday.

THE POLITICAL REFORMERS.

MUTUAL NOMINATIONS FOR VARIOUS OFFICES — HOW TO PASS AN EVENING AGREEABLY—PLAYING AT POLITICS.

The Political Reform Council of the Sixteenth Assembly District held a meeting in Germania Hall last evening, Mr. Philip Frankenheimer presiding.

A resolution was adopted pledging the council to withhold their approval of the candidates thus far nominated, by not only the Republican Party but by Tammany Hall, for one week. It was explained that this was done in order to "compel" the nomination of good men to office. The apathy of such a course was referred to by some, who claimed that the better way would be to approve of the good candidates thus far selected. Mr. E. H. Jenny was then nominated as Reform candidate for the Assembly, provided, however, that he secures an indorsement from one of the other political parties. Mr. Jenny was quite sure Tammany Hall would take him up and make a law-maker of him. He thanked his friends for the nomination, and then repeated his time-worn speech. Mr. McDowell evidently did not place much confidence in the previous speaker, more especially his friendly reference to Tammany Hall. They could hardly expect reform and honesty from a party which is robbing the City every day. Mr. Henry Wilson was then proposed as a candidate for Alderman from that district. The gentleman named declined for two reasons. First, because they had at a previous meeting indorsed ex-Judge Howland; and second, he was satisfied that if both of them ran, many of his friends would scratch Howland's name, and many of Howland's friends would scratch his name, and the result would be neither would win. Mr. Philip Frankenheimer was nominated for the office of Civil Justice. The gentleman named said the meeting was only indulging in child's play. Those present knew very well that they stood no show of electing any one; but if nominations were made simply out of compliment, then he thought they should mention a lawyer's name for the position. After some further mutual admiration remarks, the meeting was adjourned.

LOCAL POLITICS.

John Cunningham, of the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn, was nominated for Assembly last evening by the Independent Democrats of the Third District.

Assemblyman Thomas Costigan is mentioned as the probable candidate of the Anti-Tammany Party for re-election for the Assembly from the Fifteenth District.

The Republican campaign will be formally opened in this City on Friday evening next by a mass-meeting at Cooper Institute, when Hon. Roscoe Conkling and other well-known speakers will made addresses.

At a large meeting of the independent working men of the Thirteenth Ward, held last evening at No. 122 Broome street, the nominations of Hon. John K. Hackett and Benjamin K. Phelps were unanimously indorsed.

Senator Hugh H. Moore has declined to run for re-election in the Eighth Senatorial District, as the Tammany Hall candidate, although his election expenses were guaranteed. When the convention meets E. P. Wheeler will be nominated.

The three Republican District Conventions of Union County, N. J., for the nomination of candidates for the Assembly, resulted in the choice, in the First District, of E. P. Atwater; in the Second, of William F. Corry, and in the Third, of Francis E. Morse.

A meeting of the John K. Hackett Independent Democratic Association of the Fourth Assembly District was held last evening at No. 165 East Broadway, and the ticket nominated by the Republican County Convention was enthusiastically indorsed.

A meeting of the electors of the Twenty-first Election District of the Second Assembly District was held at No. 168 Leonard street last evening. All the Anti-Tammany nominees were indorsed. The name of Recorder Hackett was received with cheers; then Hon. John Morrissey was nominated for Senator.

The Union (N. J.) County Democratic Convention met at Elizabeth yesterday, and nominated Ferdinande Blancke for Senator; Nathaniel K. Thompson, after five ballots, for Sheriff, and William H. Gill for Assemblyman, but the latter declined to run.

The Republican Assembly Conventions met in Kings County last evening, but in most instances the conventions adjourned without making nominations. Hon. Jacob Worth was renominated in the Sixth District, Adrian M. Suydam in the Eighth District, Joseph M. B. Childs in the Third District, and A. B. Higgins in the Fifth.

Kelly's political machinery in the Fifth Assembly District is in a state of disorder. A candidate for Assemblyman is wanted, and there are so many men to choose from that "Boss" Hughes, the Tammany District leader is in a dilemma. A good reliable German is believed to be the most desirable, but Hughes' Irish constituents protest. Caucuses are held at Hughes' house to settle the question, and Louis McDermott has been mentioned as one of the most likely to be favored by Hughes with the nomination.

FIRE IN WOONSOCKET, R. I.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made to burn the mansion of George C. Ballou, in Woonsocket, R. I. A wood-box saturated with kerosene-oil was set on fire, but the smoke awakened a servant girl and the fire was extinguished. An hour later an incendiary fire broke out in the Woonsocket High-school house, which was entirely destroyed, together with valuable chemical and philosophical apparatus, books, three pianos, &c. The building cost $14,000, and with the contents was valued at $30,000; insured for $7,000 only, equally divided between the Providence Mutual and Pawtucket Mutual Insurance offices. The townspeople are greatly excited over these incendiary fires following the one yesterday. The Woonsocket Town Council offer a reward of $500 for the detection of the incendiaries. Provision has been already made for the temporary accommodation of the high school.

OTHER FIRES.

The residence of N. R. Fairbank, of Chicago, at Geneva Lake, Wis., was burned yesterday morning. The furniture was saved and many of the doors and windows. The loss is from $30,000 to $40,000; fully insured. The fire originated in a defective chimney.

A fire occurred in Mitchell & Rammelsberg's furniture factory at Cincinnati yesterday morning. It caught in the fifth story, and fortunately was confined there. The loss is about $10,000; fully insured.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

THE STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

For Controller,
FRANCIS E. SPINNER.

For Treasurer,
EDWIN A. MERRITT.

For Attorney General,
GEORGE F. DANFORTH.

For State Engineer and Surveyor,
OLIVER H. P. CORNELL.

For Canal Commissioner,
WILLIAM T. TINSLEY.

For Inspector of State Prisons,
BENONI I. IVES.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE—FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
HENRY A. GLIDDEN, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

MONDAY, OCT. 18.	
Albany	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Newark Valley	Hon. Eugene B. Gere. Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Ilion	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Fifteenth Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. William Richardson.
Genoa	Col. Albert D. Shaw. Hon. W. B. Woodin.
Chenango Forks	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Stafford	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Northport	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Babylon	Hon. W. P. Fiero.
TUESDAY, OCT. 19.	
Ithaca	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Pulaski	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Huntington	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Montezuma	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Oakfield	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Patchogue	Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Whitney's Point	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Keeseville	Hon. William Herring.
Clyde	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Ludlowville	Hon. John F. Mines.
Richford	Col. Anson S. Wood. Hon. William Smyth.
No. 352 West Thirty-fifth street, New-York	Major J. J. Couch. Col. F. S. Lambert.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20.	
Marathon	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Smithtown Branch	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Alabama	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Riverhead	Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Centre Lisle	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Elizabethtown	Hon. William Herring.
Newark	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Owego	Gen. Joshua T. Owen. Col. Anson S. Wood.
Dresden	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Phelps	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
THURSDAY, OCT. 21.	
Rodman	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Remsen	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Greenport	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Darien	Col A. E. Baxter.
Sag Harbor	Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Maine	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Crown Point	Hon. William Herring.
Palmyra	Hon C. D. Murray. Hon. Wm. B. Woodin.
Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth street	Col. F. S Lambert.
Dundee	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Attica	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Nichols	Col. Anson S. Wood. Hon. Lyman Settle.
Clifton Springs	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Rose	Hon. William H. Clark. Hon. Wm. Vanmaster.
FRIDAY, OCT. 22.	
Cooper Institute, New-York City	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Westernville	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Cambridge	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Henderson	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Bridgehampton	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Byron	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Union	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Ticonderoga	Hon. William Herring.
Wolcott	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Branchport	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Perry Village	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Spencer	Col. Anson S. Wood. Hon. C. A. Clark.
East Bloomfield	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Islip	Hon. William P. Fiero.
Virgil	Hon. George W. Hoxsie. Hon. George L. Waters.
Scipioville	Hon. A. W. Gleason. Hon. S. E. Payne.
Sandy Creek	Hon. George L. Maynard.
SATURDAY, OCT. 23.	
Schnectady	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Adams	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Elba	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Conklin	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Weedsport	Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy. Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Rushville	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Trumansburg	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Warsaw	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Washington Mills	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
West Bloomfield	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Savannah	Hon. William H. Clark. Hon. J. W. Dunwell.
McGrawville	Hon. George W. Hoxsie. Hon. George L. Waters.
MONDAY, OCT. 25.	
Oneida	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Wellsville	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson. Gen. Rufus Scott.
Sayville	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Castile	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Hartford	Hon. George W. Hoxsie. Hon. George L. Waters.
Stirling Centre	Hon. A. W. Gleason. Hon. Etsel Wood.
Brodalbin	Gen. E. M. Lee.
TUESDAY, OCT. 26.	
Lyons	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Redwood	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Addison	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Bellport	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Pike	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Plattsburg	Hon. William A. Dart. Hon. William P. Fiero.
Cuyler	Hon. George W. Hoxsie. Hon. George L. Waters.
Niles	Hon. A. W. Gleason. Hon. S. E. Payne.
Johnstown	Hon. William Herring.
Fish House	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Fulton	Col. Albert D. Shaw. Hon. George L. Maynard.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27.	
Buffalo	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Ogdensburg	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Madrid	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Canandaigua	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Canisteo	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
West Hampton	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Arcade	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Groton	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Saranac	Hon. William A. Dart. Hon. William P. Fiero.
Willett	Hon. George W. Hoxsie.
Cayuga	Hon. A. W. Gleason. Hon. J. T. M. Davie.
Union Valley	Hon. George L. Waters. Hon. A. P. Smith.
Northville	Gen. E. M. Lee.

GOOD CANDIDATES TO ELECT.

WILLIAM T. GRAFF, ROBERT H. STRAHAN, AND CHARLES A. PEABODY FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

The Republicans of the Seventeenth Assembly District can elect Mr. William T. Graff if they choose. He is an intelligent man, he is an honest man, he is an active man. He ran in 1872 for the Assembly, and was defeated by one vote, which it is the general understanding his opponent, Mr. Andrew Blessing, cast for himself. Had he been elected he would certainly have made a good figure in the Assembly, for he is a gentleman accustomed to think soundly and deliberately upon questions submitted to his judgment. And when he has deliberated, he has the energy and force necessary for putting thought into action. Mr. Graff is a sound Republican; but he is something besides. He is an ardent patriot, and an intense lover of New-York City, and one of those true men who give up time and thought to the best means of saving it from its present dangerous condition of debt and servitude to the Tammany political banditti.

Robert H. Stahan is the nominee of the Republican Convention for the Assembly in the Thirteenth District. He has already stood the fire of politics, and is known as a fearless citizen whom neither bribes nor menaces can deter from duty. He was one of the Reformers of 1871, and did such excellent service that he will be especially obnoxious to the Tammanyites, who will leave no stone unturned to prevent his election. Their hostility comes from the fact that John Kelly is surrounded by all the men who helped Tweed in his election frauds and Mr. Strahan has confronted and exposed them. It is to be hoped that the honest voters who cast their ballots in the public interest will do as much to save their property from the swindling fingers of Tammany as the agents of the latter will do to grasp it. The way lies open for the former by electing a gentleman of talent and tried honesty to the Assembly, where every villainous measure can be met and defeated, if only there be a majority of honest men. The voters of the Thirteenth can at least do their part by sending one good man, Robert H. Strahan.

Honesty and decency, good order, and sound patriotism have so many adherents in the Eleventh District that the election of Mr. Charles A. Peabody may be considered a foregone conclusion. For if in such a district as this, where property and respectability are so largely represented, Mr. Peabody should not be elected, what hope could there be for any Assembly district throughout the State? Nowhere are men more interested in the cause of honest retrenchment and a sound management of the public finances than the voters of the Eleventh. The letter of Mr. John H. Sherwood in yesterday's TIMES proves that so long as such demagogues as John Kelly sway the destinies of the City by means of their armies of retainers, the latter must be fed at the expense of the property-holders. Mr. Peabody is a young man of good family and of capital standing in his profession. If he is put into the Assembly he will not only be sure to vote right, but he will be an energetic worker and a faithful one.

THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

HON. JAMES W. BOOTH DECLINES THE NOMINATION FOR SENATOR ON ACCOUNT OF ILL-HEALTH — THE NOMINATIONS FOR ALDERMEN.

The Fifth Senatorial and Aldermanic Republican Convention which nominated Hon. James W. Booth for Senater on Thursday, met again last night at the Bleecker Building in Bleecker street. The committee appointed to notify Mr. Booth of his nomination reported that after a conference with Mr. Booth he had positively declined the honor tendered him, although strongly urged to accept. On motion of Charles Blackie, of the Thirteenth Assembly District, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Hon. James W. Booth has, on account of impaired health, peremptorily declined a nomination as Senator from the Fifth Senatorial District for a second term,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Republicans of the Fifth Senatorial Convention are due, and are hereby tendered to Hon. James W. Booth for the earnest, honest, able, and faithful manner in which he has discharged the duty intrusted to him, with so many proofs of popular confidence, two years ago.

A motion to adjourn until Monday night was lost, and it was resolved that the convention should nominate candidates for Aldermen. Messrs. John Morris and William Wade were unanimously nominated. The convention then adjourned to meet to-morrow night at Liberty Hall, No. 231 West Sixteenth street, when it is believed a candidate for Senator will be chosen.

Mr. John Morris is the present Alderman. He is about forty-seven years of age, and was born in this City. He was elected to public office for the first time in the great reform campaign, being the candidate of the Republicans and the Committee of Seventy for Alderman. He was re-elected to the office by the Republicans of his district, and there is good reason to believe that he will be again chosen. Mr. Morris is a wealthy grocer, and is very popular.

Mr. William Wade is about forty-five years of age. He is a member of the firm of Wade & Cumming, clothiers, and is well and favorable known in commercial circles, was a member of the old Board of Assistant Aldermen, and made a good record in that position. Mr. Wade is an earnest and consistent Republican, and his friends are confident of his election.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

RALLY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION—THE STATE AND LOCAL TICKETS INDORSED—THE CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

There was a full and spirited meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Young Men's Republican Association, at No. 346 Eighth avenue, last night, and the proceedings, although it was but the regular weekly gathering of the association, were of more than ordinary interest. Col. Knox McAfee, present Member of Assembly from the district, and Chairman of the association, presided, and among the gentlemen on the platform were Col. H. C. Lockwood, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., the regular Republican candidate for Assembly from this district; Frederick G. Gedney, candidate for Civil Justice, and other gentlemen. After the transaction of some routine business George W. Hamilton, Chairman of a Special Committee on Resolutions, reported a series of resolutions, calling attention to the ability, integrity, and worth of the candidates on the Republican State ticket and the sound governmental principles embodied in the Saratoga platform; also to the nomination of non-partisan candidates made by the Republican County Convention, and warmly indorsing them. The resolutions also eulogized the nomination of Mr. Gedney for Civil Justice as an evidence of the desire to effect reform in our civil courts, and guaranteeing to Mr. Peabody a majority in the district fully equal to that which was given to his predecessor.

Mr. Peabody was then introduced by the Chairman, and greeted with applause by the assemblage. He said that, in considering the questions before the voters of this district, they could not get so much assistance from the platforms of the two parties as in past years, mainly owing to the fact that, on the great questions, the principal issues, the parties were pretty nearly in accord. Consequently it was necessary to go deeper than mere platforms to get at the underlying issues, which could best be understood from the past records of the parties making these professions. For a year past the Democratic Party had been in control of the State, and though, as always, loud in their cry for economy and reform, they had not yet gone one step toward reducing the debt or expenses of the State Government, and taxation was about as high to-day as it had ever been in the history of the State. Indeed, the only way in which they had shown any effort to diminish the expenses of government was in this City, where they had resolved to reduce the wages of the laborers employed on the public works. They had also pronounced a year ago very strongly in favor of Home Rule, and embodied their idea of it in sending over to New-Jersey for a head for this very same Department of Public Works; by sending to Virginia for Jefferson Davis' clerk as private Secretary to our Mayor, and by allowing Fitz John Porter to bring a citizen of Philadelphia to New-York to act as his Secretary. If the people wanted to continue this state of affairs it was their business, but if they wanted to rid themselves of such leaders and to punish fitly the man who made these promises a year ago and had violated all of them within that year, there could, concluded the speaker, be no better opportunity than that which the present campaign afforded, and which could be fully turned to account on next election day.

Col. Lockwood was next introduced, and addressed the association briefly. In the course of his remarks he predicted that the issues of this canvass would be substantially the issues of next year for the Presidency, and that that would be one of the most hotly-contested canvasses ever witnessed in this country. The Republican Party might as well regard the question properly at once. The Democratic Party that they were facing now was the same old Democratic Party that it was before and during the war, that opposed freedom to the slave, that opposed greenbacks as the means of carrying on the war when there was no other means left to us to pay our soldiers; the same that opposed the national banks; the same that was to-day trying to bring national dishonor upon us in the eyes of the world by opposing the redemption of our honest obligations. This was a subject well worth considering—this financial question—and he would recommend the thinking people, the tax-paying people, the voting people, to study it in the speeches of Senator Morton in Indiana and of Schurz in Ohio. Above all, the people might as well understand, too, that a time had come when they must do battle in defense of education, to protect and maintain their public schools, the key-note of which was struck by Gen. Grant a few days since in his speech at Des Moines.

Col. Peebles, of Allegany County, next addressed the meeting; after which

Mr. Fred G. Gedney was called on. He thanked his hearers for the kind pledges made to him, and in return pledged himself if elected to content himself with the salary pertaining to his positions. All fees of the court should go where they belonged—into the tax-payers' treasury—and he would endeavor to mete out the same justice to the poor litigant before him as was now so liberally dispensed to the rich, knowing no station, no color, no creed, no nationality, and believing as the Constitution guaranteed, that all men are equal before the law.

Col. McAfee followed, and gave them the benefit of some of his observations and experiences during his various terms as Assemblyman, of Democratic integrity and fidelity to platform pledges and promises. Of the Home Rule pledges of last year's Democratic platform his hearers were well aware—of Home Rule with Fitz John Porter imported from New-Jersey; of an Excise law which should be alike in its application to all parts of the State, but which even the "responsible majority" of the Democratic Assembly failed to pass in their own body; and of retrenchment in public expenditures which began with cutting off the pittance so hardly earned by the laboring man. The Republican party had kept its pledges, and its platform of to-day was sound, patriotic, and on the side of the people, and the candidates if elected would fulfill all the pledges made in their name.

J. Seaver Page was the last speaker, and for an hour he kept the attention of his audience, as in an easy, colloquial, but earnest vein he contrasted the past fifteen years of Democratic rule, local, State, and National, with the record of Republicanism. He concluded his address amid hearty expressions of applause; ending with cheers and a "tiger." Cheers were given also for the local candidates, and the association adjourned until next Saturday night.

THE TURF.

THE NASHVILLE RACES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 16.—This was the fourth and last day of the Albion Jockey Club Fall meeting. The attendance was very large, and the track heavy on account of the rain. The meeting has been a grand success, and wound up with a fox hunt, in which about one hundred ladies and gentlemen participated.

The first race was for the Linck's Hotel Stakes, mile heats, and resulted as follows:

Sue Wynne	1	1
George Graham	4	2
Katie	2	3
Planivoo	3	dis.

Volcano did not start.
Time—1:46, 1:45¼.

The betting was ten to one against Sue Wynne.

The second race was for a club purse of $200, mile heats, best three in five. Sallie Gardner won in three straight heats, beating Brakesman, second. Time—1:47½, 1:47½, 1:48½. Gardner was the favorite.

The third race was for the Consolation Purse of $150, mile heats. The race was won by Pythias in two straight heats, beating Redman second, and New Bern third. Summer Rose was fourth and Sebree fifth in the first heat, and both distanced in the second heat. Cataran and Ida Love were distanced in the first heat. Time—1:47, 1:45¼.

FATAL AFFRAY IN MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 16.—A special dispatch to the *Appeal*, from Senatobia, Miss., to-night, says: A fatal affray occurred here to-night between Col. J. H. Cocke, a prominent merchant of this place, and B. McHenry. Several shots were fired by both parties, McHenry firing the first one which severely, if not mortally, wounded Col. Cocke. The latter drew a knife, and cut McHenry several times, killing him almost instantly. The cause of the difficulty was political difference.

YALE FALL RACES.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16.—The Yale Fall Races occurred to-day on Lake Saltonstall. The shell race was won by the Law School, the single-scull by H. Livingston, '78, and the barge race by the crew of the class of '77.

MURDER IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 16.—Morris M. Tinley was shot and instantly killed this afternoon near McBean Station, on the Central Railroad, by Alpheus Tilley, who fled. John Tinley, father of the deceased, offers a reward for the arrest of Tilley.

"Success is the measure of success," and never was the application of this old saying better shown than in the case of Mr. Krutina, the well-known furniture manufacturer of Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston street. Though overrun with orders for the Fall trade, this enterprising gentleman has managed to stock his extensive warehouses with one of the finest and most select assortments of furniture ever on exhibition in this City, comprising in endless variety every article known to the trade. His application and enterprise have secured Mr. K. some very extensive orders for furnishing hotels, steamboats, and public institutions. The furniture of Uncle Sam's new postal palace has elicited unusual admiration for elegance of design and thorough workmanship. The greatest part of this furniture is from the manufactory of Mr. Krutina. This fact speaks for itself, and is a constant advertisement of his skill and reputation. The fitting up of offices and private residences is a specialty of this house, and many of our leading citizens patronize it exclusively. A visit to Krutina's establishment reveals the causes of his success, in the best of material, skilled workmen, and constant novelty in design. In addition, while every specimen of work turned out is first-class in every respect, his prices are moderate. Mr. Krutina is worthy the extensive patronage and confidence he enjoys as the result of a constant study to please his immense number of customers.—*New-York Tribune.*

NEWS FOR THE BOYS.

One million copies of the new paper, the *Boys of the World*, are now in the hands of the American News Company, and will be distributed to-morrow among all the wholesale and retail news agents throughout the country. These one million copies will also be *given away*, and every boy or girl can get one *free*, by calling Tuesday at the nearest news agency. The boys of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City we know are anxious to receive copies of the new paper; hence we give the above information to our readers, that everybody so disposed may profit by the gratuitous distribution of one million copies of the *Boys of the World*.—*Exchange.*

THE SPARKLING WINES of the Pleasant Valley Wine Company are in every respect equal to the finest French Champagnes, and are sold at forty per cent. less; their still wines from $2 to $3 50 per gallon, with full discounts to the trade.
H. B. KIRK & Co., Sole Agents,
No. 69 Fulton st. and No. 709 Broadway.
—*Advertisement.*

THE special attention of our readers is called to the auction sale of the 120 valuable building-lots ready for improvement on the Fifth and Madison avenues and cross-streets, to be made on Wednesday next, Oct. 20, at the Exchange Sales-room. Sale by order of Griffith Rowe, and the Executrix of William H. Raynor, deceased. Maps can be had from A. H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine street.—*Advertisement.*

The Oldest W. I. Rum in the U. S.

Double-canned St. Croix of 1852, imported by Ives, Beecher & Co. in 1858; Jamaica rum, imported into London 1857, by the gallon or dozen; Scotch whisky, 1852 to 1870. H. B. KIRK & Co., No. 69 Fulton street and No. 709 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Strictly First-class Wines,
Havana Cigars,
Fancy Groceries, Table Luxuries, &c., sold at down-town prices, at our branch store, No. 709 Broadway.
—*Advertisement.* H. B. KIRK & CO.

Tape Worms—Tape Worms

Removed in two hours, with head. Consultation free. No cure, no pay. Address PHYSICIAN, Post Office Box No. 5,013.—*Advertisement.*

THE VICTOR UNIVERSAL TRUSS, No. 1,184 Broadway, is the ruptured's delight. No griping band around the hips, no galling understrap, never out of order, always comfortable. "Elastic" strait-jackets, miscalled trusses, are only used by Government for criminals and lunatics.—*Advertisement.*

EXAMINE CLEANING AND DYEING DONE AT LORD'S.—"French black," "seal brown," and other fashionable colors dyed. Principal store No. 860 Broadway, corner of 17th st.; down town, No. 630 Broadway; west side No. 111 8th av.—*Advertisement.*

PRACTICAL SURGERY had a new triumph in the ELASTIC TRUSS, No. 683 Broadway, which, worn easy, soon permanently cures rupture. Metal and "finger-pad" trusses cannot be sold. That way folly, yes, madness, lies.—*Advertisment.*

ANY ONE can see at a glance that POMEROY'S ELASTIC TRUSS is the best. Price $4. 744 Broadway.
—*Advertisement.*

Dr. JAY, Jersey City, N. J., gives medical advice by mail free.—*Advertisement.*

Home Again.—Scalp diseases and complaints a specialty. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having closed his Boston office, can now be consulted at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond st., where he cures with special prescriptions all eruptive and other scalp diseases; also, falling, loss, and prematurely gray hair; dry, moist, and scaly dandruff, untimely wrinkles, and unnatural redness of the nose; also moth patches, freckles, blackheads, and pimply eruptions. The Doctor also, by personal attention, permanently removes moles, wens, and other disfiguring excresences without cutting or leaving scars.

Rare Opportunity.—Dr. CHAMBERLIN proposes to impart a knowledge of his thirty years' experience in the medical use of electricity for family or professional purposes. His course of practical lectures commences MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25. Particulars learned at his health-restoring Institute, No. 7 West 14th st.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway, is a protection no family can afford to be without. It simply notifies you if a burglar opens window or door while you sleep.

Alkethrepta is a Pure and Delicious Preparation of chocolate. Sold by all grocers. Samples free.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.
Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Dyspepsia, Debility, and Female Weaknesses are cured by taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
The best dentifrice for travelers.

MARRIED.

BENNETT—WHITE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. HERMAN BENNETT, of Bridport, Vt., to HATTIE L. WHITE, daughter Mrs. R. J. Crane, of New-York. No cards.

HOTCHKIN—WINANT.—Wednesday, Oct. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. M. Relyea, JAMES W. HOTCHKIN, of Rochester, N. Y., to MARIETTA, daughter of J. J. Winant, Rossville, Staten Island.

KENT—CRADDOCK.—On Oct. 10, at St. Mary's, Manhattanville, New-York, by Rev. C. C. Adams, CHARLES E. KENT to AMELIA V., youngest daughter of J. F. Craddock.

McLEAN—BAYLISS.—Oct. 13, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Allen McLean, THOMAS N. McLEAN, M. D., of Elizabeth, N. J., brother of the officiating clergyman, to SARAH E., daughter of John Bayliss, of this City. No cards.

ROGERS—BROWN.—On the 14th inst., in St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. T. F. Davies, D. D., Rev. JOHN H. ROGERS, of Schenectady, N. Y., to ELIZABETH WRIGHT, daughter of the late James D. Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BACHE.—On Thursday, Oct. 14, at her late residence, No. 103 East 40th st., ROSABELLA, widow of James T. Bache.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 17th, at 2 P. M., from the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner of Lexington av. and 35th st.

BYRDSALL.—On Friday morning, Oct. 15, at 4 o'clock, Mr. F. W. BYRDSALL, in the 78th year of his age.

Friends and relatives, and members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 310 East 19th st., on Monday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CAMPBELL.—At Hackensack, N. J., Friday, Oct. 15, 1875, JANE ANN KINGSLAND, wife of Robert Campbell, in the 64th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Oct. 18, from her late residence, at 1:30 o'clock, and from the First Reformed Church at 2 o'clock. New-Jersey Midland trains leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 12:30.

KNIGHT.—On Thursday, Oct. 14, SARAH H., wife of Johnston Knight and eldest daughter of Joseph P. Quin.

Services will be held at 11:30 A. M., and funeral will take place at 1 P. M. on Monday, Oct. 18, from No. 16 West 9th st. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LOVELAND.—At his residence, No. 40 Bank st., on the 14th inst., OLIVER LOVELAND, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Washington Square M. E. Church, on Sunday at 2 P. M.

PORTER.—At Stamford, Oct. 15, LAURA PORTER, twin daughter of Eleazar Porter.

Funeral on Tuesday, 19th, at 3 o'clock. Friends invited to attend. Carriages at depot to meet the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

SWEETSER.—On the 14th inst., in this City, WILLIAM SWEETSER, M. D., in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral services will be performed at his late residence, No. 252 West 21st st., on Monday, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

VALLEAU.—On Thursday, Oct. 14, 1875, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Samuel Valleau, in the 39th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Third Universalist Church, corner Bleecker and Downing sts., on Sunday, Oct. 17, at 1:30 o'clock.

OBITUARY.

Died at 2 A. M., Saturday, Oct. 16, after a life of beautiful excellence, HELEN, the widow of George Wilkes, aged 84. The funeral will take place from No. 802 Lexington avenue, at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, Oct. 18. Mrs. Helen Wilkes is the mother of George Wilkes, the well-known editor of *The Spirit of the Times*. She was of one of the old Knickerbocker families of New-York, her mother being a Vandevoort, and her father a German physician of considerable eminence, who came to this country from Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and was known among old residents as Dr. Herman Appel. Mrs. Wilkes was born in Park place, in this City, and her earliest recollection was of having been lost, while under the charge of a servant-girl, at the funeral of Gen. Washington. She married George Wilkes, who was in the cabinet-furniture and looking-glass frame manufacture, and who, in the succeeding progress of his business, built three extensive workshops, covering the property of No. 55 and the rear of No. 57 Elm street. It was at No. 55 Elm street, when it was covered only by a handsome *cottage ornée* and a spreading ornamental front garden, that the present George Wilkes was born. George Wilkes, Sr., was of English descent, through his grandfather, and this branch of the family trace their ancestry to John Wilkes, editor of the famous *North Briton*, whose political fortunes had the support of the pen of Junius, and who so successfully baffled George III., in the Middlesex election. George and Helen Wilkes were married by Rev. Dr. Patton, in 1812, in what was known as the Brick Church, in Broome street, where the wife was a communicant; she remained a communicant of that church under Rev. Dr. Adams; from that she passed to the flock of Rev. Dr. Hastings, next to the Plymouth Church, during a long residence in Brooklyn, never being without such affiliation, until declining strength denied her the privilege of attendance at church. In all the congregations to which she was attached she was always prominent among the ladies who devoted themselves to charitable objects. Mrs. Helen Wilkes was the mother of nine children, two of whom she leaves behind. George Wilkes, the father, served in the war of 1812, (for which the widow drew a pension,) and died in this City in 1831.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REST, HEALTH, AND COMFORT TO MOTHER AND CHILD.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?—TO ALL PERSONS suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps in the limbs or stomach, bilious colic, pain in the back, bowels, or side, we would say, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is the strongest liniment known.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS OR WORM LOZENGES—Sure to eradicate worms. Twenty-five cents a box.

AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE—BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES. Twenty-five cents a box.

USEFUL ADVICE.—THE BEST TOOTH-POWDER is BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. It hardens the enamel, cleanses away the tartar, neutralizes the injurious acids and is most agreeable to the taste. All druggists sell it. Twenty-five cents.

WARM UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

WARD'S. WARD'S.

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST., OLD STAND.
SECOND AND CLOSING SALE
OF BREECH AND MUZZLE LOADERS.
ON MONDAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 37 NASSAU ST.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE FAILURE OF A LONDON HOUSE, THE AGENTS HERE ARE INSTRUCTED TO CLOSE THEIR CONSIGNMENT,

and have directed us to dispose of an invoice of the finest guns ever offered for public competition. They comprise, as will be seen on inspection, some of the finest guns to be found in the market, and a few of the following names will be familiarly known to the sporting public, viz.:

W. and C. Scott & Son, W. W. Greener, P. Webley & Son, W. Richards, James Dexter, R. Hughes, and others.

LADIES' COOKING CLASS.
LADIES' DIRECTORY, BROADWAY AND 45TH ST.
BILL OF FARE OCT. 20:
OYSTERS—Fried.
SOUPS—Consomme; rice à la Paysanne.
FISH—Boiled halibut, à l'Olandaise.
RELISHES—Olives; cheese; sardines.
REMOVE—Beef tongue, champagne sauce.
ENTREE—Vol-au-vent à la Toulouse.
ROAST—Beef with gravy.
SALADS—Potato salad; dressed celery.
ENTREMETS—Cocoanut caramels; meringues.
DESSERT—Pears; almonds; French coffee.

EXTRA DRY CABINET
OF
MOET & CHANDON.
THE BEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.
For sale with the leading dealers in wines
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole agent for the United States.

BARTLETT'S NEW "BOULEVARD," STREET, AND "PARK" LAMPS, with or without reflectors. Park size, $3; street size, $5; boulevard size, $6; reflectors additional. Also patent Torch and Key for lighting all street lamps instantly, the same used in New-York, Boston, and elsewhere. Manufacturer's depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York, and No. 287 Washington, corner School st., Boston.

DYSPEPSIA AND DISEASES OF THE LIVER.—J. J. Spreng, M. D., late member New-York Academy of Medicine, treats Dyspepsia and Liver Diseases as an exclusive specialty. Residence, No. 201 West 22d st. An interesting pamphlet mailed on receipt of twenty cents.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

ORDINARY DENTIFRICES DO NOT PURIFY the breath; they only disguise its fetor for a time. MILK OF MAGNESIA permanently cures it by removing its cause.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY.—HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Hours, 8 to 3.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ROBERTS BROS.
PUBLISH TO-DAY:

THE SHIP IN THE DESERT: A Poem. By JOAQUIN MILLER. One volume, uniform with "Songs of the Sierras" and "Songs of the Sun Lands." Price, $1 50.

Mr. Miller is a true poet, and so let us thank God for him; and "The Ship in the Desert is a true poem, which no one who wants to keep pace with the literature of the time can afford to leave unread.—*Mrs. Moulton, in the Tribune.*

NINE LITTLE GOSLINGS. By SUSAN COOLIDGE. With ten illustrations by Mitchell. One volume, uniform with the "New-Year's Bargain" and the "Katy" books. Price, $1 50.

The stories in this volume are entirely new, and are told in the author's happiest vein. Nothing could be finer or more original than the way in which old and new are blended, "Mother Goose's Rhymes" giving the title and the moral of each story.

JOLLY GOOD TIMES; OR, CHILD LIFE ON A FARM. By P. THORNE. With illustrations by Addie Ledyard. Square 16mo, black and gilt lettered. Price, $1 50.

These clever and amusing descriptions of youthful experience in the country will give all girls and boys infinite pleasure.

Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers,

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Boston.

SCIENCE IN STORY.	FUN! PICTURES! SCIENCE!	SAMMY AND SPONSIE.

Dr. E. B. FOOTE'S new work now ready. Five vols.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SIXTH EDITION.

THE BEECHER CASE—WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

The SIXTH edition of the REVIEW of the EVIDENCE in the BEECHER TRIAL, which originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3. The facts in the celebrated case are for the first time presented in a brief yet exhaustive form. The evidence of Mr. BEECHER'S own letters and sworn statements has been carefully analyzed, and references are given to "Abbott's Official Report" of the trial, so far as that work has yet appeared. The quotations from the evidence and letters have been thoroughly verified, some corrections have been made, and an important comparison between the letters of Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. TILTON, and Mrs. MORSE has been added. Every reference to documents or testimony has been carefully compared with the official copies.

The pamphlet may be had at the offices of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 41 Park row and No. 1,257 Broadway; of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square, and of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau st.

Price 25 cents. Sent to any address by post for the same price.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CLINTON ST., corner of Carroll, Brooklyn.—Rev. Dr. Justin will officiate at morning service, (10:30,) and Rev. Dr. Wallbridge, of Emmanuel Church, will officiate at evening service, (7:30.) Choir of men and boys. Strangers made welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av.—Divine services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject of morning sermon—"The Life Riddle." In the evening—Second sermon upon "The Life and Character of Jacob." The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, Oct. 17, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. At evening service seats all free. Sunday-school 9:30 A. M. in the building adjoining the church, on 4th av.

A CONFERENCE OF THE SPIRITUALISTS of New-York is held every Sunday at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. in the Harvard Rooms, 6th av. and 42d st. The public invited.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing st.—Rev. Charles F. Lee, of Utica, N. Y., will preach in the above Church, this (Sunday) morning and evening, at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend.

BISHOP WHIPPLE, OF MINNESOTA, WILL preach Sunday evening, 17th inst., at Association Hall. The vesper service of the Episcopal Church will be used, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
Rev. H. R. NYE will preach
in the morning at 11.
Rev. J. M. PULLMAN
in the evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Corner of 5th av. and 45th st.—Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Pastor, will preach every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, commencing Sunday evening, Oct. 17, and on the first and third Sunday evenings of each month, when there will be a special or vesper service. There will be an extemporaneous address by the pastor on the portion of Scripture read, and more prominence will be given to the congregational and choral service.
All are invited.
Sabbath-school and Bible class at 9:30 A. M.

CORA L. V. (HATCH) TAPPEN HAS JUST returned from abroad, where she has spent the last two years electrifying the people of Europe with her spiritual inspirations, with Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, and one of the deepest philosophical reasoners on the spiritual rostrum, will lecture for Society Progressive Spiritualists, at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., (one time only,) at 7:30 P. M.; Lyman C. Howe at 10:30 A. M.; children's lyceum, 12:30 P. M. Subject of Mrs. Tappen's lecture, "The Spiritual Outlook in Europe and America."

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner of 45th st.—Rev. George H. Hepworth. Morning, fourth sermon in course on corner stones. Subject: "Christ's Gospels and Other Gospels." Evening: "God's Love."

Religious services will be held every evening, conducted by Mr. Hepworth and others. Mr. George S. Weeks will be present each evening and conduct the singing.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.
Morning Prayer; Holy Communion, 10:30.
Evening Prayer, 7:30.
DR. THOMPSON will preach at both services.
Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal.)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning. In the evening a religious temperance meeting will be held under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Union. Strangers invited.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of sermon: "Why we Believe Our Lord's Appearing is at Hand."

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 50TH ST., east of 3d av., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF SAINT MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., near Broadway.—Sundays—10, morning prayer; 10:45, litany and high celebration; 4, vespers. Daily—7 A. M., holy communion.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Divine services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector. Services, 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,
28th st., near Broadway.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening
By the Pastor.
Rev. D. R. VAN BUSKIRK.
You are cordially invited.

EAST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton, of this City, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. A cordial welcome to all. Seats free.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening.

MOODY AND SANKEY.—THE WORK OF GOD in Great Britain under Messrs. Moody and Sankey, 1873-1875, with Biographical Sketches. By RUFUS W. CLARK, D.D. A complete and very stirring description of this powerful religious movement, full of touching and wonderful incidents, and affording a clear view of its causes, methods, and development. With portraits of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. 12mo, cloth, $1 50. For sale by G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, No. 308 4th av., Association Building. Agents wanted.

N. Y. SOCIETY OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian.)—Services on Sundays at 11 A. M. at the Church, East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.

OUR LORD IS COMING.—S. S. SNOW, THE Messenger of God, will preach the word of prophecy, in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Subject—"What the Bible Says Concerning the Coming Glorious Millennium."

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach in Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock; subject, "The Living God."

REV. E. W. DONALD, RECTOR OF THE Church of the Intercession, Washington Heights, will be admitted to Priest's Orders to-day at the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth av. and 10th st. Morning prayer at 9:30 A. M. Ordination service at 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The public cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector. Morning service at 10:30; Evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER of 53d st.—Services Sunday, Oct. 17, morning at 10:30, afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. George Leeds, D. D., of Baltimore, will preach morning and afternoon.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. Ewer, Rector officiating.—Services, 7, 9, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE,
Sunday, 7:30 o'clock P. M.,
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
Will speak on "Religious Revivals," giving the results of his observation of the work of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in London.

TRANCE SPEAKER.—LYMAN C. HOWE lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. Children's Lyceum meets at 4:30 P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38th st., Rev. John N. Galleher, D. D., Rector.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Republican Hall, in 33d st., near Broadway. By order. JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. LYON, WILLIAM HERRING, Secretaries.

The Executive Committee will meet at the same place at 7:30 o'clock on the same evening.
JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR., Chairman.
GEORGE W. LYON, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE Republican Central Committee will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 22, 1875. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations. ED. WERTHEIMER, Chairman.

ELECTION TICKETS, 25 CENTS 1,000; POLITical posters half usual prices. All kinds political printing a specialty. GREAT AMERICAN PRINTING COMPANY, No. 31 Beekman st.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

IN ORDER TO DISPLAY THEIR IMPORTANT STOCK OF POPULAR DRESS FABRICS ON THE FOURTH AVENUE SECTION, HAVE ADDED AN ADDITIONAL SECTION, AND WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, OCT. 18, THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS GOODS

THEY HAVE EVER OFFERED.

500 PIECES OF FIGURED DELAINES, CHOICE PATTERNS AND COLORS, at 15c. per yard; recent package price, 20c.

500 PIECES CHINTZ AT 16c. per yard; recent package price, 22c.

1,000 PIECES OF WOOLEN DRESS GOODS, FRESH AND HANDSOME, AT 20c., 25c., and 30c. per yard upward. VERY CHEAP.

200 PIECES GREEN AND BLUE PLAIDS, VERY FINE AND STYLISH, ONLY 50c. per yard; value, 75c.

THE BALANCE OF THE FORTY-THREE INCH ALL-WOOL PLAID SUITINGS AT 50c. per yard; good value, 75c.

THEY HAVE ALSO ADDED A NEW DEPARTMENT FOR THE SALE OF LACE AND LINEN COLLARS AND SETS, ELEGANT AND STYLISH GALLOON, AND SILK AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS FOR DRESSES, AND EVERY VARIETY AND DESCRIPTION OF

NOTIONS

AT EXTREMELY POPULAR PRICES.

STRANGERS AND RESIDENTS OF NEIGHBORING CITIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO MAKE THEM A VISIT.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

NOVELTIES AT RETAIL.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, OCT. 18, IN THE SECOND STORY BROADWAY FRONT, AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, FANCY WOOLEN AND BRAVER SHAWLS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED VELVET SACQUES, TABLIERS, CLOAKS, &c., ELEGANT WHITE EMBROIDERED OPERA CLOAKS.

AN ELEGANT VARIETY OF RICH AND MOST COSTLY PARIS AND NEW-YORK MADE

DRESSES

IN SILK, VELVET, CAMEL'S HAIR, &C., &C.

A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF PARIS AND NEW-YORK TRIMMED

HATS AND BONNETS.

A PORTION FROM VIROT AND OTHER CELEBRATED PARIS MODISTES.

MISSES' SUITS AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

A LARGE DISPLAY OF SEAL SKIN SACQUES, MUFFS, AND BOAS, AND A LINE OF CHOICE AND ELEGANT FURS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED IN LADIES' PLAIN AND RICHLY-EMBROIDERED UNDERWEAR, FANCY NECKTIES, LACES, WEDDING TROUSSEAUS, INFANTS' WARDROBES, &C. THE RICHEST AND MOST COSTLY GOODS EVER PRESENTED IN THIS CITY.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION WILL AMPLY REPAY.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

IMMENSE DISPLAY AT RETAIL OF BLACK AND COLORED

SILKS.

A. T. Stewart & Co

HAVE RECENTLY PURCHASED ONE OF THE LARGEST INVOICES OF SILKS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY, CONSISTING OF 2,000 PIECES OF LYONS BLACK SILKS, MANUFACTURED FROM PURE CEVANNES SILK, HAND-WOVEN, PRICES LARGELY BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

1,000 PIECES OF FAILE AND POULT DE SOIE LYONS COLORED SILKS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES OF COLORS NOW IN DEMAND, PRICES RANGING FROM $1 TO $5 PER YARD.

DECIDED BARGAINS.

THE ABOVE WILL BE DISPLAYED IN THE ROTUNDA IN CONNECTION WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LYONS AND DAMMASSE NOVELTIES.

FANCY VELVETS.

NEW STYLES FOR TRIMMING HIGH COST SILK DRESSES.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN AND FIGURED CHAMBERYS, STRIKING NOVELTIES FOR EVENING COSTUMES.

ON THE BROADWAY SECTION THEY HAVE ALSO LARGELY REPLENISHED THEIR RICH STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS

WITH THE LATEST AND CHOICEST PARIS AND LYONS NOVELTIES, MANY STYLES NOT TO BE ELSEWHERE FOUND. PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

COLORED MERINOES

IN THE MOST DESIRABLE SHADES OF COLOR; PRICES MUCH LOWER THAN THOSE OF LAST YEAR.

THOSE IN PURSUIT OF BARGAINS CANNOT FAIL TO SATISFY THEIR WANTS.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'day, Oct. 13..2:30 P. M.	Wed'day, Oct. 13..6:45 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 14..2:30 P. M.	Thurs., Oct. 14..7:00 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 15..3:00 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 15..7:00 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 16..4:00 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 16..7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 19..10:00 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 18..8:00 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 21..1:00 P. M.	Wed'day, Oct. 20..10:00 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR

Troy and all points North and West—low fare.

First-class passage with cabin berth	$1 00
First-class passage with stateroom berth	2 00
Deck passage	25

The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL, leave DAILY (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 49, North River, (foot Leroy st.) Fare Sunday evenings, first-class, 91 50.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 54 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month

DEPOSITORS

in the Freedman's Savings Bank can be aided in obtaining their checks for the First Dividend. SAM. L. HARRIS, No. 606 Broadway, corner Bond st.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS.

AT RETAIL.

ONE THOUSAND PIECES,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT LOWER PRICES THAN HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

KINZEY.

GOODS FOR GREENBACKS

LESS THAN GOLD COST.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

KINZEY.

12,000 French Woven Corsets, 16 to 40 bones, very slightly imperfect, closing at 39c.

KINZEY.

6,000 dozens all-linen hemmed Handkerchiefs, 8c., 9c., 10c., 12½c., up.

KINZEY.

All-linen, colored borders, hemmed, 15c. Gents' linen Handkerchiefs, 15c. to 50c.

KINZEY.

1,200 dozens all-linen hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 9c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., up.

KINZEY.

60,000 yards Guipure, Yak, Cluny, Thread, Point, and Val. Laces, low.

KINZEY.

200 Guipure, Pusher, and Thread Spot Lace Capes, worth From $3 to $9, at $1 50 each.

KINZEY.

25,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries, 3c. to 75c. yard.

KINZEY.

Fine Grenadine Ties, 10c. Imported Brocade Ties, 25c.

Millinery Department.

KINZEY.

6,000 Felt Hats, all the new Shapes and colors, 39c. each.

KINZEY.

French Felts, all the shades and shapes, very low.

KINZEY.

Bargains in Silks and Velvets. Velveteens, great bargains.

KINZEY.

French Flowers, very low. Feathers and Feather Trimmings.

BARGAINS.

PANIC PRICES.

KINZEY.

10,000 yards Black Silk Fringes, 2 to 4 inches wide, 10c. yard.

KINZEY.

12,000 yards Passementerie Gimps, 5c. to 15c. yard.

KINZEY.

50c. Passementerie Gimps, 25c. 75c. Passementerie Gimps, 25c. $1 Passementerie Gimps, 50c. $1 25 Passementerie Gimps, 50c. $1 50 Passementerie Gimps, 50c.

KINZEY.

15,000 yards rich Silk and Silk and Jet Fringes, three to five inches wide, 25c. yard, Reduced from $1 and $1 75.

KINZEY.

Silk and Silk and Jet Ornaments, half price.

KINZEY.

20,000 yards Best Quality all Silk Ribbons, two to five inches wide, 10c. yard.

KINZEY.

Windsor Sashes, 2½ yards, 75c. Seven-inch Sash Ribbons, 25c.

KINZEY.

Special Bargains in our Hosiery Department.

KINZEY.

Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Underwear, very low.

KINZEY.

IMPORTERS' STOCK OF LINEN GOODS Less than gold cost.

Full-size all-linen Damask Napkins, 8c. each.

Extra fine lot at 10c., 12½c., 15c.

Colored Damask Napkins.

2,500 very-large all-linen Huck Towels, 12½c.

Fine Bleached Huck Towels, 15c. Turkish Bath Towels, 20c.

30,000 fine Linen Damask Towels, closing out low.

GLOVES.

Two-button Castors. 38c. Two-button Dog-skin, 50c.

Auction lot of Kid Gloves, 25c., 39c., 50c.

Two-button Kid Gloves, 50c. Two-button Extra Gloves, 69c.

Closing lot of Seamless Real Kid Two-buttons, 75c.

Real Reynier Two-button Dog-skin at 75c. pair.

Fine Kid Gauntlets, 75c. Fine Doe Gauntlets, 50c.

Gents' English Calf-skin, $1. Gents' Extra Driving, $1.

Large lot of fine French Cloth Gloves, 25c. pair.

Bargains in Every Department.

KINZEY,

Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway, CORNER NINTH ST.

PARIS COSTUMES,

For Reception and Promenade.

Opera Cloaks and Sacques.

MANTLES, CLOAKS,

CARRIAGE WRAPS,

Fine Furs and Fur Trimmings,

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN,

SUITS, WRAPPERS, AND PARIS UNDERWEAR.

KILT SUITS AND OVERCOATS,

FOR

BOYS

FROM THREE TO SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, Corner 19th st.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Custom Shirts to Order.

NEW-YORK MILLS, $2 75 EACH.

WAMSUTTA MILLS, $2 50 EACH.

None but the best artists employed on our work. A perfect fit guaranteed.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

THE LATEST STYLES OF

FALL CARPETINGS

NOW OPEN.

Tambour, Guipure and Nottingham

LACE CURTAINS.

One of the finest collections ever before exhibited in BEAUTY of DESIGN, VARIETY and CHEAPNESS. Together with a large assortment of

NOVELTIES IN

Furniture Coverings, Upholstery Goods, Cretonnes, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, Corner 19th st.

STORAGE.

GRISWOLD'S

STORAGE WAREHOUSE,

No. 13 Washington place.

Household Furniture carefully stored and guarded at moderate rates. Goods received and sold on commission. P. A. FULLER.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, Baggage, &c.; separate rooms; lowest rates; every convenience; elevator. watchman; always accessible; also, furniture boxed and shipped to all parts City and country. MICHAELS & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

Immense and Attractive Stock.

LORD & TAYLOR,

255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st., corner Chrystie,

Invite the attention of purchasers to their splendid line of DRESS GOODS, which they are now offering at PRICES LOWER than they have ever been sold for in this City. It includes:

PIMS IRISH POPLINS, RAVIER, PONSON and FRENCH POPLINS.

English and French SATINES, all wool POPLINE.

DIAGONALS and PARISIAN EMPRESS, all-wool MELANGE.

Plaid, plain and fancy CAMEL'S HAIR.

Knickerbocker Cloths, 50c. to 62c.; Cuban Cloths, 23c. to 25c.

English and American Alpacas, all colors and qualities, 23c. to 60c.

Black Alpacas and Brilliantines, all qualities, very cheap.

Serges, De Beges, Corded Poplins, Mohair Poplins, Belgian Poplins, Diagonals.

Tweed and Melton Cloths; Sues and Taber Cloths; Melanges.

Plaid and Irregular Knotted Cloths for Overskirts and Basques.

German, French and American Woolen Plaids; neutral and fancy colors.

Armure and Basket Woven Cloths, Mattelasse and Croquet Cloths, all prices, ranging from 23c. to 50c. per yard.

All of the above goods having been marked at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES, GREAT BARGAINS are offered. SAMPLES SENT FREE OF EXPENSE to all parts of the United States.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Grand, Cor. Chrystie Street.

PALAIS ROYAL,

CORNER 14TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

GRAND OPENING

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

Oct. 18 and 19.

This famous establishment will exhibit on the above days

NOVELTIES

in FANCY GOODS, especially imported for that occasion, consisting of the choicest variety of

FANS! FANS! FANS!

PEARL, with point, point applique, and thread lace covers. SHELL, with ostrich and Marabout feathers. IVORY, painted on white and black silk of the choicest designs.

JOAN D'ARC BELTS,

In SILVER and OXIDIZED, with COLLARETTES AND JEWELRY to match.

SHELL JEWELRY,

Designed by European artists, and many other attractive articles for ladies' wear.

We call particular attention to the celebrated

PALAIS ROYAL KID GLOVE,

In two, three, five, and ten buttons.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY,

Corner of 9th st.

WILSON & GREIG have a choice stock of CLOTH CLOAKS, OPERA CLOAKS, CARRIAGE CLOAKS, and VELVET and FUR-LINED CLOAKS.

WILSON & GREIG have a choice stock of

LADIES' COSTUMES

in every material and in correct taste.

WILSON & GREIG'S LADIES' and CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT complete with every article. Special attention paid to LADIES' TROUSSEAUS and INFANTS' WARDROBES.

WILSON & GREIG'S MOURNING DEPARTMENT, choice stock of materials of all kinds suitable for family mourning; also BLACK SILKS of the most reliable and best-wearing makes.

WILSON & GREIG'S BLACK TRIMMINGS for CLOAKS and DRESSES in elegant Paris FRINGES, BRAIDS, GIMPS, ORNAMENTS, &c.

WILSON & GREIG'S Furs are the cheapest in the City. All kinds of FUR TRIMMINGS and FUR LININGS just received.

WILSON & GREIG have just received the latest PARIS STYLES for their DRESS-MAKING.

WILSON & GREIG,

No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th st.

NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED

FEATHER TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, TITAN BRAIDS, &c.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Mail orders promptly filled.

MILLINERY.

C. M. OLNEY,

IMPORTER OF FRENCH MILLINERY,

will open the present week choice novelties in FALL AND WINTER HATS, in all the new shades and of the most distingué designs. Also a large assortment of MOURNING HATS.

NO. 30 EAST 14TH ST.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Oct. 26
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Oct. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Nov. 4

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS. Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Oct. 26

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 30 and Nov. 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 21, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Oct. 21
COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Nov. 2

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. SCHELLER, LULING & Co., Agents at Havana.

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S

MACY'S.

☞ Our Goods (foreign) are mostly of our own importation.

☞ LATEST NOVELTIES received by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.

☞ Our Goods are ALL FIRST CLASS.

☞ Our Goods are sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

☞ Our establishment is the LARGEST of the kind in AMERICA.

☞ Always a full assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, White Goods, Housekeeping and HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, Ladies' and Misses' FURS and FUR TRIMMINGS, Ladies', Misses', and Infants' Made-up Underclothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Small Wares, UMBRELLAS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, TOILET Articles, Perfumery, Fancy Goods and JEWELRY, Opera Glasses, Eye Glasses, and SPECTACLES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, WORSTEDS and WORSTED PATTERNS, TOYS, DOLLS, CHINA and GLASS WARE, Plated Ware, Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, a new pair given for all that rip or tear.

☞ LAFORGE 2-button KID GLOVES, 98 cents a pair, warranted, which means that we give a new pair for all that rip or tear in putting on.

☞ Catalogues sent free to any address.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with special care.

R. H. MACY & CO.

14th st. and Sixth av.,

NEW-YORK.

MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S

CHINA

FIFTEEN PER CENT. LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

DECORATED DINNER SETS, FRENCH CHINA, $48 88 and upward.

DECORATED TEA SETS, FRENCH CHINA, $8 47 and upward.

DECORATED TOILET SETS, ENGLISH CHINA, $5 47 and upward.

FRENCH CHINA WHITE DINNER SETS, $24 47 and upward.

BOHEMIAN CUT GOBLETS, $1 73 a dozen and upward.

China and Glass decorated to order on the premises. LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S

R. H. MACY & CO

HAND-SEWED

SHOES

IN KID AND PEBBLE GOAT,

MACY'S J. C. BENNETT & BERNARD'S best make.

MACY'S AN EASY AND PERFECT FIT, from MACY'S TWO to FOUR dollars CHEAPER than the usual price of hand-sewed MACY'S goods.

MACY'S TRY THEM BEFORE HAVING SHOES MADE TO ORDER.

A full line of LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S SHOES in all sizes and MACY'S WIDTHS, CHEAPER THAN THE SAME QUALITY of goods have ever been sold before.

A full line of WHITE KID BOOTS and SLIPPERS next week.

14th st. and 6th av., New-York.

MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY. 340

ONE THOUSAND YARDS (1,000) OF FRENCH FASSEMENTERIES, suitable for Dress and Cloak Trimmings, at half price.

Thousands of yards of FRINGES, comprising every style imaginable, at prices to suit the times.

Our assortment of REAL LACES is larger than ever.

REAL GUIPURE, REAL THREAD, YAK, CASHMERE, CLUNY, &c.

Fur and Feather Trimming,

ANTIQUE, FILLET, GUIPURE LACES, SQUARES and INSERTINGS, at half importers' prices.

MILLINERY GOODS

CHOICE AND VARIED.

FELT HATS, at all prices.

BLACK AND ALL RARE SHADES OF SILK VELVETS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Immense assortment of FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, PLUMES, BIRDS, WINGS, &c., GLOVES, HOSIERY.

CORSETS AND UNDERWEAR.

COMPLETE LINES IN ALL DETAILS.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY, 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING GOODS,

CREPE COLLARS AND SETS BLACK BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., AT THE LOWEST PRICES. N. B.—COMPLETE

MOURNING OUTFITS

AT SHORT NOTICE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, Corner 19th st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Oct. 19, from Pier No. 16, East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CITY OF GALVESTON, Capt. EVANS, SATURDAY, Oct. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ANCHORIA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
VICTORIA.....Saturday, Oct. 30, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE & TWENTY-THIRD ST.

CONTINUED

OPENING OF NOVELTIES.

OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS, WITH LARGE LINES OF VERY DESIRABLE GOODS, BOUGHT ON THE MARKET THE PAST WEEK AT EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES, TO WHICH WE DESIRE TO CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Millinery Goods.

FELT HATS

In all the most desirable colors, MARINE, DRAB, MYRTLE, BROWN, BLACK. Prices lower than any other house.

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, FANCY FEATHERS, WINGS AND BIRDS.

COQUE AND NATURAL FEATHER TRIMMINGS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Bonnet and Trimming Velvets.

Without exception the largest stock in the City.

BLACK SILK VELVETS FROM $1 75 UPWARD.

COLORED SILK VELVETS.

An immense assortment of all the desirable shades at our well-known low prices.

TAFFETA AND GROS GRAIN TRIMMING SILKS,

All the newest colors, from $1 15 upward.

SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS

GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS, NO. 12, IN ALL COLORS, FINEST QUALITY, 20c. A YARD.

FINE ALL-SILK TWILLED RIBBONS, 15c. AND 25c. A YARD.

A splendid line of FINE FRENCH BONNET RIBBONS, in entirely new designs and finish.

GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS, MARINE, CARDINAL AND BROWNS, 7 INCHES WIDE, AT 75c. A YARD.

SILK NECKWEAR. FANCY SILK AND WINDSOR TIES. CHINA SILK TIES, RICHLY EMBROIDERED. SILK POCKET AND NECK HANDKERCHIEFS, IN NEW DESIGNS.

MONDAY MORNING, AN IMMENSE LOT OF BERLIN WORSTED EMBROIDERIES at

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

The lot consists of new designs and colors of CHAIR STRIPES, CUSHIONS, TOWEL STRIPS, RUGS AND SLIPPERS, PIN CUSHIONS, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies will find this an exceptionally good opportunity of laying in Embroideries for the Fall and Winter, as they will be offered at prices that must command an immediate sale.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

LARGE LINES OF TURKEY RED AND LINEN TABLE CLOTHS. 5-8 AND 3-4 NAPKINS. FIGURED DOYLIES IN ALL COLORS. MARSEILLES AND CROCHET QUILTS FROM $1 68 UP. EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. TOWELING AND TOWELS, ALL QUALITIES. BLEACHED TABLE LINENS, FROM 75c. UPWARD. LOOM TABLE LINENS, FROM 45c. UPWARD. SHAKER AND CANTON FLANNELS. SCARLET TWILLED AND PLAIN FLANNELS. 7-8 AND 4-4 WHITE FLANNELS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4 BLANKETS, CRIB BLANKETS, IN ALL OF WHICH WE OFFER AN IMMENSE STOCK.

WHILE THE PRICES WILL BE FOUND GREATLY BELOW OTHER HOUSES.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D ST.

LACE CURTAINS, &c.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,

Nos. 183 and 185 6th av., one door below 13th st., New-York,

having made immense purchases at the recent

GREAT BANKRUPT SALES,

will offer this week an entire wholesale stock at retail, comprising the most complete, varied, and largest assortment ever offered in this City, at

PRICES LOWER than gold cost of importation.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, from $1 per pair. GUIPURE LACE CURTAINS, from $5 per pair. REAL LACE CURTAINS, from $10 to the finest imported. WINDOW SHADES AND HOLLANDS in great variety. EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. Full lines in REPS, CRETONS, AND FURNITURE CHINTZES, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, AND TASSELS, CORNICES AND LAMBREQUINS, and at prices proportionately low.

CARPETS.

OIL-CLOTHS.

500 rolls TAPESTRY CARPET at $1—worth $1 25. Just out of bond an extensive assortment of THE MOST SUPERB DESIGNS in AXMINSTERS, MOQUETS, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, &c.

INGRAINS AND THREE-PLYS LOWER THAN EVER.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, all widths.

CALIFORNIA

BLANKETS

At Retail.

60 CASES bought at the recent

Peremptory Auction Sale,

THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, Corner 19th st.

FROM AUCTION.

LUPINS, BOMBAZINES, CASHMERES, MERINOS, HENRIETTA CLOTHS, AND ENGLISH CRAPES,

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

JACKSON'S

MOURNING STORE,

NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

MARGUERITA.....Wednesday, Oct. 20
CHARLESTON.....Saturday, Oct. 23

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASKELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and Eleventh St.,

ANNOUNCE A SPECIAL SALE OF IMMENSE MAGNITUDE IN

BLACK SILKS.

TWENTY FOUR INCH BLACK SILK, (CASHMERE FINISH,) $2. (COST OF IMPORTATION, $2 75.) LOWER AND HIGHER NUMBERS EQUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS.

These Goods are Exclusively our own Importation, and are Superior in Finish, Color, and Intrinsic Value to any Goods now being offered.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th St.,

NEW-YORK.

SEAL SKIN SACQUES.

NOVELTIES IN IMPORTED FUR-LINED GARMENTS.

TRIMMING FURS OF ALL KINDS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

LORD & TAYLOR,

255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand st.,

CORNER CHRYSTIE ST.,

Would announce to their patrons the opening of their department for

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

with a new and well selected stock of desirable goods, for the Fall and Winter trade.

All the latest novelties at extremely low prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Grand and Chrystie sts.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS FABRICS.

AN UNEQUALED STOCK AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

DAMASSE CAMEL'S HAIR, MATELASSE CACHIMIR, INDIA PUTTA CLOTHS, CACHIMIR AND SICILIENNE CAMEL'S HAIR, SPITZBERGS, BASKET, INVISIBLE, AND HONEY-COMB PLAIDS, SERGES, THIBETS, DIAGONALS, FRENCH AND SCOTCH WOOL PLAIDS, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, Corner 19th st.

Dress Shirts,

BEST QUALITY, LOWEST PRICE,

6 FOR $7 50, OR $1 25 EACH.
BOYS', 6 FOR $6, OR $1 EACH.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS

are sold at these prices. Made from Wamsutta muslin and best quality of Irish linen. Warranted in every respect the very best. Can be finished by any one competent to sew a straight seam. Only necessary to put sleeves in, cuffs on, and sew up side seams. Cost of material to make a fine dress shirt:

3 YDS. WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, AT 15c.	$0 45
1 FINE LINEN BOSOM, 60c. TO 75c.	0 60
1 PAIR LINEN CUFFS, 25c. TO 30c.	0 25
	$1 30

Our only business is manufacturing Keep's Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts. We do it on a large scale and at the lowest possible price. An examination of our goods will astonish gentlemen who pay from $2 50 to $3 for their shirts. Ladies are surprised at the quality and price, and delighted to see how easy it is to make shirts that fit perfectly.

KEEP MANUFACTURING CO.,

Factory and wholesale warehouse, Nos. 165 and 167 Mercer st. Retail store, No. 571 Broadway.

Manufacturing on a large scale, we supply the trade at a very small advance on actual cost.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Silverware may be kept bright and clean by coating the articles (warmed) with a solution of collodion diluted with alcohol.

Brass ornaments should be first washed with a strong lye made of rock alum, in the proportion of one ounce of alum to a pint of water; when dry, rub with leather and fine tripoli. This will give to brass the brilliancy of gold.

To clean gold: Powder some whiting, and make it into a moist paste with some sal volatile. Cover over the gold ornaments and surface with a soft brush; let it dry, and then brush it off with a moderately hard brush.

Vegetables do not ordinarily form as large a part of the ordinary subsistence of an American as they should. Whether cooked alone, or jointly with the cheaper pieces of meat in the form of a ragout, they will always serve as a substantial means of nutrition and tend to diminish the cost of household consumption.

Eating too often is unhealthy. It is weakening and injurious to mix fresh food with that which is partly digested, and the stomach also needs rest after the labor of digesting a meal. In grown persons four or five hours should intervene between each meal. Children who are growing fast need a simple luncheon of bread between meals.

The ladies of Paris are discussing the advent of a new style of boot called the Pompeiian. It is of black velvet and very high, the leggings in front being made of Venetian cut work, embroidered with a tiny silver cord. The pink, red, or scarlet Pompeiian silk stocking is thus seen through the open clover-leaf or diamond-shaped pattern. Some of the stockings with the desired high colors are clocked on the sides of the feet and around the ankles in white silk or some strongly contrasting color.

In clothing the great thing is to vary the character and amount according to the season, avoiding the extremes of always being swathed in flannel, no matter what the temperature, or of never wearing flannel at all. As a rule we might imitate with advantage in Winter the habits of the people in Russia and other very cold countries, who are careful to put on very warm outside clothing when leaving the house and remove it the moment they come in.

Alphonse Karr was once heard to say that from the moment he furnished a house he ceased to be an independent creature. "From that hour," he continues, "the chairs and tables that I thought I owned, owned me. They were the masters of my whole destiny, and it was my duty to see that they met with no ill-treatment, and were not scratched, smashed, nor otherwise abused." Many a housekeeper can corroborate this confession of the witty Alphonse. This is one of the chief reasons why so many families break up housekeeping and go into boarding-houses, where the scratching and smashing are so common that nobody heeds the destruction.

The one departure from economy which is most excusable, but least often made, lies in the direction of providing employment for the needy. A great many men and women out of employment are (fortunately for the public) incapable of living by their wits, but have nimble fingers which could be kept busy by many well-to-do persons, without diminishing the prosperity of the latter. It is not, as some people mistakenly believe, charity to pay money for work well done by needy persons, but it is a business transaction which is surer than any other to benefit all parties concerned. Why it is that economy usually begins by cutting off exactly this form of expense is a mystery.

Waiters should be trained to wait deftly and unobtrusively at table, and a cook should be taught to make the dishes inviting to the eye as well as to the palate. Mutton cutlets, for instance, neatly arranged upon the same dish, with green peas or tomatoes, appear far more attractive than when thrown pell-mell into one dish, while the peas or tomatoes are dumped into another. Fish, cold meats, fowls, &c., can be charmingly decorated with sprigs of parsley, chopped carrots, and other such trifles. Sweetmeats are made attractive by a little taste in color. A shape of blanc-mange in a glass dish, surrounded by crimson preserves, is doubly delicious; and the ornamental appearance of a rich plum-cake can be made "a joy forever," in spite of the suggestions of dyspepsia.

Coffee should be browned at least twice a week, and kept in air-tight canisters, and only ground just immediately before using. Pick the green coffee carefully over; shake it in a colander to free it from dust, and rub it in a cloth. While roasting stir it constantly; the moment the berry crackles and becomes crisp enough to pulverize, it is sufficiently roasted. Stir in a small piece of butter the size of a walnut, and put the coffee steaming hot into an air-tight canister. For making, put your ground coffee into a bowl with just sufficient cold water to moisten it; beat in an egg, shell and all; mix it well through the coffee. Rinse your coffee-boiler out with boiling water; put in the coffee, and pour over it the required amount of boiling water. Let it boil fifteen minutes. When it begins to boil stir it frequently, and never leave it until the grounds sink. Pour a little from the spout, in order to remove the grounds that may have boiled into it, and pour it back into the pot. It is very much better if served without decanting it. Allow one tablespoonful of ground coffee for each person, and one for the pot, and add three pints of boiling water to seven spoonfuls of coffee.

Infants are sometimes very restless at night, and it is generally owing either to cramming them with a heavy supper, tight night-clothes, or being overheated by too many blankets. It may result from putting them to sleep too early. They should be kept awake until the family are going to rest and the house free from noise. Undressing and bathing will weary and dispose them for sleep, and the universal stillness will promote it. This habit, and all others, depend on the course pursued at first. Accustom them to regular hours. If they have a good sleep in the forenoon and afternoon it will be easy to keep them awake during the evening. It is right to offer them drink on going to bed, when young infants, and more solid, though simple food, after they are two or three months old; but they should never be forced to receive it. Never let anything but the prescription of a physician, in sickness, tempt the nurses to give them wine, spirits, or any drug to make them sleep. Milk and water, whey, or thin gruel is the only fit liquor for little ones, even when they can run about. The more simple and light their food and drink, the more they will thrive.

Society is permeated from end to end by tiresome people—people who never do the right thing at the right time, and who are always doing wrong things and foolish ones; people who are not to be relied on for punctuality, tact, discrimination, or complaisance; people who come too early and go away too late, or who come too late and go away too early, or who do not come at all when they have been specially asked for grave reasons touching the success of the whole arrangement, and whose refusal or failure makes a wreck of everything; people who bring forward sore subjects, rattle the family skeletons, spend the evening in unfurling red rags, shuffling from place to place and point to point expressly to tread on their neighbors' toes; people who confound together two men who hate each other; people who never understand signs or take hints, and who blunder into family messes and social morasses with the most annoying obtuseness. All these are not bad people, not wicked, corrupt, abominable. They may, on the contrary, be very good, honest folk, true-hearted and straight-minded, but they are tiresome, and it is impossible to help regarding them as objects of dread or to see them approach without a feeling of dismay.

During the past year the usual long list of accidents arising from skirts taking fire has appeared in the newspapers. Ladies passing or sitting near an open fire of coal or wood, children left to their own devices before the nursery grate, and actresses swinging their trains too near the footlights, have all contributed stories of death or disfigurement. In consequence of the reiterated reports of such tragedies, some years ago, Queen Victoria requested Prof. Graham, a chemist of high standing, to institute experiments with a view to finding some method of rendering cotton fabrics fire-proof. It was admitted that while fire might be communicated to other fabrics, cotton alone flashed into flame upon the slightest provocation. The investigations of Prof. Graham, aided by two distinguished German experts, resulted in a recommendation of certain salts of ammonia as most effective for the desired purpose, and not at all injurious to the goods. Sulphate of ammonia in solution, containing ten per cent. of the salt, was used upon pieces of finished muslin, which were then dried rapidly in a machine known as a "hydro-extractor." The fabrics thus treated proved wholly uninflammable, while their colors were undimmed, save where madder had been employed as a dye, and even that tint was only slightly modified in the operation. It all cotton goods were subjected to this treatment before making up, they would no longer be inflammable, and all dread of accidents resulting from fire be done away with. Soiled articles, after washing and drying, should be dipped in the salt before ironing, and then they are fire-proof.

What is there in the ordinary operations of trade and business which requires such mighty powers of understanding, and what evidence do the thriving merchants and tradesmen we see everywhere give of possessing them? Unless the capacity to make money is a special faculty of the most elevated kind, it is not apparent that men in business are ordinarily endowed with any qualities, moral or intellectual, so pre-eminently high as to justify their assumed superiority over the women they are married to. The pretended incapacity of women for business has no foundation in nature, and is no justification of the secrecy with which husbands frequently keep from their wives what they are pleased to call "their own affairs." In many foreign countries the woman bears as active a part in conducting a business as a man, and they are not seldom associated with each other as equal partners. It is a common thing in England and on the Continent of Europe for the wife to succeed to the share and management of her husband's business after his death. This is often an arrangement very beneficial and even essential to the full security of the estate and the best interests of the heirs. What confusion and loss often occur in this country in consequence of sudden death and the hasty settlement that ensues, but which might be prevented if the wife were familiar with her husband's affairs, and thus able to conduct them, or at least bring them to a prosperous termination. If men could be persuaded to renounce the conviction that dry goods, pig iron, and other small wares are too abstruse for the comprehension of women, or would even apply their own great understandings to enlightening, in some measure, their wives' little ones, a great deal of loss and embarrassment might be avoided.

To the many who are puzzled how to dress and what colors to choose for a photograph, the following suggestions will be valuable: Orange color is for certain optical reasons photographically black. Blue is white, and other shades or tones of color are proportionately darker or lighter as they contain more or less of these colors. The progressive scale of photographic color commences with the lightest. The order stands thus: White, light blue, violet, pink, mauve, drab, dark blue, lemon, blue-green, leather-brown, cerise, magenta, yellow-green, purple, red, amber, orange, dead black. Complexion has much to be considered in connection with the dress. Blondes can wear much lighter colors than brunettes; the latter always present better pictures in dark dresses, but neither look well in pure white. Violent contrasts of color should be especially guarded against. In photography brunettes possess a great advantage over their fairer sisters. The lovely golden tresses lose all their brilliancy, and are represented black; while the "bonnie blue e'e," theme of rapture to the poet, is misery to the photographer, for it is entirely put out. The simplest and most effective way of removing the yellow color from the hair is to powder it nearly white; it is thus brought to about the same photographic tint as in nature. The same rule, of course, applies to complexions. A freckle, quite invisible at a short distance on account of its yellow color, becomes most painfully distinct when photographed. The powder-box must be called in to the assistance of art. Here is an opportunity to obtrude a word of general advice. Blue, as has been said, is the most readily affected by light, and yellow the least. Therefore, any one desirous of keeping the complexion free from tan and freckles should, on going out into the sunshine, discard the customary blue veil and substitute a green or yellow one instead. Blue gauze offers no more obstruction to the rays of the sun than white. Half a yard of yellow net, though not very becoming, will be found more efficacious than any amount of cosmetics. The cause of freckles is simple enough. It is nothing more than the darkening of the salts of iron contained in the blood by the action of light. A freckled face is thus a sort of animated photograph.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

THE NEW PRELATE IN POSSESSION OF HIS TITULAR THRONE.

The London *Daily News* prints the following dispatch from Rome under date of Sept. 28:

"To-day Cardinal McCloskey took possession of his titular throne in the Church of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva. Among the 300 persons present were Dr. Chatard and the members of the American College, the heads of the English and Irish colleges, Father Mulloley, of San Clement; Mr. Randolph Rogers, the well-known American sculptor; Signor Mario, the famous singer, and a number of ladies. In front of each organ loft was hung the Cardinal's portrait, with his armorial bearings, while his throne stood to the left of the high altar under Michael Angelo's Christ, which seemed to guard it.

At 12 o'clock precisely the organ began, and from the sacristy came the Dominican monks, bearing a crucifix on a rich gold-embroidered cushion. Turning round, they met the Cardinal walking in procession, accompanied by Mgr. Cataldi, the master of the ceremonies, and followed by the members of the American College and various dignitaries. The Cardinal then kissed the crucifix, blessed and sprinkled holy water on its bearers, and the procession, having reformed, marched down the left aisle, crossed the nave, marched up the right aisle, and back again to the nave, up which it proceeded to the high altar. There the Cardinal knelt in prayer. Then he took his seat on the throne, and having received a copy of the bull conferring the title on him, he handed it to Mgr. Cataldi, who read aloud the Latin text in a clear ringing voice. This done, the Cardinal was next addressed by the Vicar General of the Dominicans in Italian, and congratulated on having become a Prince of the Church. The propriety was then pointed out of taking titular possession of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva, with whose convent a predecessor in the See of New-York had been connected, and whose august traditions included the sublime example of Saint Catherine of Siena. The Cardinal then rose, arrayed in his red insignia, and, in clear measured Italian, thanked the Dominican brotherhood for their fraternal good will. Then turning to the congregation, which filled the transept, he spoke in English equally measured and clear, dwelling on the special points of interest in the ceremony. He acknowledged the magnanimity of Pio Nono in promoting to the purple a prelate of New-York, and proceeded to show the propriety of his taking his title from the beautiful and magnificent church hallowed by the tomb of Saint Catherine of Siena. He chose the Santa Maria Sopra Minerva from its association with the Dominican order, to which the first two Bishops of New-York belonged. The former of these completed his studies in the convent of the Santa Maria Sopra Minerva, but was destined never to reach New-York. His successor, a Dominican from San Clement, was the first Bishop to arrive in the Empire City, while the Cardinal himself, on becoming a prelate in that see, signalized the event by inviting all the Dominicans within reach to receive his blessing. The church, moreover, was dedicated to the immaculate Mother of God in remembrance of her annunciation, and so might she, the Virgin Mary, intercede for all present in the day of storm and trial.

After this brief address the Dominicans made obeisance to his Eminence, the Te Deum was grandly given, Cardinal McCloskey bestowed from the high altar his episcopal benediction, and granted a hundred days' indulgence to all present. He then retired in procession to the sacristy, where Catholics and Protestants alike crowded in to kiss his hand."

THE POPE AND THE FREEMASONS.

The Freemasons assembled in convention at Lausanne have thought proper to reply to the attacks and insults leveled against them, chiefly by the Pope and the organs of the Papacy in France, by the publication of a declaration of principles. We subjoin the text of this curious document:

"Freemasonry proclaims, as it has already proclaimed from the time of its origin, the existence of a creative principle under the name of Great Architect of the Universe. It places no limits to the research of truth, and it is in order to guarantee that liberty to all that it exacts from all toleration. In its workshops it prohibits all political and religious discussion; it receives all the profane, whatever be the religious or political opinions, which are things that do not concern it, provided they should be free and their morality good. The object of Freemasonry is to fight intolerance in every shape; it is a mutual school whose programme may be thus summed up: 'To obey the laws of one's country; live in conformity with the precepts of honor; love one's neighbors; work incessantly to promote the happiness of mankind, and prosecute its progressive and peaceful emancipation.' These are the rules Freemasonry adopts, and the adoption of which it imposes upon those who wish to belong to the Masonic family. But simultaneously with this declaration of principles, the convent deems it necessary to proclaim the truths and doctrines on which Masonry is founded; it desires that every man should know them. To raise man in his own eyes, to render him worthy of his mission upon earth, Masonry lays down the principle that the Creator has given him liberty as the most precious of all blessings—liberty the patrimony of the whole of mankind, a ray from above which no power has the right to diminish or suppress, and which is the source of all feelings of honor and dignity. From the preparation for the first degree to the attainment of the highest degree in Scotch Masonry the first condition, without which nothing is granted to the claimant, is an unblemished reputation for honor and honesty. To these men, for whom religion is a supreme consolation, Masonry says, 'Practice your religion without let or hindrance; follow the dictates of your conscience.' Freemasonry is not a religion; it has no form of worship; therefore, it wishes for the establishment of lay education, and its doctrine may be summed up in the beautiful tenet—love thy neighbor. To those who dread with so much reason political dissensions Freemasonry says, 'I banish all discussions from my meetings; be for thy country a faithful and devoted servant; thou hast no account to render us.' The love of country, moreover, accords with the practice of all virtues. Masonry has been charged with immorality! Our morality is the purest morality, the holiest morality! It is based on the first of all virtues—humanity. The real Mason does good; he extends his benevolence to all the unfortunate without distinction within the limits of his means; he therefore rejects immorality with disgust and contempt. Such are the foundations on which Freemasonry is built up, and which secure among all members of that great family the closest union, whatever be the distance that separates the various countries they dwell in; fraternal love reigns among them. What can better prove that truth than the meeting of our convent, unknown to each other, coming from widely different countries? Hardly had we exchanged the first words of welcome when the most intimate union prevailed between us; hands were fraternally grasped, and it was in the midst of the most touching concord that our most important resolutions were passed with unanimous assent. Freemasons of all countries, citizens of all nations, such are the precepts, such are the laws of Freemasonry, such are its mysteries! Against it the effects of calumny will remain unavailing, and insults without an echo; marching peacefully from victory to victory Freemasonry will extend each day its civilizing and moral influence over the world."

A CITY CONTRACT FOR IRON.

Two weeks ago Controller Green addressed a communication to the Commissioner of Public Works, requesting him to rescind the contract made in 1871 with B. G. Clark for furnishing cast-iron Croton water-pipe to the City, on the ground that such action would be a saving to the City of $100,000. Commissioner Porter, in a letter, replied that he could not do so, as he had no power to annul the contract, under which 4,700 tons of iron are still to be supplied, and which he believed to be valid.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Major Charles E. Orvis, Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Second Brigade, has received his commission.

The First Division, Rhode Island Militia, paraded in the City of Providence last Wednesday for annual inspection and muster, after which it passed in review before Gov. Lippitt.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Twelfth Regiment, last Friday evening, a new fatigue uniform was adopted. It will be precisely similar to that worn by officers of the United States Army.

The members of the several regiments comprising the First Division, who have qualified to shoot for the "Marksman's badge," will contest for that trophy, at Creedmoor, next Friday, at 200 and 500 yards distance.

The Washington Grey Troop will contest for prizes on Nov. 9, instead of Oct. 19, as reported in this column last Sunday. The error occurred through the mistake of our informant, who wrote "September," instead of November, in his communication announcing the event.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment, Col. F. A. Conkling commanding, will give an entertainment, consisting of a promenade concert and hop, at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house, (Terrace Garden,) on Thursday evening, the 28th inst.

At a meeting of the field officers of the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, last Friday evening, Col. James Jourdan, of the Thirteenth Regiment, was unanimously elected Brigadier General of that brigade, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Brig. Gen. Dakin to the command of the division.

The books and papers of the Seventy-ninth Regiment will be inspected at the regimental armory next Wednesday evening. The company rolls will be inspected to-morrow evening. Thomas H. Whelan has been commissioned First Lieutenant in this command and detailed Quartermaster. First Lieut. David E. Vannet has been placed in command of Company D.

The following entries have been made for the match for the "Nevada" Badge: Seventh Regiment, Company H, Capt. Smith, and Company I, Capt. Casey commanding; Twenty-third Regiment, Company A, Capt. J. G. Story commanding; Forty-seventh, Company G, and Forty-eighth, Oswego, Company A, Capt. Burtiss, commanding.

First Lieut. Thomas Deane, of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, while on his way on horseback to Prospect Park parade ground, on Tuesday last, was thrown from his horse and severely injured. It was at first thought his injuries would prove fatal, but it is now believed that he may recover. He had been detailed by Col. Burger to perform duty on his staff on that occasion.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, held its regular monthly meeting last Wednesday evening. The final contest for the "Klein Badge" will take place during next week. This troop turned out thirty-six men on the occasion of the parade last Wednesday, but eight were detailed as orderlies by Gen. Shaler, and this reduced the strength of the troop to twenty eight men and officers.

The contest for the "Boylan" badge by the members of the Inter-State team will take place at Creedmoor next Saturday at 2 P. M. The distances will be 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at the first, any at the second range; two sighting and seven scoring shots at each distance; weapons, Remington military rifles, State model. The badge will be finally awarded to the successful competitor on that occasion.

The Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second Regiment has adopted a handsome uniform, which will hereafter be worn by that body at all parades and military receptions. On Friday evening the prizes offered by this command to the marksmen in the regimental team making the highest aggregate scores in the late tournament at Creedmoor were awarded to Adjt. John Waydell, private Berrian, and Sergts. Jacobs and Magner.

The uniformed members of the Veterans of the National Guard, Col. Marshall Lefferts commanding, are under orders to parade for review by Mayor Wickham next Thursday at 4:30 P. M. Assembly will be sounded at Delmonico's, corner Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, at 3 P. M. The point of review will be established at the Worth Monument, Madison square. Col. Lefferts expresses the hope, in orders, that the present number of uniformed members will be largely increased for the occasion.

The "Markers'" match, to be shot under the auspices of the Creedmoor "Rifle Guard," promises to be a very successful affair. The prizes to be awarded to the winning marksmen aggregate in value $90, and comprise a miscellaneous assortment of useful articles, among which are barrels of flour, boots, shoes, and several cash prizes. The match is to be contested with military rifles at 200 yards distance, ten scoring shots. In the evening a dinner will be discussed by the competitors at the Century Hotel, and a hop will terminate the festivities.

The snobbishness of the officers of the Army and Navy Club was exemplified last Wednesday evening, when the reporters representing the various morning journals were refused admittance to their parlors during the progress of a collation to Gov. Tilden and his staff. It was understood that his Excellency would make some remarks, to which Gen. Shaler would reply, and the reporters, in the interest of their respective journals, requested admittance, which was rudely refused by the door-keeper, acting, as he said, under instructions from his superiors.

Capt. Edward Fackner, commanding Company K, Twelfth Regiment, has enlisted thirty-five men in his command during the last quarter, and has fifteen more proposed for membership. An election will be held in this company next Wednesday evening to fill the vacant offices of First and Second Lieutenants, which have not been filled since the present commandant was promoted from the Second Lieutenancy to be Captain. The prominent candidate for First Lieutenant is Washington Michaelis, formerly acting Adjutant of the defunct Sixth Regiment. Jethro Moses, originally of this company, will probably be the successful candidate for the position of Second Lieutenant. Two Sergeants and two Corporals will also be elected; also, a First Sergeant to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Wingfield G. Burton, who was transferred to the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, to fill the position of Inspector of Rifle Practice in that command.

On Friday, the 1st inst., the ex-members of the Seventh Regiment residing in San Francisco held a meeting and organized an association under the title of the "Seventh Regiment Veterans of the Pacific." The following gentlemen were elected officers: Captain, J. T. Yerrington; First Lieutenant, Joseph Durbrow; Second Lieutenant, William R. Wheaton; First Sergeant, Edward Taylor; Second Sergeant, Henry G. Langley; Third Sergeant, Francis A. Bonnard; Fourth Sergeant, W. Von Schmidt; First Corporal, Isaac Bluxome; Second Corporal, Cornelius Stagg; Third Corporal, Robert J. Tiffany; Fourth Corporal, Emile H. Jacquelin, and Company Clerk, W. R. Smedberg. The meeting was followed by a collation, during which the following telegram was received from Col. Lefferts, commanding the Veterans of the National Guard of this City:

Col. W. R. Smedberg, Maison Doree, San Francisco:

The veterans of the Seventh Regiment have you in kind remembrance. The continent divides us. Our hearts are one. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. James R. Hitchcock commanding, will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, with white belts and gloves, for annual inspection and muster, next Thursday at 7:30 P. M. The two recruiting medals offered by the Veteran Association, to be presented to the members of the regiment recruiting the largest number of men during the year, will be awarded to the successful competitors immediately after the inspection. Commandants of companies are directed in orders to forward to the regimental head-quarters a complete roster of the men enlisted since the last inspection. An election will be held in Company I, of this command, next Wednesday evening, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Second Lieutenant Richard W. Morris. Sergts. Toellner, Housman, and Francois have been detailed to drill the recruits in this company enlisted since Aug. 1 on Wednesday and Friday evenings during the season. Capt. Hussey, commanding this company, has issued the customary order, announcing the opening of the drill season, and directing his command to assemble for drill every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Company meetings will be held on the first Wednesday evening of each month, and at the December meeting an election of civil officers will take place. The 25th inst. will be the last day on which uniforms will be furnished to new recruits free of expense, consequently the Captain urges upon the members of his company the necessity for promptly enlisting their friends while they have the opportunity, thereby saving a personal expense of $60. The following non-commissioned officers have recently been elected in this company: Ferdinand J. Toellner and Emile Francois, Sergeants; George Segee, Frank McConnin, David R. Andrews, and Edwin Dew, Corporals. The following recruits have recently been enlisted: W. G. Swan, G. H. Haggenmiller, Jacob A. Fisher, Michael Moylan, Thomas Montgomery, Charles Zettler, Edward Hudson, Andrew Wortz, W. F. Brown, J. Engle, John McCarty, G. A. Thurber, W. B. Harper, G. A. Goodsell, and David Morse. No recruits enlisted after March 1, 1876, will be permitted to parade with this company at the Centennial, in Philadelphia, July 4, 1876.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, and another prominent regiment, were subjected to considerable inconvenience by the effect of an arbitrary rule of the "Musical Mutual Protective Union," an association to which nearly all musicians in the City belong. The offensive rule reads as follows:

"Whenever a member or members of this society have not been paid his or their just salary by the manager, agent, or conductor, whether members or non-members of theatre, opera, or concert, he or they shall notify the Secretary of this Union, who at the earliest opportunity shall lay the same before the Board of Directors for investigation, and if the claim be proved a just one the Secretary shall notify the members; and no member, after being duly informed of the case, shall accept or make any engagement with such manager or any agent of his or theirs until all claims of the complaining member shall be paid in full. Any member committing such offense shall, when it is proved, be expelled by the Board of Directors, whose decision shall be final."

Since the return of the Seventy-first Regiment from Oakland Beach the band has not been paid for its services during that time, as a settlement has not yet been made by the Oakland Beach Association with the regiment. Soon after Col. Vose issued his orders for the parade of his regiment last Wednesday, a committee from Eben's Band visited him, and desired to know when they might expect their salary. Col. Vose informed them that he would hold a conference with the entire band on Friday, and on that occasion he laid the whole matter before them. The legitimate members of the band were apparently satisfied to wait until the settlement with the Oakland Beach Association could be effected, but several musicians who had been engaged as substitutes by actual members of the band refused to accept any compromise, and threatened to enforce the foregoing rule. Col. Vose offered to pay them in advance for their services on Wednesday, but they declined his offer, and he accordingly engaged a band from Fort Hamilton for the occasion. The officers feel very indignant toward Eben and his band, although it is understood that Mr. Eben does not approve of the action of his subordinates. The officers now express their intention of consulting their own convenience in the matter of paying the band for its past services, and it is probable that another band will be engaged next season. The other regiment, which possesses the finest military band in the country, found it necessary to pay its band all arrearages in order to insure perfect harmony on the day of the parade.

The Second Division, Brooklyn, paraded at Prospect Park last Tuesday for review by the Commander in Chief. The event attracted a large concourse of spectators, and had the precaution been taken to detail a sufficient number of policemen to preserve order in the vast crowd, everything would have been satisfactory. On the contrary, a petty force of twenty-two men, under the command of Drill Captain Jewett, were the only guardians of the peace present to keep back 10,000 people. Although the crowd was not disposed to create any disturbance, yet curiosity impelled them to go where they pleased. The consequence was that a mass of people congregated between the two brigades during the review in line of masses and made everything unpleasant. The Governor and his staff arrived on the ground at 3 P. M. Previous to his arrival the several regiments comprising the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades had been formed in line of masses, the Eleventh Brigade, Gen. Meserole commanding, holding the right, and the Fifth, Col. Joseph Burger commanding, the left of line, as follows: Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. D. E. Austen, eight companies of fifteen files; Twenty-third, Col. R. C. Ward, eight companies of sixteen files; Thirty-second, Col. H. E. Roehr, eight companies of ten files. The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. James Jourdan commanding, held the right in the Fifth Brigade, parading ten companies of twelve files. Next adjoining was the Fourteenth, commanded by Col. James McLeer, with ten companies of eight files; Fifteenth Battalion, Lieut. Col. John B. Meyenborg, six companies of fourteen files, and, lastly, the Twenty-eighth Regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. F. W. Obernier, eight companies of ten files The bands were not massed in the customary manner, but each remained on the right of the regiment to which it belonged. The batteries and troops of cavalry were stationed on the extreme left of the line, as follows: Howitzer Battery, four Gatling guns and forty-six men, under command of Capt. Ira L. Beebe; Battery A, four twelve-pound guns and sixty-five men, Capt. Peter Schlig commanding; Battery B, four guns and eighty men, Capt. John Timmes commanding. The Separate Troop Cavalry, Fifth Brigade, Capt. Louis Sandhusen commanding, paraded seventy-eight men, and the Separate Troop, Eleventh Brigade, sixty-eight men, under command of Capt. John Kreuscher. The movements were described in detail in Wednesday's TIMES, consequently a repetition is unnecessary. They were in general well performed, and but few errors marked their execution. While the Commander in Chief was passing into the field to receive the salute of Col. Burger, commanding the Fifth Brigade, the Thirteenth Regiment Band commenced playing, and was followed by every other band in the line, in spite of the efforts of Gen. Dakin to stop them. The passage in review was very well done by all the regiments, although, with the exception of the Fourteenth and Forty-seventh, the alignments were somewhat irregular. The members of the Twenty-third Regiment appeared to be suffering from the cold weather, and did not march with their accustomed steadiness. The Fourteenth surprised even its friends by its excellent marching and regular alignments, while the salutes of its officers were correct in every instance.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND ITS PROSPECTS—A THOROUGH TEST OF THE SYSTEM INTENDED.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Globe* writes to that journal on Sept. 22:

A very interesting report has just been published in the Bulletin of the Municipal Council of St. Petersburg on the introduction of compulsory education in the capital of Russia—a preliminary step to the future gradual extension of it throughout the European part of the Empire. The initiative of this step was taken some time ago by the Minister of Public Instruction, who drew up the following plan of operations: 1st, That all the elementary schools of the capital should be under the charge of a School Board established in the town hall, presided over by the Mayor, and composed of three delegates from the Minister of Public Instruction, and three members chosen by the Municipal Council; second, that beside this board there should be constituted twenty Scholastic Committees, of which each would have to superintend ten schools, private as well as public ones, if the former were frequented by children receiving their education at the expense of the town; that each committee should be composed of ten delegates chosen by the municipality and ten schoolmasters, and that the committees should take charge of the school registers, distribute the children among the different schools, and enforce the compulsory attendance of them; third, that each school should be under the immediate supervision of a Trustee, male or female, chosen by the board; fourth, that the number of children between the age of eight and twelve not attending school at present being 15,746, 157 schools, each capable of containing 100 children, should be established, and thereby raise the number—adding fourteen schools already existing—to 171. The Minister of Education believed that each school might be maintained for 2,050 roubles, thus adding to the municipal budget a yearly expenditure of 335,000 roubles. This sum might be reduced 30,000 roubles by compelling all manufacturers and others having a great number of children in their employ to maintain fifteen elementary schools at their own cost. The organization of the schools would have to take place gradually, during a period of four or even eight years, in order to prevent too sudden an increase to the municipal taxes.

The report of the commission appointed by the Municipal Council to examine the project of the Minister of Public Instruction is entirely favorable to the scheme, the greater part being taken up with plans for overcoming the financial difficulties connected with it. A property tax, they think, would have the advantage of placing under contribution people of all classes; should this be rejected, the commission sees no other way of raising the money than by augmenting by ten per cent. all taxes previously reduced, which would bring in a sum of 276,000 roubles.

As soon as the scheme is thoroughly tested in St. Petersburg provincial towns, it is expected, will at once follow its example, and in the course of time the country parishes will follow suit. Of course, many years must elapse before this can take place. During the last twenty years taxes have been annually increased to such an extent that a fresh one following so quickly on the rest would cause considerable irritation among the masses. Despite all that is being said by the advanced portion of the Russian press, there can be no doubt that for another thirty years at least universal compulsory education will be impossible. With such an immense army to maintain, the country cannot afford it. The Party of Progress, in its haste to civilize Russia, overlooks the fact that the country is being educated in more ways than one. The railways are opening up districts which a few years ago were rarely visited by merchants for purposes of trade, and never by tourists. The universal compulsory conscription yearly takes tens of thousands of moujiks—poor, simple fellows, with no knowledge of life except the narrow one limited to a few versts from their wretched villages—and, bringing them to the provincial towns to train, enables them to acquire a certain amount of knowledge which acts like leaven when they return home. Manufactures of all kinds are springing up all over Russia, and the comparatively close proximity of most villages to railways enables the peasants to acquire comforts of which a few years ago they had no idea whatever. A person cannot travel from St. Petersburg to the Asiatic frontier without seeing everywhere unmistakable signs of progress. In all the provincial towns are plenty of large schools; in Kazan—a town not so well known as it deserves to be—there is a very fine university for Tartars, while in Orenburg—that outpost of European civilization—the largest and most splendid building in the town is a school for the sons of soldiers in Central Asia. Forests are being cut down, bogs are being drained, brick houses are supplanting wooden ones, machinery is supplementing men in agricultural operations, rivers are being plowed by steamers, wages are rising throughout the country, and the condition of the peasantry is being improved—everywhere there is progress.

HONORS TO PRINCE BISMARCK.

The "Bismarck Quartet Club" of this City lately elected Prince Bismarck honorary member, duly enrolled his name on the club list, and their President, Frank Meyer, forwarded a certificate of the same to Prince Bismarck. The following is his reply:

VARZIN, Sept. 2, 1875.

Your friendly letter of the 19th of last month has been handed to the Prince Chancellor, and he has ordered me to tender to you his sincere thanks for the same. He takes it as a great honor to be elected an honorary member of your singing club, especially in the flattering manner in which that honor was tendered, and is proud to hear that the Germans in America cultivate vocal music with the same zeal as they do in their fatherland.

GRAF BISMARCK SCHANHAUSEN.

FRANZ MEYER, President Bismarck Quartet Club.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Atl. & Pac. Tel.c. 18	2000 Lake Shore..... 54¼
100 Quicksilver...b3. 19	300 do..... 54⅜
100 do..... 19	1500 do.......s3. 54¼
100 Mich. Central.... 56	200 do..... 54⅜
100 do..... 56¼	100 do.......c. 54⅜
100 do..... 56⅜	500 do..... 54¼
100 West. Union....c. 74⅝	100 do.......s3. 54⅛
200 do..... 74⅝	500 do..... 54¼
400 do..... 74½	800 do..... 54⅜
600 do..... 74⅜	2100 do.......b3. 54½
200 do.......c. 74½	300 do..... 54½
400 do..... 74½	1300 do..... 54⅜
6 do..... 74⅞	500 do.......s3. 54⅜
100 Erie Railway...c. 16⅛	1600 do..... 54¾
100 Pacific Mail..... 36½	500 do.......c. 54⅜
1200 do..... 36⅜	800 do..... 54⅜
500 do..... 36¼	100 C., C. & I. C....c. 3⅝
100 do.......c. 36⅜	200 North-western... 35⅜
300 do.......c. 36⅜	100 do..... 35¼
50 do..... 36⅝	200 do.......s3. 35⅛
350 Rock Island.....103½	100 do..... 35¼
200 At. & Pac.Pref.s3. 6	100 do.......b3. 35⅜
300 Ohio & Miss...s3. 16¾	400 St. Paul..... 32¾
100 do..... 16¾	300 do..... 32⅝
100 do..... 16⅞	200 do.......b3. 32⅞
200 do..... 16¾	100 St. Paul Pref...b3. 62⅛
200 do..... 17	100 Dubuque & S.City. 63
100 Pac. R. of Mo.b3. 16	500 Toledo & Wabash. 5½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....119¼	$2,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 117½
2,000 do...b. c. c. 119⅛	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..........b. c. 117

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, '76....101½	100 Erie R'way..b. c. 16⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s, Asy.B.101¼	100 do.......s3. 16
2,000 Mo. 6s, H.& St. J. iss., '87s....101½	800 do..... 16
	400 do.......s3. 15⅞
9,000 Mo. 6s, Fund., '94-'95........101¾	100 do..... 15⅞
	100 do.......s4. 15⅞
1,000 do.......c. 101⅝	22 Chic., Bur. & Q.b.c. 110¾
25,000 S.C. 6s, n. non-f. 5	800 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 35½
14,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 49⅜	700 do.......s3. 35¼
2,000 do..... 49½	400 do..... 35⅝
20,000 Dist. C., 3-65s. 66½	300 do..... 35½
1,700 do.......b. c. 66½	48 Amer. Ex....b. c. 56
1,000 Bur., Ced. R. & M. 1st...b. c. 37½	8 United States Ex. 44½
	300 Mich. Central.b.c. 56¾
4,000 do..... 37	200 do..... 56⅞
8,000 Un. Pac. 1st...103	500 do..... 57
5,000 do.....103⅛	100 do..... 57⅛
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. Coup. Gold B. 85⅞	500 do..... 57¼
	100 do..... 57⅜
5,000 do..... 86	200 do..... 57¼
1,000 C. & N.W. Con. b. c..... 96	100 do..... 57⅛
	100 do..... 57⅝
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. Con.........105¼	100 N. J. Cen....b. c. c. 104
	50 do..... 104¼
8,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.108	50 N. J. Railroad....132
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv't........ 76½	4500 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 54¾
	1700 do.......s3. 54¾
4,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 65½	1100 do.......c. 54¾
2,000 O. & M. Con... 89	4000 do..... 54¾
3,000 Mich. C. 7s...103	600 do.......b3. 54¾
2,000 West. Pac. Bs. 96	2800 do..... 54⅝
5,000 Un. P. c. S. F... 88¾	600 do.......s3. 54⅝
4,000 Gt. West. 1st. 88	1700 do..... 54¾
1,000 Tol & Wab. 1st. 81¼	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 103¾
1,000 do..... 81½	100 do..... 103½
1,000 Del. & H. Reg. bds., '91......112½	100 do.......b3. 103⅝
	200 C., M. & S. P. b. c. b3. 32⅞
5,000 Del. & H. Reg. bds., '84......110	100 do..... 32¾
	500 do..... 32⅞
10 Cen. Nat. Bank..100	92 Morris & Essex..102⅞
1800 W. U. Tel...b. c. 74¾	100 Ohio & M.....b. c. 17
200 do.......c. 74¾	100 do.......b3. 17⅛
500 do..... 74⅞	250 do..... 17⅛
100 do.......b3. 74¾	100 do.......s3. 17
100 do.......c. 74⅝	400 C. M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 62⅜
7 do..... 75	100 do.......s3. 62¼
800 do..... 74¾	50 P., Ft. W. & C. gu'd. 99
100 do.......s3. 74⅝	50 do.......b. c. 98¾
100 do.......b3. 74⅞	300 Del., L. & W...b3. 120
50 N. Y. C. & H. R. c. 103	200 do..... 119⅞
10 do..... 103⅛	100 do.......b. c. 120
5 do..... 103¼	100 do..... 119¾
120 do..... 103	100 do.......c. 119¾
100 Quick'r....b. c. b3. 18¾	300 Pac. of Mo...b. c. 15¾
100 do..... 18⅝	200 do..... 15⅝
100 do..... 18½	100 do..... 15½
100 Quicksilver Pref.. 23⅝	200 do.......s3. 15¼
600 Pac. Mail....b. c. 36¾	100 do..... 15⅜
200 do..... 36⅞	20 do..... 16
2100 do..... 36¾	100 do.......s3. 15⅜
400 do..... 36⅝	500 do..... 15¼
1200 do.......s3. 36⅝	100 do.......c. 15⅝
400 do.......c. 36⅝	100 do.......c. 15½
900 do.......b3. 36⅝	100 do..... 15¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 Dist. of Col. 3-65s....13. 66½	100 Lake Shore....b3. 54⅝
	2200 do..... 54⅝
2,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st 38	2600 do..... 54½
11,000 N. W. C. C. Gold Bds..... 86	1200 do.......b3. 54½
	1200 do.......s3. 54⅜
100 Quicksilver..... 18	2000 do..... 54⅜
200 West. Union..... 74⅝	900 do..... 54½
700 do.......c. 74½	50 do..... 54¼
900 do.......s3. 74½	600 do..... 54¼
2900 do..... 74⅝	2000 do..... 54⅜
800 do.......b3. 74⅝	100 Union Pacific.... 67⅛
900 Pacific Mail...s3. 36½	200 North-west'n...s3. 35½
100 do.....s10. 36½	100 do..... 35¼
500 Erie Railway..... 15⅞	100 do..... 35⅜
100 Mich. Central.... 57⅛	300 do..... 35¼
200 do..... 57¼	100 St. Paul.......s3. 32⅝
100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 15⅛	100 Del., L. & W..... 119½
400 do..... 15	200 do.......c. 119½
100 do.......s3. 15¼	100 Ohio & Miss..... 17
100 do.......s3. 15⅜	100 do..... 16⅞
100 do.......c. 15⅜	800 do..... 16¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$11,000 U. P. S. F. b. c. 88¾	100 L. S. & M.S.b.c.s5. 54½
1,000 Harlem 1st 7s, C.........b. c. 114	300 do.......s3. 54½
	200 do..... 54½
10,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st..........b. c. 36	100 do.......s3. 54⅜
	300 do..... 54⅜
5,000 do..... 35	200 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 35⅜
20 D. & H. C. Co.s3. 120	100 do..... 35½
100 C. Coal of Md.b. c. 45½	200 do..... 35⅜
15 Atl. & Pac. Tel.... 18	100 do..... 35¾
1600 W. U. Tel...b. c. 74⅝	100 do..... 35⅝
1500 do..... 74½	300 do..... 35½
500 do.......s3. 74⅜	200 do..... 35⅜
5 U. S. Express...b.c. 43½	100 do..... 35¼
20 Adams Ex....b. c. 101	200 Union Pacific.b.c. 67
100 Pacific Mail...b. c. 36⅜	200 N. J. Central.b.c. 104
300 do.......s3. 36½	10 do..... 104½
100 Erie......b. c. b3. 16	100 do.......opg. 103⅝
800 do..... 15⅞	50 do..... 103¾
200 Mich. Cen....b. c. 57¾	400 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 32¾
100 do..... 57½	200 do..... 32⅞
50 Morris & Es.b. c. 102¾	100 C., M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 62¼
200 A. & T. H. Pf..b. c. 20½	200 Ohio & M...b.c.s3. 16⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......119⅛	200 Mich. Cen.....b3. 57¾
	500 Union Pacific..... 67
10,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 47½	100 do.......s4. 66⅞
5,000 Connecticut 6s.108	100 do..... 66⅝
3,000 Mich. Cen. 8s.113	300 do..... 66¾
1,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 106¾	100 Illinois Central.... 96¾
4,000 C., B. & Q. 8s..116¼	100 North-western.... 35⅛
100 Quicksilver..... 18	400 do..... 35¼
100 Erie R'lway..s5. 15⅞	200 do..... 35⅜
800 Western Union..... 74½	100 do.......b. r. c. 35¼
1500 do..... 74⅜	200 do.......s3. 35¼
100 Pacific Mail...s3. 36½	100 N. J. Central...s3. 104
300 do..... 36½	200 St. Paul..... 32¾
200 Lake Shore..... 54⅜	200 St. Paul Pf....s3. 62⅛
1800 do..... 54½	200 Del., Lack. & W... 118⅞
300 do.......b3. 54½	100 do..... 119⅛
100 do.......c. 54½	500 Ohio & Miss..... 16⅞
100 do.......s3. 54½	100 Han. & St. J. Pf... 21½
600 do..... 54⅜	200 Pac. R. of Mo..s3. 15¼
400 do..... 54½	

SATURDAY, Oct. 16—P. M.

The bank statement shows a decrease in all the items except loans, which have been increased $2,356,100. The legal tenders show a decrease of $3,861,400; specie, $312,300; deposits, $1,457,300, and circulation, $39,600. The decrease in lawful reserve is $3,809,375, the banks holding an excess of $5,709,900, against $9,519,275 last week.

The following is the statement of the New-York City Banks this week compared with the last:

	Oct. 9.	Oct. 16.	Differences.
Loans	$282,173,600	$284,529,700	Inc. $2,356,100
Specie	6,701,500	6,389,200	Dec. 312,300
Legal tenders	60,356,800	56,495,400	Dec. 3,861,400
Deposits	230,156,100	228,698,800	Dec. 1,457,300
Circulation	17,852,400	17,812,800	Dec. 39,600

The stock market was quiet, and, as a rule, the changes were very small. The largest dealings were in Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail, and Chicago and North-western. With the exception of Missouri Pacific, which declined from 16 to 15 and afterward sold at 15¼@15⅜, higher prices prevailed, and the market was very firm during the greater portion of the day. There was more activity in Michigan Central, 3,200 shares changing hands at 56 to 57⅞, the latter price bid at the close. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western opened at 120 and closed at 119¼ to 119¾, after touching 118⅞. Lake Shore, Chicago and North-western, St. Paul, Rock Island, Western Union, Pacific Mail, and Ohio and Mississippi advanced ¼ to ½ ℘ cent. in the early dealings, but left off at a partial reaction. The Quicksilver shares were lower, the common declining from 19 to 18, and the preferred from 23⅝ to 23.

The money market was easy at 2½@3 ℘ cent on call, until near the close of bank hours, when the rate declined under a free supply to 1½ ℘ cent. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day was $630,000, making a total for the week of $3,400,000.

The foreign advices reported the withdrawal of £184,000 sterling from the Bank of England on balance to-day, and three months' discounts in open market ⅛ ℘ cent. below yesterday's rate, which was 3⅜ ℘ cent. Consols are again higher, closing at 94 5-16 both for money and the account. United States bonds were steady at 103¾@104 for old 1865s, 107⅜@107⅝ for 1867s, 104½@104¾ for 10-40s, and 103½@103¾ for new 5s. Erie sold at 14¼@14½ and the preferred at 30. The amount of business done in foreign exchange, as usual on Saturday, was very light, but nevertheless the leading drawers marked up their rates from $4 78 to $4 78½ for long, and from $4 82½ to $4 83 for demand bills. Actual business was at $4 77 and $4 81½. At the close the market was nominal. Gold sold at 116¾@116⅞ at the opening, but soon yielded to 116⅝. The market was firm during the afternoon, and sales were made at 116⅞ and 117, the former being the closing price. Cash gold commanded ⅛ to ¼ ℘ cent. for use until Monday until late in the day, when the rate receded to 1-16, the final loans being made at 1-64 ℘ cent.

Government bonds were quiet and firm and railroad bonds in fair demand. The changes in the latter were slight, except in Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Firsts, which declined 2½ ℘ cent., to 35. In State bonds the volume of business was larger than usual. Tennessee old rallied to 49⅜@49½, and the new series sold at 47½. Connecticut 6s sold at 108, and District of Columbia 3.65s at 66½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,031,189 68
Gold payments	185,827 12
Gold balance	40,144,275 18
Currency receipts	1,113,480 39
Currency payments	767,995 67
Currency balance	54,273,071 33
Customs	231,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 16.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American Gold	117	116⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coup	117½	117½
United States 5-20s, 1862, coup	119¼	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	120¼	120¼
Bills on London	$4 77	$4 77
New-York Central	102⅞	103
Rock Island	103¼	103½
Pacific Mail	36½	36½
St. Paul	32¾	32⅞
St. Paul Preferred		62⅛
Western Union	74½	74⅜
Union Pacific	67	66¾
Wabash	5½	5½
Lake Shore	54½	54½
North-western	35½	35¼
North-western Preferred	49¼	49¼
Delaware, Lack. and Western	119¾	119¼
New-Jersey Central	104	104
Panama	129	129
Ohio	16⅞	16⅝
Erie	16⅛	15⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	3⅞	3⅝
Harlem	131	131

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	103	103	175
Erie	16⅛	15⅞	3,200
Lake Shore	54¾	54¼	47,100
Wabash	5½	5½	500
North-western	35⅝	35¼	6,100
Rock Island	103¾	103½	650
Milwaukee and St. Paul	32⅞	32⅝	2,600
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	62⅜	62⅛	1,200
Delaware, Lack. and West'n	120	118⅞	1,550
New-Jersey Central	104	104	810
Michigan Central	57⅞	56	3,200
Dubuque and Sioux City	63	63	100
Union Pacific	67⅛	66⅝	1,400
C., C. and Ind. Central	3⅝	3⅝	100
Hannibal and St. Jo. Pref.	21½	21½	100
Ohio and Mississippi	17⅛	16⅝	3,150
Missouri Pacific	16	15	3,170
Western Union	74⅞	74⅜	17,905
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	18¼	18	100
Pacific Mail	36⅞	36¼	9,450
Quicksilver	19	18	600
Quicksilver Preferred	23⅝	23	100
Total sales			103,260

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123¾	124¼	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	119⅛	119⅜
6s, 1881, r.	121⅛	121⅜	5-20s, 1867, r.	120⅛	120⅜
6s, 1881, c.	123⅛	123½	5-20s, 1867, c.	120⅛	120⅜
5-20s, 1862, r.	115½	116	5-20s, 1868, r.	121⅛	121⅜
5-20s, 1862, c.	119¼	120	5-20s, 1868, c.	121⅛	121⅜
5-20s, 1864, r.	115	116	10-40s, r.	115¾	116
5-20s, 1864, c.	119	119½	10-40s, c.	117	117½
5-20s, 1865, r.	116⅛	116½	5s, 1881, r.	115¾	116
5-20s, 1865, c.	119⅜	119⅝	5s, 1881, c.	117½	117¾
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	119⅛	119⅜			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $20,000 for interest and $422,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$54,263,000
Gold balances	1,949,201
Currency balances	2,810,950

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$66,366,947
Currency balances	3,834,130
Gold exchanges	2,149,620
Gold balances	378,733

Weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$415,965,825
Currency balances	20,126,321
Gold exchanges	21,543,603
Gold balances	3,702,739

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

California 7s.......112	N.Y. 6s, G. L., 1891..117
Connecticut 6s.......108	N. C. 6s old, J.&J.... 16½
Georgia 6s....... 92	N. C. 6s, Ap.&Oc.... 16½
Ga. 7s, new bonds..101	N.C.N C.R., Ja.&Ju. 45
Ga. 7s, indorsed.... 97½	N.C.N.C.R., Ap.&Oc. 45
Ga. 7s, gold bonds.. 99	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J.&J. 32½
Indiana 5s........103	N.C.N.C.R.c.off A.&O 32½
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.103	N. C. Fund. Act '66. 9¼
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.103	N. C. Fund. Act '68. 9
Illinois War Loan...103	N.C. new bds, J.&J. 9
Kentucky 6s........103	N.C.Spe.Tax, class 1. 3⅛
Louisiana 6s........ 36¼	N.C.Spe.Tax, class 2. 3
La. 6s, new bonds.... 36	N.C.Spe.Tax, class 3. 3
La. 6s, new F. Debt. 36¼	Ohio 6s, 1875.......102
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 36	Rhode Island 6s.....108
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 35⅛	South Carolina 6s.... 30
La. 8s, Lev. bds. of '75. 37	S. Car. 6s, Jan. & Ju. 29½
Michigan 6s, 1878-9..102½	S. Car. 6s, Ap. & Oc. 29
Michigan 6s, 1883...104	S.Car. Fund. Act '66. 30
Michigan 7s, 1890...108	S.C.Land C.'89, J.&J. 30
Mo. 6s, due in '75...101⅝	S.C.Land C.'89, A.&O 30
Mo. 6s, due in '76...101½	S. Car. 7s of 1888.... 31
Mo. 6s, due in '77...101½	S. C. Non-Fund. bds. 4¾
F'd'g bds., due '94-95.101½	Tennessee 6s, old.... 49¼
L'g B., due '81 to '91 in.101¾	Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 47
Asy. or Un'y, due '92.101¾	Tenn. 6s, new series. 47
H. & St. Jo., due '75.101	Texas 10s of 1876....100
H. & St. Jo., due '76.101	Virginia 6s, old..... 39½
H. & St. Jo., due '86.101	Va. 6s, new bds, 1866. 40
H. & St. Jo., due '87.101	Va. 6s, new bds, 1867. 40
N. Y. Reg't B'ty L'n.107	Va. 6s, Consol bds... 69
N. Y. C. Bounty L'n.107¼	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup. 63¾
N. Y. 6s, Canal L.'75.114	Va. 6s, Con. 2d series. 49
N. Y. 6s, Canal L.'77.114	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 8½
N. Y. 6s, Canal L.'78.114	Dist. of Col. 3-65s, 1924. 66½

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Albany & Sus. 1st...110½	L. Shore Div. bds... 98
Boston, H. & E. 1st. 20	L. S. Con. coup. 1st..102
Chic. & Alton 1st....112	L. S. Con. reg. 1st... 99½
Chic. & Alt. Inc....101	L. S. Con. reg. 2d.... 96
C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st.116	Marietta & Cin. 1st.105
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s..106½	Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902.103
C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s.108½	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S.F.113
C. R. I. & P. S. F. I. 6.95. 98	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883..102½
C. R. of N. J. 1st Con.107⅜	N. Y. C. 6s, 1887.....101½
C. R. of N. J., Conv.107½	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.....102
L. & W. B'e C. g.... 95⅞	N. Y. C. 6s, Sub.....102
Am. D. & Imp. bds.100½	N. Y. C. 7s, 1876....101⅛
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P.D.109	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.114
M. & St. P. 2d 7-30, P.D. 90	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.112
M. & S. P. 1st 7s, $ R.D. 88	Harlem 1st 7s, coup..113½
M. & St. P. 1st La C.D.. 94½	Harlem 1st 7s, reg..112½
M. & St. P. 1st I. & M.D. 80½	North Missouri 1st.. 90⅛
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M. 84	O. & Miss. Con. S. F. 90
M. & St. P. C. S. F.. 78	O. & M. 3d. Con.... 65
M. & St. P. 2d M.... 90	O. M. 1st Spring. dv. 25
Chi. & N. W. C. G. bs. 8[illegible]	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..106¾
Pen. 1st Conv...... 96	Cen. Pac. S. J. B'ch. 89¾
Chi. & Mil. 1st...... 97	Cen. Pac. C. & O. 1st 91
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S.F.109½	Cen. Pac. S. A. bds..106
Del., Lack. & W. 2d..111½	Western Pac. bds... 96
Mor. & Es. 1st Con. g'd.105¼	Union Pac. 1st bds..103⅛
Erie 1st Indorsed...100	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 98¾
Long Dock bs.......104½	Union Pac. S. F..... 88½
B., N.Y.&E. 1st, 1877. 82	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.. 80½
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. 76¼	P.R. 7s, guar. by Mo.101½
L. B. & Wes. 1st,... 28	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.113½
L. B. & Wes. 2d.... 8	Cleve. & P. 4th. S.F..101¾
M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.108	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st. 40¾
Cleve. & Tol. S. F....106½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d.. 15
Cleve. & Tol. new bs.101	R., Water. & Og. C. 1st. 89½
C., P. & A., old.....103¼	Alton & T. H. 1st.....108
C., P. & A., new....101	Alton & T. H. 2d. Pref. 88
Det., M. & Tol. bds.100½	Tol. & Wab. 1st. Ex. 81
Buff. & Erie new bs.100	Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 49
Buff. & S. Line 7s....101	Q. & Tol. 1st. 1890... 45
Kal. & W. Pigeon 1st. 85	

And the following for City Bank shares:

America........152	Irving........132
Chatham........135	Marine........104
Chemical........1600	Mercantile........109
City........301	Merchants'........121
Commerce........122	Merchants' Exch'ge.103
Corn Exchange.....136½	Nassau........100
Fourth National..... 95½	New-York........130
German American.. 81½	N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge.101
Gold Exchange.....122	Phenix........ 98
Imp'ters & Traders'.195	Union........145

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 16—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼ ℘ cent., which is ¾ ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 103⅞; new Fives, 103⅝; Erie Railway Shares, 14¼; Preferred, 30.

1:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote Rentes at 65f. 40c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £141,000. Consols for money and the account, 94 5-16.

5 P. M.—Paris advices quote Rentes at 65f. 45c.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 16.—United States Bonds, new Fives, 99¼.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Exchange on London, 25f. 22c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅜d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 3,000 bales, of which 600 bales are American. Cotton to arrive dearer at the opening, but now 1/32d. cheaper, with offerings free. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, at 7 1-16d.; do., do., shipped October and November, (per sail,) at 7⅛d.; do., do., shipped November and December, at 7⅛d.; do., do., shipped November and December, (per sail,) at 7 3-16d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, at 7¼d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 7⅛d.; also sales of the same, (per sail,) at 7 3-16d. and 7¼d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, firmer; more buyers at last night's prices. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, at 7 1-16d. Provisions—Lard, 62s. ℘ cwt.; Pork, 82s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for Mess. Bacon, 5[illegible]s. ℘ cwt. for Short Clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 48s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, at 7d.; do. do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 7 3-16d. Of the sales to-day 6,100 bales were American.

LONDON, Oct. 16—3:30 P. M.—Spirits of Petroleum, 10d.@10¼d.

Evening.—Linseed Cake, £10 5s.@£10 10s. ℘ ton.

LION HUNTING.

THRILLING EXPERIENCES OF AN ENGLISH OFFICER—HABITS OF THE LION AND THE PANTHER.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* sends that paper the following letter, relating the experiences of an old African soldier, who, he says, speaks of nothing he has not himself seen, and who modestly withholds only such episodes as would place himself in a conspicuous position:

DEAR FRIEND: You wish me to introduce you into the secrets of the true Arab lion hunt, which you must know little resembles the fantastic tales told by certain European travelers, and dilated upon by newspapers and novel writers until there is no possibility of separating truth from fiction, or drawing to any satisfactory degree a conclusion regarding the lion and panther, which are in fact our only dangerous African carnivorous animals. Lions are quite numerous in certain parts of the Province of Constantine, rare in those of Algiers and Oran. Panthers, on the contrary, are seldom seen in the last two provinces, but are numerous in Algiers. The habits of these two carnivora differ essentially. As a general rule, neither the one nor the other attacks man, unless molested or threatened by him. It sometimes happens, however, that a panther surprised while eating springs furiously upon the man whose imprudent foot has troubled the silence of his repast, and in this case there is nothing to hope, as before the bravest man can have got possession of his arms he is a bruised and broken mass. The panther tears and mutilates the body, even after all life has fled, but does not devour it. In general he kills for the pleasure of killing, and even when attacking a flock or herd he vents his savage fury on many before deciding to eat one.

The lion, on the contrary, springs upon his victim and at once devours it, or, dragging it to a preferred dining-spot, quietly makes his repast, nor thinks of troubling the rest of the flock until renewed appetite leads him to satisfy hunger in the same way. If, during the repast, he sees a man approach, and is not ravenous, he gets up and walks away slowly, one may say solemnly—or sometimes not even deigning this he raises his majestic head, looks at the intruder, and by a half-friendly growl warns him that he will not stand being troubled when at dinner. A pedestrian finding himself in this position does well to withdraw slowly, for, should he become frightened and run, the lion is quite capable of feeling a desire to overtake him, and in that case will; even in that case, if the man has presence of mind sufficient to understand the danger, and do the only thing remaining to be done, he may still escape safe and sound. For the lion seems oftenest actuated by a half-playful, friendly sentiment, and so he does not lose his respect for man—seldom troubles him. Oftentimes he joins and passes the pedestrian, and when at a good distance crouches across his path, watching his approach. If the man has the unfortunate idea of turning to run away, he is lost; but if he comes on quietly, neither faster nor slower than his usual pace, looking his enemy steadily in the face, and showing no signs of fear, he has every chance to escape. The lion will growl, wag his tail in rather a terrifying way, but, allowing the man to pass before him, get up, and as though admitting to himself that he had honestly lost the game, go quietly back to his lair.

A lion rarely attacks women, and I once witnessed a scene which will go further than the longest explanation toward illustrating this. It was a hot, sultry day in July. The sirocco made the atmosphere dense with sand and glare; the very earth seemed on fire. I was returning from a little expedition on the frontiers of Tunis, and as I had some matters to settle with tribes in the environs of *la Calle*, I left my troops to return to Constantine, and, followed only by two *spahis*, turned my steps toward *la Calle*. Having started just before day, we arrived about 4 o'clock in the afternoon at the ford of the little river *de la Mafrag*. Our horses, as well as we ourselves, were sadly in want of food and drink, and we stopped to refresh ourselves at a little inn kept by a European, and situated on a low mound two or three hundred yards from the ford. While waiting for my frugal repast I unbuckled my sword, laid by my pistols, and, stretched out comfortably in the shade, idly watched a band of Arab women washing clothes in the river. All at once I was startled by cries proceeding from the opposite side of a sand-heap bordering the river, and half a dozen women came rushing into the midst of their peaceable companions, dragging them into the shallow water, and behind them a magnificent lion, his tail proudly in air, and his great brown eyes looking caressingly from one to the other. Paying no attention to their retreat into the river, he followed them there, rubbing himself up against them, not seeming to mind in the least their cries or terrified gesticulations, and when he had had enough of it he took a long drink of the running water, and, turning, majestically walked away into the mountains from whence he had come. This lion was a stranger in that part of the country, and when on the following day I went in search of him he had disappeared.

I will recall another souvenir of this same expedition which will prove to you the harmless nature of an unattacked lion.

One day, after a rather serious skirmish against the revolted tribes, I led my two battalions of infantry to a little river situated two miles from the fort where we were stationed, in order to allow them to bathe and clean their arms. As a measure of prudence I allowed but half the men to disarm and enter the river at a time, the remaining battalion being on the *qui vive*, ready for defense. As there was no need for haste, I allowed the men what time they liked for bathing and cleaning, and night, which falls so suddenly in Africa, surprised us on our return at a few moments' march from the fort. I was suddenly alarmed by the report of a gun, whose sound, being very different from any in use among the Arabs, spoke plainly of having been fired by one of my own men, and I at once brought my column to a halt and galloped off in the direction from whence the single report had come. At a short distance I met a soldier recently arrived in Africa, who had been detained behind his comrades by a very adequate and singular cause, and who in hastening up, hoping to arrive before the doors were closed for the night, excused himself timidly for being late and having fired at last at a troublesome calf or cow, which had barred his passage and seemed determined to keep him from joining his regiment. He assured me he had done all he could to get rid of him, pushing him with the butt end of his gun, &c., but to no purpose, and at last had been obliged to fire at him so close that he had rolled instantly dead at his feet. Suspecting the truth, I reassured the man, and as night was completely upon us rejoined my troops and entered the fort. On the following morning I dispatched the culprit with a dozen men to bring back the murdered animal, and let me decide whether a calf was to be paid for or a reward to be given to the slayer of a lion; and, as I had rightly imagined, the latter proved to be the case, and our unconscious hero received from the Government sixty francs' reward for the finest lion killed that year.

During the Summer of 1856 the General commanding the province of Constantine was obliged to replace the chief of a troublesome Arab tribe at the foot of the Mountains of Kabyla, who had been killed by those under him, and named a young Arab of good race, much esteemed for his intelligence and courage, and Second Lieutenant in the Third Regiment of *spahis*. As soon as he had received his dangerous command Kaïd Hasman gathered his family about him and planted his tents in the midst of his tribe. The great *fantasia*, (a sham battle where guns only charged with powder are fired in every direction,) which always accompanies the inauguration of a new chief, was organized according to custom, but it was plain to see that a spirit of discontent animated most of the cavaliers, for Kaïd was not of their own tribe, and the Arab is of a jealous and vindictive nature. Hardly had the festivities commenced when bullets were heard to whiz through the air, and Kaïd's bournous was traversed by more than one—happily without even grazing him—and instantly, without the slightest sign of emotion, he ordered a circle to be formed around him, and addressing himself most particularly to those whom he suspected to be his deadly enemies, he said:

"You are but awkward, clumsy women; when a man wishes to shoot his chief he makes sure of his bullet and his aim. You have missed me, and this time I pardon both your wickedness and stupidity. I know those who have tried to kill me, and I promise them that if this little game recommences I shall not miss them. Now disband, and go to your tents."

Wishing to be reassured as to how my brave Kaïd Hasman could maintain his command and govern the treacherous Arabs about him, I arrived on the following day with a strong escort of *spahis*, and the *fantasia* was again prepared in my honor. This time no gun was charged with lead, and the ceremony passed off to the complete satisfaction of all parties. Next day I returned the civility by ordering a wild boar hunt, in which all the cavaliers took part, and had they still nourished a treacherous sentiment toward their brave chief, a better occasion could not have been for misdirecting one of the many bullets which were fired. But they were completely conquered; nor had Kaïd Hasman any further difficulty in governing them.

But to return to my lion story. The day after our famous wild boar hunt Kaïd and I, followed only by about a dozen cavaliers, went off on a little hunt of our own in quite another direction. Starting about 5 o'clock in the morning we returned at about the same hour in the evening, half dead of hunger, thirst and heat. We were walking our horses along the dried bed of a river, I at the head, Kaïd, with but one barrel of his gun loaded, a few yards behind me, and, still further back, one of his cavaliers. The rest of our band had loitered or dispersed. Suddenly my horse made a tremendous jump, and at the same instant I heard the crushing of branches behind me; a cry, and the sound as of the falling of a horse and rider; then the report of a gun—and, as I turned, Kaïd and his horse brushed rudely by me, and I saw behind, lying in a strange, wild heap, the cavalier, his horse, and upon them a gigantic lion, the last, happily, quite dead. All this must have passed as follows: The lion had come down from the mountains, and finding himself in the ravine just as we passed, had patiently allowed two of us to go on unmolested, but the third was more than he could stand, and the sound of approaching galloping horses probably augmenting his impatience, he sprang upon the horse and rider, making a nasty tear on the cheek and shoulder of one, and a much deeper on the haunch of the other. Hearing the noise Kaïd Hasman had turned, and with Arab promptness had fired his one remaining barrel, scarcely taking aim. Fortunately the bullet had entered the lion's eye, and death had been instantaneous. As to the unlucky cavalier and horse, they were able, notwithstanding their wounds, to return to their tent, and in a few days were quite right again. Not long after this Kaïd Hasman killed a second lion, likewise by accident.

HOUSEHOLD ART.

ART-FURNISHINGS IN THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

THE HOUSEHOLD-ART BUILDING—ITS CONTENTS—HORRORS IN HOLLY—A MODEL BEDSTEAD—POTTERY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1875.

The Fine Art Department of the Inter-State Exposition of 1875 was under the charge of seven gentlemen. The majority of them are devout believers in household art. They think that the average man who can never afford to buy a really good painting, but can manage to purchase an assortment of bedsteads, tables, chairs, and book-cases during his life, will get more practical esthetic benefit out of exquisite models of the attainable than of the unattainable. An oak or ash or walnut bedstead, shaming in its solid simplicity the familiar "fine furniture" of the show-room—furniture that bursts out into machine-sawn urns and cupids, and is bestrewn with veneers and smeared with French polish—will educate his taste more than a row of Harts or Giffords which he can never get. Desirous of rescuing Chicago from the thralldom of household ugliness, the Art Committee decided to add to their other labors that of the creation of a household art department. They met an unexpected obstacle. The managers of the Exposition were quite unable to see—I quote the words of one of them—"what art has to do with pots and tables." They long since confessed their error, and acknowledged that art had a good deal to do with the particular pots and tables that were exhibited in this department of the art gallery. This managerial opposition, however, delayed the committee so long that the first household art circular was not issued until after the 1st of August. The shortness of notice prevented our receiving much of anything from the East. We had to rely upon our home resources. These were fortunately—and unexpectedly—quite ample. There are three or four architects in Chicago who make a specialty of designing furniture, and two or three admirable workmen—men who work with the ordinary carpenter's tools, *plus* brains; who labor with that honesty that cannot be expected from those who must compete with machines, and who prefer beauty in their handiwork to dollars in their pockets.

The committee erected a rectangular building, about 50 by 30 feet, with a passageway through the centre, and three rooms on either side. The rooms were divided from the passageway only by a raised step and a hand-rail, so that everything in them was open to inspection. The trio of apartments on one side were furnished as a dining-room, library, and bedroom. The general effect was good, though some of the details were shockingly bad. Thus, the library sideboard was loaded down with a common set of salmon-and-white china, forced by the manufacturer on a committeeman whose gentle good nature forbade his saying "No." The bed-room set was in ash, with carvings of holly, but there was too much of the latter. The heavy pieces, moreover, had pegs of black walnut surmounting their panels, for some unimaginable reason. The library was the best of the three. Its rich gold-and-black paper was one of Sir Christopher Dresser's favorite designs, with dado and picture screen thrown together. The picture screen in all the rooms was one only in name. While there were many small paintings hung on the walls, the person entrusted with this task carefully placed every one of them above the screen. When a change was suggested his feelings were so hurt that from sheer pity the pictures were left to dangle high in air. The library floor was laid in tiles, as were the hearths of the dining-room and bedroom. The floors of the latter were covered with singularly hideous rugs. Each room was completely furnished, and the general style of the furniture, outside the bedroom, was excellent. Despite a little extravagance in color, and an occasional superfluity of holly-carving, the prevailing impression was one of simple beauty. It is easy to understand the rage for ornament in holly, for it is one of the easiest possible pieces of work. A veneer of holly is glued over the dark wood that forms the main structure; a picture is glued on the holly, and the chisel follows the lines of the picture. When the paper is washed off the design is shown, in cameo-fashion, in dark lines that gleam through white wood. Of course the hand of a master can make this beautiful, but the hand of a blunderer cannot be trusted with it. A curious illustration of its dangers was shown at the Exposition, in the booth of a firm which pretends to make what it is pleased to term "Eastlake furniture," and which furnished a bed-room in rivalry with that of the household art department. Some stupid brain had picked out designs for holly panels at the head and foot of the bed. Only omniscience can tell what guided the choice. At the foot, a figure of doubtful sex was sitting on a globe and dipping his knee, or its feet, into some rigid water. At the head an elongate greyhound was painfully smelling a hat which reposed on a table. And this sort of stuff is called "artistic furniture!" One of the best bedsteads I have ever seen is a simple adaptation of the "cottage pattern," which tens of thousands of people use in its manufactured ugliness, and which one man has made into a thing of beauty. The first thing done was to cut off the bulging head and foot boards, so as to secure the straight sky-line which is equally essential in bedsteads and buildings, when the former are not in bamboo or cane and the latter not in Gothic. A strip of wall-paper of a striking conventional pattern and fitting color was then inserted under glass in the foot-board, and the simple and cheap decoration was finished by a series of silhouette sketches from "Midsummer Night's Dream," inserted in the head-board in the same way. The bedstead, thus treated, cost a friend of mine $20. It is far more beautiful than anything for sale in an ordinary first-class furniture store at any price.

The doors between the three rooms were hung with a rich stuff, swung in a single curtain from rings sliding on a walnut rod. The potency with which the dining-room sideboard and mantel shelves were strewn was exceptionally good. We are fortunate enough to possess two or three maniacs on pots and jugs and cups—people who will talk charmingly for hours with a cracked saucer for a text, and will build up on this frail foundation of a ruined cup a superstructure of history, poetry, and curious legend that a ruined castle might be unable to support. With rare generosity these persons loaned their fragile treasures. They were a great feature of the display to a few keen eyes, though the multitude doubtless preferred the salmon-and-white set to doulton, and majolica, and Sevres, and faience ware.

The mantel-pieces and some of the picture-frames were good examples of art work. Has the new Iowa marble reached New-York? It is coming largely into use here for dining-room, library, and bedroom mantels. When polished it has a creamy brown hue, beautiful in itself, and admirable as a background for color. The stone is easily carved, and exquisite effects are produced by incising conventional flowers, &c., and then picking out the lines in color. The ease of execution has unfortunately led in this, as in the case of the holly veneers, to a ludicrous rashness of design. One of the mantels shown had an agonized woman on either upright slab, floating through space with a look of vacuous pain and discontent. Another example showed a mediæval swash-buckler, with sword on thigh and a scowl on his forehead. This latter was not exhibited. I saw it in the shop, and found the maker studying it with rapturous content. It is now in an elegant house, and doubtless makes the mistress thereof imagine that her surroundings are artistic—a cheaply-bought delusion.

The three rooms on the other side of the passage-way were given up to tiles and pottery, architectural and art designs, and wall-papers and individual bits of furniture. On the outside of the building, within a railing, were a few heavy pieces of furniture, some doors, marquetry, Turkish rugs, and an endless variety of really good work in terra cotta. It goes without saying that the gas-fixtures shown were bad. Who ever saw a beautiful fixture? I have a friend who is about to move into a new house. He means to furnish it with rare taste, and will do so. But his gas-fixtures are to be straight sticks, nothing more. He says that art has revolutionized everything else about the household; that it will infallibly concern itself with fixtures next; and that he prefers to wait for something good and meanwhile take what is least offensive, because least conspicuous. Cannot somebody with an artistic soul design the fixture of the future now?

This sketch of the salient points of the Chicago household-art display shows how recent the renaissance in furniture here is, and yet how vigorous. The exhibition, while disappointing to its immediate projectors, was very good as a beginning. It was one of the centres of attraction. Thousands of people passed through it. It must have been rich in suggestiveness. Next year we may hope for something much better. There is no fear of the fashion's not spreading. Our Mrs. Potiphars lisp "Eastlake" much as those of the Howadji's time prattled about "Louis Quinze" and "ormolu," and with just about as much sense and fitness. One of the class confided to her friends, not long since, that she had decided to refit her house with "Eastlake furniture and other old antiquities." The fashion will evidently run its course. The pure forms of the original models will be caricatured, of course, but yet good taste, on the whole, will be the gainer. Nobody can find much to admire in the later renaissance sea, but the first dawn of that artistic epoch was a sublime thing, and its good results were lasting. The new gospel of furniture teaches honesty as the cardinal point. If veneer and varnish vanish before it, will not the gain be great? It teaches, too, that the house should represent the individual who lives in it. But this has already been lost sight of. This revolt against fashion has become the fashion. Everybody rebels in the same way.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

THE OUTLOOK IN BOSTON—CONDITION OF THE PLANTERS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

From the Boston Journal, Oct. 14.

We have favorable reports from many quarters regarding a revival of business. In Boston, especially, there is not only a better feeling, but there is positive activity. Merchandise is changing hands. Merchants find that inquiries about goods are followed by purchases. The consumers have also come into the market to supply their present wants. For two years at least consumers have been studying and practicing economy, and what is important to consider, not only consumers but traders are either out of debt or have reduced their liabilities to the minimum. When the demand for all descriptions of goods fall off, traders reduced their stocks as fast as possible, and not only in New-England, but throughout the country, the facilities for replenishing a stock are so great that instead of making heavy purchases twice a year, the smaller class of merchants buy, as it were, from hand to month. Wherever a telegraphic office is opened this method, old in the more thickly settled portions of the country, is adopted. The dull times that have prevailed have forced honest dealers to be careful in making their purchases, and even commercial travelers state that it is noticeable that it is not so much the price of an article that will command sales as it is the readiness with which traders can effect sales. They will not buy what they cannot sell at any price, and the offer of "a big bargain" is no inducement whatever.

The country is very barren of every description of goods. There is not, and there has not been, ten weeks' supply of cotton goods, for instance, in first hands at any time during the past three years, while it is a fact that cotton goods of the same quality are selling to-day thirty per cent. cheaper in Boston than they are in London. If we had in this country to-day the class of merchants engaged in the export trade that we had in 1860 our surplus cotton fabrics would find a ready market in South America and other sections of the world. The Europeans cannot compete with us in the manufacture of cotton goods, provided we can be on a par with them in currency. Neither has the erection of our cotton mills kept pace with the natural growth of the country in population and consequent demand. Our population increases about a million a year. Each million of inhabitants will consume the product of 250,000 spindles, but no one pretends that we have increased during the past four years in anything like this ratio. The mills have been stopped or have reduced their production because consumers have been very economical, and properly so, and the manufacturers have sought to avoid over-production because a depreciated currency prevented them from exporting their goods. Every day, therefore, that we approach nearer to a specie basis we open new foreign markets for our products, and what is also more important, the dollar of the laborer approaches nearer and nearer to the purchasing power of a gold dollar.

The effect of the crops upon trade is so generally appreciated that the abundant harvest of the year seems to warrant the belief that the revival in business will prove permanent. It is not a mere temporary spurt. This view seems to be confirmed by information which we append. A merchant of Boston a few weeks since addressed his correspondents at the South a circular letter asking information upon business points. The replies come from active business men of judgment and experience:

SELMA, Ala., Oct. 5, 1875.

We beg to acknowledge your esteemed favor of the 30th ult., contents of which have had our careful attention. As a general thing our large merchants do not buy a large stock of cotton goods, but order as they sell, and some already are replenishing their stocks. They buy usually on thirty days' time, and some few get sixty days. Trade up to the present time has been good. The stock of woolen goods is large and will not require to be increased. This section has made a larger crop than for several seasons, and we look for a good trade in dry goods, as planters have been compelled to use the strictest economy.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct 7, 1875.

Your valued favor of 30th ult. duly received, contents carefully noted. Traders in this section have very light stocks of goods. Our wholesale merchants say the country trading with Memphis was almost bare of goods at the opening of the Fall trade, and that merchants and planters are disposed to buy quite freely. With the large crop of cotton grown in this section, even at low prices, planters will be able to buy and pay for considerable goods. They are less in debt this year than they have been for several years past.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Oct. 8, 1875.

Your favor of the 30th ult. reached us. It is not probable that Southern traders have bought much cotton goods ahead, on credit or otherwise. Stocks of dry goods of all descriptions are smaller than formerly. All our best dealers have become timid by experience, and the increased facilities of obtaining supplies promptly by rail and steam when needed enables them to trade on smaller stocks to be kept on hand. At this point receipts of cotton, so far, are short of last year, but there was much less indebtedness on the part of the planter, and sales of dry goods are larger than last year. The country is generally bare of dry goods, and, in our opinion, much of the surplus proceeds from sales of cotton, after partly paying debts, will be invested in clothing and in household supplies of cotton goods, perhaps more so because of low and consequently attractive prices, which always stimulate consumption.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 4, 1875.

Upon my return home yesterday I found on my desk your esteemed favor of the 30th ult. To-day I have conversed with a number of our largest and most intelligent merchants in various branches of trade, and am pleased to say that in response to my inquiries respecting business and its prospects, received most cheering reports. The South, South-west, and West have not been in as good condition for several years. The people—the masses—are largely free from debt. The crops in the sections named are good—never better. Country merchants are buying with great caution, and for immediate wants only. Still the country referred to is so utterly destitute of supplies that the volume of business in our city to this date is much larger than in any season within say four years or more past, and the impression seems to be general that a good trade will be maintained to the end of the year. Purchases, however, will be limited to the actual necessities of trade. Whatever is bought will be paid for. There is a great deal of sickness South and West, induced by excessive wet during the season, which is interfering with cotton picking. The weather, however, is now charming, and if it continues a very large crop will be gathered and prices rule low.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 5, 1875.

Your valued favor 30th ult. at hand. The dry goods trade which has existed here since the opening of the season is the "healthiest" and heaviest for many years. I have talked with several of our largest dry goods firms, and they inform me that the business has been caused by merchants in the country having allowed their stocks to run down to almost nothing the past few years because planters, on whom their trade depended, were moneyless, creditless, and dangerous to deal with in consequence. This season, however, plenty of corn and other produce besides cotton has been raised, and the planter, having been forced to raise this crop unassisted, has curtailed expenses, paid up his former indebtedness, and now finds himself with the proceeds of his cotton more of a surplus than any year since the war. If about current prices prevail, the trade, it is predicted by good authority, will continue throughout the season, and be increased in proportion to the improvement (if any) in the price of cotton. Traders, under the same circumstances, will continue to be free buyers, as they have not bought any quantity ahead.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Oct. 7, 1875.

Our merchants have bought sparingly this Fall. Their stocks now are uniformly light and we think will soon need replenishing. This is the case, so far as we can learn, throughout the entire section of country. The system of credit that has obtained since the war has almost ceased to exist, and laborers, unable to buy on credit during the Spring and Summer, are now for the greater part in need of cotton goods. As soon, therefore, as the crop is marketed it is thought that an active demand will set in for staple goods and the small stocks on hand be exhausted. Cotton is coming in very slowly, partly owing to bad weather, partly to the large corn crop which is now being gathered to the temporary exclusion of cotton. There seems, however, to be a general disposition to sell freely as fast as marketed, and notwithstanding low prices for cotton we think the condition of the South better and the people generally more prosperous than at any time since the war.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PORTFOLIO. An artistic periodical edited by PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. No. 70. London: SEELY, JACKSON & HALLIDAY. New-York: J. W. BOUTON.

The principal etching in the current number of this, the most valuable of the art journals, is from a portrait of an Italian nobleman of the Brescian family, by Alessandro Bonvicino, commonly known as "Il Moretto," now in the British National Gallery. Of this painter Mr. Wornum says: "His reputation is not equal to his merits; but this is nothing extraordinary." The picture is a fine specimen of his work, and the etching by L. Richeton has been executed in the best style of the art. A curious effect of fac simile engraving, which we had occasion to refer to before, is to be found in this copy by the process of photo-engraving of a landscape by the late popular Frenchman, Corot, some of whose paintings are at this moment giving work for the lawyers and the law courts. At first glance the picture may seem hardly worthy of a place in the *Portfolio*, but a closer examination will serve to divulge many points of interest, not only from an artistic but from a scientific point of view, the effect of the actinic rays of light upon certain colors being curiously exemplified. Another beautiful etching, but very different in style from that of Mr. Richeton, is the work of M. A. Briend, and represents a view in the Rue de la Poissonerie of Montevelliers, with a portion of the fine old Norman and gothic church in the distance. The effect is extremely good.

The literary portion of this number is interesting. It comprises a short notice of Corot, by René Menard, a continuation of the biography of Etty, which was begun in a previous issue, a further chapter on the life of Wiertz, by J. B. Atkinson, and a sketch, illustrated with two etchings, from the pen of J. Comyns Carr, on the Mantegna Cartoons, now in Hampton Court Palace. The technical notes are resumed, with some information on the colors used and the method of work followed by H. W. B. Davis, which may instructively be compared with what has been before given relative to other artists, with some of whom Mr. Davis seems to have little in his practice that is common. We have before alluded to the value and beauty of the *Portfolio* as an art periodical. We need only now remark that the number before us is fully up to the standard of its predecessors.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. No. CCXLIX. Boston: J. R. OSGOOD & Co. New-York: E. P. DUTTON & Co.

Five topics of more or less interest are dealt with in this the October number of the *Review*. A large amount of space is devoted at the beginning to some considerations in political economy—a term which, by the way, the writer does not think comprehensive enough—prompted by the recent work of Prof. Cairnes. The article is not a review of *The Method and Province of Political Economy*, but it contains some suggestions which any reader who has the patience to read them through will find worth notice.

In the July number Prof. Whitney had a paper on geographical surveys. He follows it up here with one on geological surveys, pointing his remarks more particularly to the wants of Massachusetts, but outlining at the same time the general purpose of such surveys and the extent to which they have been carried in other portions of the world. He criticises the report of the local Board of Education, condemning its crudeness, and arriving at the conclusion that the members of the board, knowing nothing of the subject, have allowed themselves to be counseled by persons who, from "motives which it is not difficult to divine, were more anxious to have the work done than to have it well done." He declares that after forty years of supposed development and improvement the Legislature and people of Massachusetts find themselves, in reference to the question of topographical survey, about where they were in 1830—ignorant of the use and nature of the work proposed. The paper shows evidence of hasty composition, but it is timely.

The two Ampères furnish a subject of discussion for T. S. Perry, whose contribution is based upon a small work published a short time ago in Paris, and following it we have another review—this time a favorable one—of Gen. Sherman's *Memoirs*. The fifth paper is on State Universities, by Charles K. Adams, who takes his text from Mr. Ten Brook's recent volume on the same subject. He offers, as he says, no critical notice of the work, which he regards as original and certain to interest every inquiring educator. But he makes it the apology for introducing some further comments on the universities and their relations to the State, together with the wider topic of higher education, which are hardly less interesting, involving as they do many illustrations of a practical character. Mr. Adams does ample justice to the schools of Michigan, which he regards as being more perfectly organized than are the schools of any other State in the Union. The common school fund there is unusually large.

"The high schools are prosperous and are inspired by a vital connection with the university. The university itself has, during the last ten years, annually brought together about twelve hundred students. The policy of the State, moreover, is liberal. Within the past ten years the Legislature has provided for the assessment of a regular tax for the support of the university; and during the past Winter special appropriations have been made for the establishment of three distinct departments. * ** Best of all the system is free from the embarrassment of complicated surroundings and distracting jealousies. In this respect it has no superior and probably no equal. * * * Let the State of Michigan appreciate her opportunity, and she may yet be the first to establish a truly great university in America."

Considerable space at the conclusion of the number is given to notices of new books, of which the most important are Bancroft's *Native Races of the Pacific Coast*; Kinglake's *Invasion of the Crimea*; Tennyson's *Queen Mary*, and Mommsen's *Römisches Staatsrecht*.

ILLUSTRATED CINCINNATI. A Pictorial Hand-book of the Queen City; comprising its Architecture, Manufactures, Trade; its Social, Literary, Scientific, and Charitable Institutions; its Churches, Schools, and Colleges, and all other principal points of interest to the visitor and resident, together with an account of the most attractive suburbs. By D. J. KENNY. Illustrated with 320 engravings and a new and complete map. Cincinnati: ROBERT CLARKE & Co. 1875.

The plan indicated in this somewhat lengthy title has been well executed in the little volume to which it belongs. Mr. Kenny has given us in a small compass and with a profusion of excellent illustrations one of the best descriptions of the commercial capital of Ohio which has been published anywhere. Strangers who may happen to read it will derive most favorable impressions of the city, and those of them who visit will also find here a very useful guide, not only to objects of interest, but to the most prominent places of business. The book is well got up, and creditable alike to printer, publisher, author, and all concerned in its preparation.

THE ART TREASURES OF ENGLAND. Parts XVI. to XXV. Philadelphia: GEBBIE & BARRIE. New-York: HOWARTH & PHILLIPS, Nassau street.

The promise held out by the publishers of this work in the earlier numbers is more than sustained in those before us. Already seventy-five steel engravings have been placed in possession of subscribers, and the volume will be completed when about a hundred have been issued. They are well selected and always good. In noticing the earlier numbers we took exception to a few of the pictures on account of the evidence of wear which was made perceptible in the plates. Occasionally the same defects will be observed in the later numbers, but in a much less marked degree, and some of the more recent engravings are better than the earlier ones. When complete, which it shortly will be, this work will contain specimens from the studios of forty-seven painters and twenty-two sculptors, all of whom have taken a high place in the world of British art. Messrs. Gebbie & Barrie may be congratulated on having placed so good a collection of engravings within the reach of nearly everybody, since it is by such means that a taste for works of art may best be promoted among that great majority of the people who have not more ample means of study at their disposal. The descriptive portion of the design has been prepared with care, and is not the least valuable portion of the work.

UNITED STATES OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE. Cambridge, Mass.: H. O. HOUGHTON & Co.

This work is now beginning the second year of its existence. It has already proved of much value to the business and professional community, among whom it is well appreciated, and its continuation has become an acknowledged necessity. The information contained in it is derived exclusively from official sources and is not to be found anywhere else, moreover it is brought down to the latest possible date before publication, and consequently is to be relied upon, both for accuracy and completeness. In the list of post offices under State and county arrangement, an ingenious system has been adopted on the suggestion of Dr. J. M. Toner, by which may be seen at a glance in what part of any given State any county belonging to it is placed. A copious index adds much to the convenience of reference.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Thackerayana*. New-York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong.

—*Names of Immigrants in Pennsylvania*. Philadelphia: J. G. Kohler.

—*State Engineers' Report on Railroads*. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co.

—*The Human Voice*. New-York: S. R. Wells & Co.

—*Impressions of London Social Life*. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Conlying Castle*. New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*History of the Reformation in Europe*. New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*Travels in Portugal*. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*Testimony of the Rocks*. New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*Lincoln, Stanton, and Grant*. London: F. Warne & Co. New-York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong.

—*Manual of Metallurgy*. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*The Borderlands of Insanity*. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*Accidents and Emergencies*. New-York: S. R. Wells & Co.

—*Faith and Patience*. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*Our Wasted Resources*. New-York: National Temperance Society.

—*In the Holy Land*. New-York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*Scripture Speculations*. Newburg: The author.

—*The Abode of Snow*. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*The Satchel Series*. Vol. I. Boston: W. F. Gill & Co.

—*Macmillan's Magazine*. No. 191.

—*American Naturalist for September*.

—*Washington Observations for 1873—Appendix*. Washington: Government Printing Office.

—*The Portfolio*. No. 69. New-York: J. W. Bouton.

—*What We Saw in Australia*. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.

—*Littell's Living Age*. Vol. 126. Boston: Littell & Gay.

—*The Overland Route*. New-York: R. De Witt.

—*Little Pillows and Morning Bells*. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

—*Our Country*. Five Parts. New-York: Johnson, Wilson & Co.

—*The Mind and Words of Jesus*. New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*The Handy Home Book*. Boston: W. F. Gill & Co.

—*Travesty*. (Treasure Trove Series.) Boston: W. F. Gill & Co.

—*Select Poems of Goldsmith*. New-York: Harper Brothers.

—*The Cholera Epidemic of* 1873. Washington Government Printing Office.

—*Hand-book of Scripture Geography*. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*All for Money*. New-York: National Temperance Society.

—*The Odd One*. New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*Elsie's Womanhood*. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

—*Under the Stork's Nest*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Charette*. New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

—*From Jest to Earnest*. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

—*Daily Thoughts*. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

—*Lectures to Students*. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

—*Norine's Revenge*. New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

—*Rhymes and Jingles*. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Hester Howard's Temptation*. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

—*Leah. A Woman of Fashion*. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

—*A Practical Course with the Spanish Language*. New-York and Chicago: Ivison, Blakeman & Co.

—*Nero*. Edinburgh: W. Blackwood & Sons. New-York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong.

—*American Cyclopædia*. Volume XIII. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*The Rose Library*. Six volumes. New-York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong.

—*The New Day*. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Brentford Parsonage*. New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*Prayer and Modern Criticism*. New-York: Board of Publication of the Roman Catholic Association.

Reminiscences of Saratoga. New-York: Virtue & Yorston.

—*List of Merchant Vessels of the United States*. Washington: Government Printing Office.

THE "MAID OF ATHENS."

The editor of the Northport *Advertiser* wrote, in August last, to the United States Consular Agent at Athens, asking information of Thyrza Black, Byron's "Maid of Athens," and received in reply the following letter:

ATHENS, Sept. 3, 1875.

DEAR SIR: I received your kind note of Aug. 1, by which you desire me to inform you about Mrs. Black, (to whom the great Lord Byron addressed that beautiful little poem usually distinguished by the title "Maid of Athens,") whether or no she is alive. After having read your note I asked information about her; asking for her house—because I knew she was alive. Indeed I found the house, which is in a quarter of the City of Athens not of the most central. I entered her apartment, and found an old lady of about seventy-five years of age, in good health, and dressed in the old Athenian costume, as she is a native of Athens. Together with her I found a young lady of about thirty—her daughter, not yet married. She is lovely, and of exquisite manners. I addressed myself to Mrs. Black, asking her about her health. She told me she was very well; that she lost her husband some years ago; that she lost two of her sons, and she lives now with the only daughter, who sat by me. Miss Black told me that Lord Byron asked the hand of her mother; but her parents did not agree with the request, as her mother was then very young, and had two sisters more aged than she was. After that refusal Lord Byron wrote the poem, "Maid of Athens." I have been, moreover, informed by other persons, that her late husband, Mr. Black, who was in the service of her Britannic Majesty at Missolonghi, (Continental Greece,) asked the hand of the "Maid of Athens," after he had heard that she was the subject of a poem by Lord Byron. Mrs. Black is a tall old lady, with features inspiring reverence, and showing that at a time past she was a beautiful woman. She asked me different times what was the object of the American gentleman who wished to know about her. As I did not know the why, I could not give her a satisfactory answer. After an hour's interview with Mrs. and Miss Black, I took leave and departed. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

ANTHONY MARTELAUS,
United States Consular Agent.

SOME SHERRY.

AMONG THE WINE-TASTERS.

LIEBIG AS A WINE EXPERT—THE OLD MADEIRA—HOW WINES CHANGE—AGE NO CRITERION—THE CURIOUS WINE—THE QUALITY OF PRESENT WINES—WINES IN OLD TIMES—GENERAL IGNORANCE ABOUT SHERRY WINE.

Some twenty years ago the greatest of all modern chemists called into his laboratory an American student. "Will you be good enough," said the man of science, "to taste this? Perhaps you can tell me what it is." And the philosopher carefully poured from a large vessel into a test tube about a teaspoonful of a colorless fluid. The liquid was tasted, and found to have no particular savor, save that it was *fade* and flat, resembling water with the slightest admixture of some feeble acid. "You cannot tell me what it is?" asked the chemist. "Why, that is wine, or what was once wine. You can flatter yourself by my positive assertion that you have tasted wine fully four hundred years old at the very least. The Duke of Hesse had an old crypt in a cloister opened, and a flask of wine quite well sealed was found hidden away somewhere. An inscription stated that the wine had been made some time in the beginning of the fifteenth century. The flask was well stoppered—not with a cork, but with a bit of wool all pitched over. You see this fluid has no flavor. No one would know it was wine. It has a slight acid reaction, and will barely redden litmus paper. You will observe that nothing can last for ever. Nature alone is constant in her actions—creating and destroying. My opinion about wines is that twenty years is the utmost limit of their excellence, at least for German wines"—and so ended Baron Liebig's judgment on wines.

Bearing this experience in my mind, I happened to be present at the office of a prominent wine merchant in the city, having been invited there, in order to taste some very wonderful Madeira. I bowed with awe to the wine Solon, who, though he received me graciously, listened half abstractedly to what I had to say, and who cut me quite short by presenting me with half a dozen straw-stem glasses all at the same time. I handled the glasses between my fingers like chop-sticks, and succeeded at last in putting them all down safely on the table before me. I was in search of information, and as tasting was my object and not talking, I thought I was likely to get all I wanted. The wine man opened a cabinet, in which were stored innumerable bottles, and, after pondering for a while, drew out a decanter. If the glass recipient had been full of the fulminate of mercury, likely to explode with the merest vibration, he could not have been more careful. Next he took with equal precaution an old-fashioned quart bottle and stood it beside the decanter. "This is the wine in its original bottle, and this is the same decanted yesterday," was what he said. He poured a little into a glass, threw it out, probably as a libation to the gods, then filled my glass, the glasses of two other gentlemen, and his own. The silence became oppressive. I was conscious that I was present on a solemn occasion, and was on my guard. I knew I was in the august presence of a sage, and felt all the awe of a humble pupil. At last, before putting his glass to his mouth, the great wine man talked, and this is how he commenced: "This wine is Madeira. Its date is authenticated. It came to Charleston in 1810. In 1812 it went to Savannah. Here is an invoice of the wine, for it was bottled in 1814. It remained in Savannah until the war, when it was shipped here. Originally it was twenty-five dozen; now about ten dozen are left. It is undoubtedly sixty years old." Here somebody said, "Well, what of that?" I thought this an unfeeling, even a slighting, remark, when addressed to wine sixty years old. Had the speaker no reverence for age?

"Well, what of that?" said the wine judge, "as you justly remark, why it amounts to nothing at all. You may, perhaps, have heard" (this was addressed to me personally) "that of all fools an old fool is the worst, or, in less parliamentary language, that you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. Here is some rum. I know positively that it was bottled in '24 by a very worthy man, but" (the speaker shrugged his shoulders as if in pity) "who knew nothing at all about rum. It was trash when it was bottled, and is good for nothing now. But to return to this Madeira, if it was really sound when bottled, the chances are a million to one that it is poor stuff now. An accident of a six month—and what is six months to sixty years—in placing the bottles wrong so as to dry the corks may have ruined it, or the corks may have, on the contrary, been rotted. Twenty-five years is very old for wine, providing it has been cared for in bottles. Every ten years a bottle of wine wants changing into new bottles. I don't care a fig about your chemistry, lugged in by wiseacres who are not in the business," (I congratulated myself on having kept my peace,) "people," he continued, "who prate about fermentations and all that kind of thing. Is it not common sense that wood won't stand, nor corks either? Both are perishable, and as to wine with little alcohol in it, it is always changing, and will change until the end of time, until it loses its character." I felt no inclination to dispute with the oracle, who seemed to have a very determined will of his own. "Now, gentlemen, we will taste," he said. We all tilted our glasses. Of course I had no opinion to give; in fact I was not called upon to promulgate anything. I might on other occasions have been florid, discriminative, even impassioned, as, for instance, when last at Schloss Johannisberg, I said some good things about the wine to Metternich in person, or when, at a recent supper at Delmonico's, I was triumphant in regard to the Chateau Yquem. But here I felt that silence was gold. We all waited until our supreme chief had something to say. "It is Madeira," he exclaimed, with an air of intense relief. "I have had wine brought to me to taste said to have been put up when a man's father was married, which when drawn was found to be shoe-blacking. But this is, or rather has been, Madeira once. It is oily, but all its tone and flavor have gone. It is decayed. If I might cast a retrospective view over this wine, I might advance the opinion that if somebody had drank it to Gen. Jackson's health, a good wine would not have been wasted." How could I help here but admire a man who looked back on things like a Leverrier when computing the former movements of a lost planet. "This wine is decrepid now. It is curious but undrinkable. Wines are not objects to be exposed in museums. The word curious coupled with a wine is an absurdity. How would you like to eat a dish marked "curious" on a bill of fare, which was unpalatable? Beware of curious wines. This Madeira has been sent to me to value. In 1840, when it might have been good, it was worth $12 a dozen. We will put the depreciation of this wine since then at only a quarter of a dollar a dozen. This wine is worth then actually $12, less $12 75, or is positively good for nothing. It has what old grannies call the true ink flavor, or rain-water taste, or what the English, who use a stronger term, call bottle-stink. Some twenty years ago a wine with a taste of ditch-water had its admirers, just like women sport laces which have a dirty tinge about them, but the taste of the puddle does not suit our people, and we do not intend to be educated up to it. Does any one differ with me in regard to this 1814 Madiera?" This was asked in such an aggressive way that I at least did not feel myself prepared to contradict the wine man. "You see"—this was addressed to me point blank, and I am afraid it was intended to be personal—"I am only acquainted with some five gentlemen in all New-York out of the business who know anything at all about wines, but I do know some ten thousand people who are blatant about wines, always ready to advance opinions, who are ignoramuses, and prattle wine like school-girls tattling over pictures. How can the general American know anything about wine when he is a whisky drinker? Wine-tasting requires years of experience; a man must be born with nerve; yes, Sir, nerve in his tongue and nose, to do it. Even then the best people get fooled sometimes. It was not a week ago, when a leading wine man in Boston—they pride themselves in Boston on their sherries—came to me to taste a fine line of wines I have in bond. He was so difficult, so captious, so conceited, that out of patience, I gave him wine to taste out of the same cask some three or four times, and he found all kinds of shadings and differences in the same wine." Here I for the first time ventured to put in a word. "Could most men," I diffidently asked, "tell sherry from Madeira with their eyes shut?" I expected to be scowled at, but I suppose my innocence stood me in good part, for the reply was, "I could tell it every time, that is, at certain states of the day, but not when I had tasted or drank too many wines. I can do it as much by the smell as by the taste, but there are millions of people who are very wise, so they think, about wines, who cannot. How can you expect a man whose mouth has been paralyzed with ice-cream to know what is wine, or when gorged with pickles or curry, to discriminate between sherry and Madeira?"

"Ah!" I said, somewhat encouraged, "wines are not what they used to be. Those good old wines our fathers drank, you know." I was unfortunate, for my pathetic appeal was received in high dudgeon. "There never was such trash uttered as that. Wines are better, Sir; men are better, Sir. The talk about the wines in old days being nectar is silly stuff, Sir. Men, and women too, as for that, drink now less than they did one hundred years ago, and, therefore, are more particular. The time has passed when a gentleman said to his servant, 'Put a half dozen bottles of sherry by my bed-side and wake me up the day after to-morrow.' Wine one hundred years ago was a mess, a filthy mess, Sir! They used to mix and sweeten it, and draw all their wine with a head on it. Why, true sherry wasn't known before 1780." I felt aggrieved at the hostile way in which my modest apostrophe had been received, and aggressively said, "What about Cette, and Cette manufactures?"

"Cette, Sir! Cette is an infamy. An immense quantity of beastly stuff comes from Cette and is sold here. A great deal of the sherry wine and Madeira disposed of here is of Cette manufacture. There is no end of ignorance displayed about it. In the interior of the State, in many of the hotels, wine from Cette is absolutely sold undisguised, with the name of the Cette manufacturer or compounder published on the wine card. But as good sherry as can be had is to be found on Pearl and Beaver streets. If you will pay enough for it—and the prices are not high—you can get it. All the best things in the world go to London, Paris, and New-York. London is the great sherry market, and we can buy it there or at Jerez or St. Mary's. Americans going to London sometimes say they can't drink English sherry, and think their own the best, but it is a mistake. If you want a pure wine, drink invariably a dry and pale sherry. Sweet sherries, though true wines, must be sweetened and then brandied in order to keep them."

"Don't you compound sometimes?" I asked. I felt revengeful now.

"Compound, Sir! A respectable house never does it. What compounding is necessary is done for us."

"Ah!" I said, quite triumphantly.

"Why, man," was the reply, "do you think anybody is rich enough to buy a whole vintage? Each year's wines are compounded with the wines of other years. In 1873 there was, say, a bad crop; in 1872 the wine was good. A mixture takes place, and '73 is benefited. If I want sherry to bottle at $30 a dozen, it will probably be made of wine with a larger proportion of the best year's vintage. It is the same with all kinds of wine. If in California they would only keep the best years' wines, and use a proportion of it as a foundation for their wines, it would be the better for the country. Here," said my informant, "is a clever little book about sherry by Don Pedro Verdad, or Truthful Peter. It is a sound little book, and contains the gist of the whole sherry business. I know quite amusing articles are written about wines by those who don't know anything about them—archæological articles, and such balderdash." Here the speaker laughed derisively. "Inner consciousness articles—if you will allow me to call them so. Now, you like sweet wines, don't you?"

"No, Sir, I do not," I replied stoutly, "though Canning said that any sane person who affected dry champagne lied."

"There are lots of stories of that kind, but they don't amount to anything. I do not see the sentimental, anecdotal, or poetical side of wine. Wine is simply business to me."

"Then you cannot appreciate the graceful idea of honor conveyed on the vineyard of the Clos Vougeôt by the French regiments, who, when they pass it, always present arms?"

"No, I can't. I suppose the soldiers expect a bottle of wine apiece."

"You were speaking of men and women drinking in old times. Did you know that at a mask in the presence of King James I. how the fair ladies who personified Hope, Faith, and Charity all got so drunk that they could not play their parts? Fortunately Temperance, another of the amiable sisters, was left out."

"No, Sir. But taste—you are here to taste. Here is some Amontillado, some Manzanilla, some Paxareté, and four different grades of Duff Gordon. Those gentlemen there never wander from Vino de Pasto."

I tasted liberally. It was a day or so before I read Don Pedro Verdad. Firstly I discovered that sherry wine houses who gave their addresses as in Cadiz told stories, because you could no more get sherry wine in Cadiz than you could ginger beer in Mecca. I discovered that sherries as they came from the vineyards around Jerez and St. Mary's were divided into four grades, Fino, Amontillado, Oloroso, and Basto, and that the Solera was the stock wine. A Solera might have been founded fifty years ago, of a certain grade, taste, or color, and that wine was assorted to this standard—put into the Solera with former vintages. In fact, that in the Solera there might be found sherries year after year, until there was a homeopathic quantity of the original Solera in the later one, but that still the wine had pretty nearly its prime original characteristics.

Taking into consideration the large quantity of sherry we are using in the United States, and the universal ignorance in regard to it, might we not want to say, like in Gil Blas, "I wish you all sorts of prosperity, with a little more taste?"

A DEAD BODY FROM AN OLD WRECK.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* gives the particulars of the finding of the body of one of the passengers on the steamer George S. Wright, which was lost while on the passage from Alaska to Portland, Oregon, nearly three years ago. It says:

"Major John S. Walker was a native of Fryeburg, Me., where he fitted for college, pursued the study of law and was married to his first wife. During the late war he was appointed paymaster's clerk, subsequently paymaster, and at the close of the war was transferred to the regular Army. For a short time he was stationed at the South, but finally was ordered to Portland, Oregon. On his return from Alaska, where he had been sent to pay off the troops, he embarked in company with his wife (a Southern woman) on board the steamer George S. Wright, bound for Portland, January, 1873. Nothing has ever been heard of the steamer, and although many reports were for a time in circulation, the fate of the passengers and crew has remained a mystery. Two years and a half after the supposed loss of the vessel and all on board, the remains of Major Walker were found on the shore of an island twelve miles west of Cape Cygane, the south-west point of Alaska. Two Indians were hunting and trapping otter and mink, when they saw a strange object on the shore, and landing, they found the larger portion of the remains, with a life-preserver around them, while other parts were somewhat scattered. A few yards from the body they discovered two bunches of keys, a sleeve-button, and about $40 in gold coin. They saw no relics of the steamer. Subsequently they told what they had seen, and by the keys and buttons the remains were identified as those of Major Walker. A revenue-cutter recovered the remains, and they were buried at Fort Vancouver."

AN ITALIAN MYSTERY.

The Italian Police are investigating a case of murder presenting some points of similarity with the "Whitechapel mystery" in London. The particulars are given in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*:

"A woman's body, from which the internal viscera had been removed, was found in a case at the railway station. It had been sent from Naples on Sept. 15. At the station there are kept on the register the names of persons who fulfill the office of our Parcels Delivery Company. The Police soon found which of them had dispatched the case. He is a man who hangs about the station touting for such commissions. It came out at once that a porter had brought this box on a truck at 8 o'clock in the morning. The commission agent intercepted him, and agreed with a young man walking alongside as to the price of carriage to Rome. The porter was easily found, and he could tell what house the case had been taken from; and then all the mystery was scattered. At the beginning of this month a young girl of respectable position, only seventeen years old, ran away with a medical student who was following the lectures at Naples University. She took with her 21,000 francs. It appears certain that this girl is the victim, although surgeons at first believed the corpse to be that of a middle-aged woman. Possibly the student poisoned her, for the intestines have been taken out by a skillful hand; but some operation of the sort would be needful to fix the body in such a small case. The supposed murderer has not yet been arrested, but the Police are very confident. He was seen at Naples only a day before the discovery. His age is twenty-three or twenty-four."

CANNED PEACHES.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* gives an interesting statement of the peaches used this season by the canners and dryers on the Peninsula. The totals are as follows, the figures denoting baskets:

	Canneries.	Dryeries.
New-Castle County	....	53,800
Kent County, Delaware	156.000	81,250
Sussex County	12,000	19,000
Eastern Maryland	238,466	12,538
Total	406,466	169,588
		406,466
Total consumption in canneries and dryeries		576,054

Reduced to cans the aggregate consumption of the canneries of the Peninsula would yield 3,251,728 three-pound cans, and the quantity dried is equivalent to more than 250 tons. In this calculation it is estimated that a basket of peaches will yield eight three-pound cans of canned fruit or three pounds of dried fruit.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

The Southern Methodist Church reports 3,448 conversions for the week ending Oct. 9.

Rev. John Blackstock, of Indiana, has been appointed Methodist Missionary to India.

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sailed from Liverpool for the United States, Oct. 12.

There is scarcely a doubt that Rev. Dr. McLaren will be confirmed as Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Illinois.

Rev. Alejo Hernandez, the first Mexican missionary of the Southern Methodist Church, was buried at Corpus Christi, Sept. 28.

The United Presbyterian Mission Board has just sent twelve missionaries, the majority of whom are women, to reinforce the mission in Northern India.

The Seventh Day Adventists have a few missionaries abroad, who report converts in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

Bishop Vail, of Kansas, has deposed Rev T. L. Smith from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Smith has joined the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Bishop Haven (Methodist) is announced to preside at the annual meeting of the American Woman's Suffrage Association, to be held at Steinway Hall, this City, Nov. 17.

The Northern and Southern branches of Methodism in Kentucky have established fraternal intercourse in advance of their General Conferences. They treat each other with great courtesy.

Rev. Dr. Moore, Pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, has resigned on account of poor health. His congregation intends to make him a present of not less than $20,000.

A colony of 300 Icelanders, who profess the Lutheran religion, has settled in Winnipeg. Their first act after arrival, was to hold a prayer-meeting and pray aloud for the success of their enterprise.

The Tennessee Central College, a new Northern Methodist institution at Nashville, was dedicated last week by Bishops Haven and Bowman. The building is four stories high, 52 by 90 feet, and cost $20,000.

Rev. Brooke Hereford, of Manchester, England, has signified by telegraph his acceptance of the call to the pastorate of the Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian,) of Chicago. He is to receive $8,000 a year.

A special session of the General Conference of the British Methodist Episcopal Church (colored) has been called to meet in Hamilton, Ontario, Nov. 17, to elect a Bishop to succeed Bishop Nazrey, who died recently.

Efforts have been made to have the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, represented at the Evangelical Alliance Conference at Pittsburg. The Bishops say their episcopal duties will prevent them from attending.

Rev. M. Shaw denies the reports that Gerrit Smith died a Spiritualist and Rationalist. He has collected considerable evidence which goes to show that Mr. Smith avowed his belief in Christianity and styled himself orthodox.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a recent public address, took a very hopeful view of missionary work in the East. He saw indications that "the whole circle of Oriental life would be brought under the subjection of European influence."

Miles Grant, the leader of the Advent Christian denomination, has been holding a series of meetings in the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, of which Rev. S. H. Platt, who claims to have been miraculously cured of lameness, is Pastor.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, a prominent Presbyterian preacher, of Toronto, has created quite a commotion in Canadian evangelical circles by preaching against the doctrine of eternal punishment, and advancing the theory that men after death may pass from a state of punishment to heaven.

The fine brown-stone church which Dr. Hall's congregation formerly occupied has been offered, it is understood, as a free gift to the Central Presbyterian Church of Fifty-seventh street, of which Dr. James D. Wilson is Pastor. The Trustees of the Central are considering a plan for the removal of the building to an up-town site.

The Synod of Illinois has overtured the Presbyterian General Assembly to revise the Directory of Public Worship so as to prescribe the posture in public prayer; secure uniformity in the service of song, and provide for full chapters relative to burial, dedicatory, and corner stone services, and the conduct of prayer and praise meetings.

The sixteenth session of the General Conference of the Evangelical Association, (Albright Methodist,) was opened at Philadelphia, Oct. 14. Bishop Esher occupied the chair, and ninety-eight delegates were present from fourteen annual conferences, including one in Canada and one in Germany. The exercises were conducted in German.

The venerable Bishop Smith, President of the Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops, has written a letter expressing a hope of an ultimate organic union of the orthodox Churches. Among the great est obstacles at present to such union he recognizes the Episcopalian doctrine of the divine right of the episcopacy, and the Baptist doctrine of adult immersion.

It is reported that a new ecclesiastical measure will be presented to the German Parliament for consideration. It proposes to abolish patronage by private patrons and the State, and substitute election by the congregation therefor. In the Catholic Church, over 1,000 ecclesiastical offices are in the gift of private patrons, 500 in that of the State, and 5,000 in that of the Bishops.

The Bishop of Argyll has been asking the same question about the Scotch Episcopal Church that Mr. Gladstone propounded concerning the Church of England. Is it worth preserving? The Bishop says that in many "a locality in the West Highlands the Church has practically ceased to exist. Many members of the Church have lapsed simply because there has been no pastoral supervision for them. Thus it was that the question forced itself upon my mind."

Rev. Robert Laird Collier, D. D., has been holding under consideration for several weeks an invitation to become the Pastor of the Second Universalist Church in Boston, but decided on Thursday to decline it. He proposes to accept a unanimous call received the same day by a cable telegram to settle as minister over a congregation in Leicester, England, to which he preached six months last year when he was abroad. He will leave for his chosen field of labor this week.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America last June appointed a committee to provide a series of sermons for the Centennial year. The committee has provided twenty-two topics of religious and denominational interest, and assigned them to prominent divines, the sermons to be delivered from their pulpits during the first four months of the Centennial year. Among the preachers are Drs. Ganse and Chambers, of New-York, Dr. Clark, of Albany, Dr. Porter, of Brooklyn, and Dr. Taylor, of Newark.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Unitarian Sunday-school Society was held at Boston, beginning Oct. 12. Rev. Robert Laird Collier, of Chicago, delivered an address on the "Culture of Childhood." Speaking of the old doctrine of natural depravity in children, he said the lowest human being contained more divinity than depravity. The finances of the society were reported to be in a good condition, and the sale of publications has been large. Henry P. Kidder, of Boston, was elected President for the ensuing year.

Mr. Brown, a Wesleyan missionary in the Fiji Islands, recently selected nine natives from a number who offered themselves, to go with him as missionaries to New-Britain. Some of the Fijians interfered and induced the Government to summon Mr. Brown to a council. They had represented that he was about to take the men with him to a place where the cannibals would kill them, where a strange disease (fever and ague) prevailed, and where there was no good food. Mr. Brown gave an explanation, and was allowed to depart with his companions.

Some time ago Anton Dupré forbade his daughter, a girl of fourteen, to take part in a demonstration organized by the Catholics at Freiburg. She disobeyed, and he followed her into the church and tore from her neck a picture of the Virgin. He was tried and convicted for blasphemy under an old cantonal law and sentenced to a month's imprisonment and deprivation of civil rights for five years. He appealed, and the case finally came before the Swiss Chambers, which, after long debate, decided that the punishment was illegal, the vote in the upper house being 19 to 16.

The tenth anniversary of the Memorial Church, (independent,) of Springfield, was celebrated last week. A number of orthodox clergymen attended and made addresses favoring independent churches. A resolution was adopted as the sense of the meeting: "That all Christian churches should recognize each other as such, on the simple ground of their faith in Christ, and admit to their ordinances all who give evidence of their personal union to Him who is the head of the Church; and that such individuals and churches should fellowship one another at the Lord's table, in the interchange of pulpits, by co-operation in religious work, and in every way in which love to Christ and a regard for His disciples can express itself." The following was accepted as a doctrinal basis: "A repentance toward God and belief in our Lord Jesus Christ are involved in a profession of faith."

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.
A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.
Single rooms for those who apply in time.
The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.
Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.
A separate department for young boys.
Dr. Irving's classes for the study of the English language, literature, and the fine arts will begin THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURTEEN and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1; a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.,) facing Reservoir square.
Boarding pupils limited to sixteen.
School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27.
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 1.
Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st
Mrs. SYLVANUS REED'S SCHOOL,
OPENS, SEPT. 30; KINDERGARTEN, OCT. 5.
Ladies wishing to join the classes of Prof. Nairne in belles-lettres and of Dr. Labberton, in history, will apply at once.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, is now open for the year and rapidly filling up. Education for business men and women. No term divisions. Separate instruction. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th av., New-York,
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—English, Classics, French, German, Botany, Gymnasium. As having many years' experience of this school may be mentioned: Wm. Adams John E. Burrill, F. J. Bumstead, M. D.; Henry Drisler, LL. D.; John H. Iselin, Judge Wm. Mitchell.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

MISS McINTOSH ASKS THE ATTENTION of parents to her Home Classes for Young Ladies, who, desiring a thorough English culture, are yet unable to give so many hours to study as are demanded by an ordinary school course. For further information apply to Miss McINTOSH, No. 138 East 19th st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children.
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30. The lecture season will commence Oct. 7, from 4 to 5 in the afternoon. The school omnibus will call for pupils.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS SEPT. 27. School hours from 9:30 to 2:30. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

FROST JOHNSON'S ART SCHOOL.
Studio now ready for the reception of pupils, No. 35 Association Hall; the Painting Class will commence at once.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' ENG-lish, French, and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 23 West 48th st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MADISON AV., BETWEEN 83D AND 84TH STS.—French, English, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Terms moderate.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, S. S. Lassiter, Prins.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 23.

MISS WARREN.
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Live teachers. Working Boys. No extras.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. **No. 13 East 31st st.**

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN'S PREPARATORY school (English, French, and German,) for girls, No. 68 West 36th st.

CLASSES RESUMED AT THE ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, No. 49 West 17th st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, Water Colors, and Oil Painting. 67 University place (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals, HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

MRS. LEVERETT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children re-opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29. No. 32 West 18th st.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GEN-tlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

MISS H. B. SMITH, NO. 208 WEST 43D ST., will resume her lessons with young ladies Oct. 7, 1875, in classes or singly.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 23.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN and private in-struction. Circulars sent. Thos. R. Ash, 17 E. 16th st.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school, No. 1,267 Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 YOUNG BOYS. ($250.) E. HINDS' Institute, Hempstead, L. I.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

ADVICE.
Mr. Lupierre, teacher of the French language, has the pleasure to inform the public that he will continue to receive pupils, single or in classes, for instruction in the French language.
Every Thursday from 7 to 9 P. M., a special conversation in French will be given, when all pupils will be admitted without extra charge. At these hours Mr. Lupierre will be assisted by Mr. Albert, graduate of the French Academy, and at present Professor in the City.
Mr. Lupierre holds diploma of the French Academy as to his capabilities as a teacher.
Application can be made by letter or in person at No. 18 Varick st. Office hours from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M. and from 2 to 9 P. M.

KINDERGARTEN.—MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE, A three years' pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, seventeen years' experience in Germany, England, and America, and Prof. John Kraus, of the Pestalozzi Diesterweg Froebel School, reopen their Kindergarten and intermediate class Oct. 4, and normal training school for Kindergarten teachers Nov. 1, at Nos. 1,266 and 8 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts. Address as above.

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The most brilliant and successful series of Summer concerts ever given in New-York will be brought to a close on SUNDAY next, Oct. 24.
MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMMES EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

GRAND COMBINATION OF THE BEST MUSICAL TALENT OF THE METROPOLIS.

Among the list of artists to take part during the week are the following:
Mme. CARRIE BROOKS GULAGER,
Mrs. HENRY BUTMAN,
Miss ANNIE SIMON,
Mme. CARRENO SAURET,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
M. EMILE SAURET,
Mr. A. SOHST.

LAST WEEK
OF THE GREAT LEVY.
OF THE EMINENT ARBUCKLE.
OF THE YOUNG APOLLO CLUB.

Gilmore's Full Band Every Night.
Full particulars in daily papers.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

The Garden is now kept at the delightful temperature of seventy degrees.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING.
1. OVERTURE, "The Martyrs".....Donizetti
2. PARAPHRASE DE CONCERT, "Loreley".....Nesvadba
3. SONG FOR TROMBONE, "The Tear".....Stigelli
Mr. F. LETSCH.
4. CORNET SOLO, "Ave Maria".....Schubert
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
5. ARIA FOR SOPRANO, "Waiting".....Millard
Mlle. ANNIE SIMON.
6. GRAND OPERA FANTASIE.....Meyerbeer
The most popular opera selection in the répertoire of the band.
7. CHORUS, a "Ninety and nine" b "Hold the fort" From the popular revival songs of...Messrs. Moody and Sankey
By general desire.
THE YOUNG APOLLO CLUB.
8. CORNET SOLO, "Christmas".....Adam
Mr. J. LEVY.
9. MEDITATION—"Ave Maria".....Bach—Gounod
10. FACKELTANZ—"Marche aux Flambeaux." Meyerbeer
11. PRIESTS' MARCH, from "Athalia".....Mendelssohn
CHORAL—"OLD HUNDRED."
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.

BENEFIT OF MR. P. S. GILMORE.

The programme to be presented on this occasion will contain some features of EXTRAORDINARY INTEREST, including three works of unusual merit by celebrated European composers, WRITTEN FOR THE BOSTON JUBILEE, but which arrived too late for presentation; and, by general desire, the FAMOUS ANVIL CHORUS, REPRODUCED IN THE SAME STYLE as upon that occasion.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; performance commences at 8 P. M.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE
will be repeated Mr. Tom Taylor's original comedy-drama, entitled the
OVER LAND ROUTE.
Carrriages may be ordered for 10:30.
In consequence of the great success of this delightful comedy other novelties are for the present postponed.
Seats may be secured two weeks in advance.

BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK'S
THIRD AVENUE THEATRE,
Between 30th and 31st sts.
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS! NEW STARS!!
Every evening and Saturday Matinee, 2 P. M. Lots of fun and no vulgarity.
SAM. S. SANFORD,
The true representative of the Southern darkey, in UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
WILLIAM W. NEWCOMB,
The monarch of minstrelsy.
CONROY AND DALY,
The Irish song and dance artists.
FRED WARREN,
The inimitable Dutch comedian and vocalist.
MISS MILLIE DE BRENT,
Serio-comic vocalist.
MISS ALICE FRANCE,
Vocalist and actress.
The GREAT MINSTREL QUARTET, and other favorites, who have delighted the audiences hitherto, will also appear nightly.
Dates always open to first-class Specialty Artists. Address GEORGE WINSHIP, Stage Director, No. 443 and 445 Third av., New-York.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.
TO LET.
THOROUGHLY RENOVATED AND REDECORATED.
FURNISHED WITH NEW AND ELEGANT SCENERY, ADAPTED TO EVERY STYLE OF DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.
NEW MACHINERY AND APPOINTMENTS, COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT.
FOR PERMISSION TO INSPECT, TERMS, &c., APPLY TO ALEX. T. STEWART, BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS STREET.

MLLE. TITIENS IN HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO, "THE MESSIAH,"
At STEINWAY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, WITH COMBINED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA OF OVER 400 PERFORMERS of the CENTENNIAL CHORAL UNION, AND EMINENT SOLO ARTISTS.
Tickets, with reserved seats, $1 50, $2, and $3. General admission, $1. Can be had at Steinway Hall, ticket office, 114 Broadway, and at 33 Union square.

MME. ARABELLA GODDARD,
the very eminent English pianist, will give one GRAND PIANO RECITAL at STEINWAY HALL, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 21, assisted by the following artists:
Mr. TOM KARL, Tenor.
Mr. EMIL SAURET, violinist.
Signor E. MARZO, accompanist.
Tickets, with reserved seats, $1. Sale at Steinway Hall commences MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 18.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK and at SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr. GEORGE BELMORE in THE FLYING SCUD,
With a SPECIALLY SELECTED CAST.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. Broadway.
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART. Evenings, 8. Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday Matinées 2 o'clock.
TREMENDOUS HIT. CROWDED HOUSES.
GRAND OLIO of new STARS, Sparkling Specialties, Voluptuous Varieties, Galaxy of Beauty, Living models, musical gems, and artistic wonders Parisian but proper, naughty but nice: no coarseness or vulgarity. Tickles the fancy, delights the senses, and fascinates the imagination.
WOMEN — BEAUTIFUL.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. EXTRA.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF OUR BOYS!
Last six nights of the most famous Modern Comedy.
LAST MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.

HANS MAKARS'
Celebrated Paintings,
ABUNDANTIA,
Will be on exhibition from TUESDAY, Oct. 19, at KURTZ'S ART GALLERY, No. 6 Madison square and 23d st.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.
"Barcarolle Second," S. B. Mills, 75c.; "Girofle-Girofla Waltz," Strauss, 75c.; "Gliding Down the Stream," song, Braham, 30c.; "Eagle Centennial," song, Braham, 30c.; "Little Mollie Brown," Blake, 40c.; "Souvenir du Passaic Falls," caprice, Gehring, 60c.; "Skidmore Galop," Braham, 30c. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & Co., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

N. Y. NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES:
FOR BEGINNERS,
UNUSUAL THOROUGHNESS;
FOR ADVANCED PUPILS,
FINISH AND STYLE.
F. A. GERLACH, Director.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
Immense success of
OUR BOYS. OUR BOYS. OUR BOYS.
Received with screams every night.
Seats secured. Matinee Saturday at 2.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE—WEST 23D ST.
Cotton & Reed's Minstrels. The Elopement, The Three Off-uns, Old Uncle Eph. Shakespeare in the Kitchen. Eugene's Vocal Album, Artistic clog exercises, banjo solos, cornet solos. Evening at 8; Saturday matinée at 2.

INSTITUTE OF ELOCUTION, NO. 46 EAST 10TH ST.—Prof. PHILIP LAWRENCE, author of "Model Speaker," "Lawrence Speaker," &c. Special attention to reading and public speaking.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY of St. Luke's Hospital will be held at the hospital on St. Luke's Day, (MONDAY, 18th inst.,) at 8 o'clock P. M.
Dated New-York, Oct. 6, 1875.
GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER, Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; [illegible] mountain air; picturesque drives; all the [illegible] of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, [illegible], N. J. [illegible] open until Nov. 1. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK.
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
LAST WEEK OF THE KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
MR. C. D. HESS..........Director.
A BRILLIANT REPERTOIRE FOR THE CLOSING NIGHTS.
ON MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 18, will be presented for THE ONLY TIME THIS SEASON, Verdi's popular work, IL TROVATORE, with Mme. JENNIE VAN ZANDT in her distinguished interpretation of Leonora, Mrs. SEGUIN as Azucena, Mr. CARLETON as Count di Luna, Mr. CONLY as Fernando, and Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE as Manrico.
TUESDAY, last time of the BOHEMIAN GIRL. (KELLOGG.)
WEDNESDAY, MARTHA. (VAN ZANDT.)
THURSDAY, first representation of Sir Julius Benedict's magnificent work,
THE LILY OF KILLARNEY,
the charming story of the Colleen Bawn, to be produced with new and correct mise en scene and a powerful cast, including
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG as EILY O'CONNOR.
*** Places may be secured. Ticket office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
NEXT MONDAY, OCT. 25,
a GRAND NEW HOLIDAY PANTOMIME called
HUMPTY DUMPTY IN EVERY CLIME,
in which will appear the inimitable clown, Mr. G. L. FOX.
*** Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK,

OUR BOYS.

Characters by JOHN BROUGHAM, CHARLES FISHER, D. H. HARKINS, MAURICE BARRYMORE, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, MAY NUNEZ, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, and Miss SYDNEY COWELL.
LAST NIGHTS OF OUR BOYS.
LAST MATINEE OF OUR BOYS, SATURDAY AT 1:30.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25,
Mr. DALY will have the pleasure of introducing Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, Who, having entirely recovered from his recent dangerous accident, will make his first appearance in New-York since two years, in his world-famous impersonation of HAMLET.
The sale of seats will begin on THURSDAY, Oct. 21.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11:10.
180TH TO 187TH TIME of LED ASTRAY.
This charming comedy, better acted and more magnificently mounted than ever, has drawn during the past week a series of CROWDED and brilliant audiences.
Illustrated with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, and the GREAT ORIGINAL CAST, comprising the following favorite names: Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Mrs. Mary Wilkins, Blanche Grey, Anna Brown, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Edward Arnott, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, W. H. Wilder, and W. L. Quigley.
SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1:30, LED ASTRAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. EXTRA.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF OUR BOYS!
Last six nights of the most famous Modern Comedy.
LAST MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF N. Y.,
In combination with
Theodore Thomas' Orchestra,
AND EMINENT SOLOISTS,
conducted by Dr. L. DAMROSCH,
will give during the coming season,
FOUR GRAND CONCERTS.
On Nov. 9, Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL.
On Dec. 27, Handel's MESSIAH.
Dates and programmes for the other concerts will be announced hereafter. Subscription tickets: At $10 for two reserved seats for four concerts and rehearsals, or $5 for one reserved seat for four concerts and rehearsals. For sale at Steinway Hall, Schirmer, Pond, Ditson & Co.

TONY PASTOR'S
NEW THEATRE,
NOS. 585 AND 587 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 18.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, AND TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MATINEES.
IN ADDITION TO TONY PASTOR'S STAR TROUPE THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED ARTISTS WILL APPEAR:
T. M. HENGLER, MISS MOLLIE WILSON, ALFRED LISTON, HENRI FAMILY, BLANCHE SELWYN, JENNY SOUTHERN, CHARLES WORLEY, GUS WILLIAMS, SANDFORD AND WILSON, McKEE AND ROGERS, JENNY MORGAN, FRANK GIRARD, TONY PASTOR.
"THE FAMILY THEATRE OF NEW YORK."

PARK THEATRE. MIGHTY DOLLAR.
SEVENTH WEEK AND CONFIRMED SUCCESS OF WOOLF'S COMEDY,

MIGHTY DOLLAR.

Mr. W. J. FLORENCE......as......Hon. Bardwell Slote
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE......as......Mrs. Gen. Gilflory
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
FIFTIETH PERFORMANCE, OCT. 25.
Seats secured ten days in advance, and for the accommodation of strangers and theatre parties choice places retained for the night sale. Due notice will be given of JOHN DILLON'S appearance, deferred in consequence of the the success of the MIGHTY DOLLAR.

THE HEBREW CHARITY FAIR, IN AID OF THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1875.—SIRS: The increasing demands on the Mount Sinai Hospital, in consequence of the financial depression, together with the inability of a number of former members of the institution to contribute further to its funds, make it necessary to raise money for this deserving institution, which extends its charities to all, without regard to religion or nationality. It has therefore been decided to hold a fair in the early part of December next, and the undersigned Chairmen of the Woolen, Clothing, and Dry Goods Departments, or some of the gentlemen named below, who form the committees thereof, will call on you at an early date to solicit your contribution. No other person is authorized to ask for or receive donations. Yours respectfully, MAX STADLER, Chairman Clothing and Woolen Department. JACOB F. BAMBERGER, Chairman Dry Goods Department.
Committee—Nathan Strauss, firm J. Strauss Bros. & Co.; Louis Stix, firm Louis Stix & Co.; George Einstein, firm Stettauer Bros. & Co.; Edward Stieglitz, firm Hahlo & Stieglitz; H. Blum, firm L. & H. Blum; S. J. Lesem, firm S. J. Lesem, Bro. & Co.; Isaac Cahn, firm Weil, Cahn & Co.; M. Weil, firm Weil Bros. & Cahn; Z. Staab, firm Z. Staab & Bro.; H. Neustadter, firm Neustadter Bros.; A. B. Elfelt, firm Elfelt, Levi & Co.; B. Kuppenheimer, firm Clayburgh, Einstein & Co.; Charles Cahn, firm Cahn, Wampold & Co.; Julius A. Kohn, firm H. A. Kohn & Bros.; S. Colman, firm Colman Bros.; L. Spiegelberg, firm Spiegelberg Bros.; E. Buchman, firm Rindskopf Bros. & Co.; M. Steinhardt, firm M. Steinhardt & Co.; J. Waxelbaum, firm S. Waxelbaum & Bro.; Isaac Seligman, firm Seligman, May & Co.; S. S. Fisher.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
(No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's)
Take pleasure in announcing that the first of a series of six soirées of Chamber Music will be given at CHICKERING'S NEW HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 20.
As these soirées are designed to cultivate and refine the taste of pupils and the public, the renowned NEW-YORK QUARTET, consisting of Messrs. Edward Mollenhauer, G. Matzka, M. Schwarz, and F. Bergner, have been engaged, and will perform only classical music of the highest order, assisted by distinguished pianists and vocalists.
The price for single tickets will be..........$1 50
The price for the series of six concerts..........6 00
PATRONS OF THE CONSERVATORY are entitled to free admission to these entertainments.
Subscription books open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's Dancing School,

No. 212 5th av., corner of 26th st., will commence Oct. 16. Mornings or afternoons for ladies and children; evenings for gentlemen.
For particulars send for a circular.
Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Classes, at No. 198 Washington st., Brooklyn.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 361 BROOME ST.—All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons. PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS at all hours. A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY.
The first lessons can be taken privately, and no extra charge from class prices.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 STATE, CORNER COURT ST.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing description quadrille figures and the "German."

HLASKO'S CLASSES IN DANCING FOR ladies, gentlemen and children, commence SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at No. 1,464 Broadway. Circulars can be obtained there, and at W. Pond's music store, Union square.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES,
NO. 55 WEST 33D ST.
Mornings and afternoons for ladies and children.
Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

PROF. SHERIDAN'S ACADEMY OF DANC-ING, NOS. 613 AND 615 3D AV.—MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS. All the modern dances taught in one quarter. Soirée MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., RESERVOIR SQUARE.—Now open at reduced prices. Send for circular.

FURNITURE.

AT NO. 218 WEST 37TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., PICKHARDT'S PARLOR AND SOFA BEDS for sale; superior to any in use.

AMUSEMENTS.

EAGLE THEATRE,
Broadway and 33d st.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Proprietor and Manager
THE EAGLE THEATRE,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL IN AMERICA,
WILL POSITIVELY OPEN
MONDAY, OCT. 18,
FOR THE SEASON.
NOTICE.
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1875.
Josh Hart, Esq.:
SIR: From official reports of the Inspector of this Department, I find the general appointments of the Eagle Theatre all that are required to secure the safety and comfort of audience and attachés. The aisles and seats are convenient and liberal; egress from all parts of the auditorium easy and ample, and the fire guards and escapes, both before and behind the curtain, are in accordance with the law.
WALTER W. ADAMS,
Superintendent of Buildings.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY
OF THE BEST
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
ARTISTS IN THE WORLD
APPEAR IN A GRAND MELANGE, OF SONGS, DANCES, SKETCHES, ACTS AND FARCES.
Concluding Every Evening and Matinée with the beautiful spectacular burlesque, entitled CRUSOE; or, FRIDAY AND THE MONKEY.
Box Book open daily from 10 to 5, Where seats can be secured two weeks in advance.
PRICES:
Boxes..........$8 and 10
Orchestra Chairs..........$1
Balcony, reserved..........75 cents
Dress Circle, not reserved..........50 cents
Family Circle..........25 cents
NOTICE.—Tickets must be purchased at the box office, as speculating will in no way be allowed.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
For particulars see Bills of the Day,
WILL OPEN POSITIVELY OCT. 18.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA SEASON.
Director..........AD. NEUENDORFF
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1875.
Meyerbeer's chef d'œuvre, LES HUGUENOTS,
Grand Opera in five acts.
THEODORE WACHTEL in his grand rôle as RAOUL.
Valentine..........Mlle. EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM
Margarethe de Valois.....Mlle. JEANETTE GOLDBERG
Urbain..........Mlle. EMMA KUSTER
Nevers..........Mr. BRUNO GUENZBURGER
St. Bris..........Mr. ADOLF FANOSCH
Marcel..........Mr. JOSEF FASSBENDER
Bois Rose..........Mr. JULIUS MILDER
GRAND CHORUS, GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Conductor..........AD. NEUENDORFF
Chorus Master..........S. HASSA
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1875, POSTILLION DU LONJUMEAU.
Chaplon..........THEODORE WACHTEL
FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1875, LES HUGUENOTS.
SATURDAY, Oct. 23, 1875. MATINEE at 2 o'clock. POSTILLION DU LONJUMEAU.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Boxes, $20, $15, and $10. General admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 or $2 extra. Family circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats, do., 50 cents.
Box-office for the sale of Reserved Seats open at the Academy of Music, Brunswick Hotel, and No. 114 Broadway, daily from 9 till 4 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL. WHITE-CERVANTES.
Messrs. JOSEPH WHITE, Violinist, and YGNACIO CERVANTES, Pianist.
Their first appearance in America in GRAND CONCERTS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.
The following artists will appear:
Miss EMMA C. THURSBY, her first appearance in New-York this season;
Mrs. SOFIA ADAN DE PICHARDO,
Mr. C. FRITSCH,
Mr. ALFRED WILKIE,
Mr. ADOLPH SOHST,
Mr. F. AGRAMONTE.
Admission, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Seats can be obtained at Steinway Hall and Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
of the CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av.,
between 16th and 17th sts.
Instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music and foreign languages by the most eminent professors in the country, at moderate rates.
The weekly entertainments, which consist of musical soirées and lectures, take place every WEDNESDAY EVENING, and are free to pupils.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Immense success of the new opera,
LE CANARD A TROIS BECS.

THE WONDERFUL DUCK.

The entire company in the cast.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Proprietor
GRAND RIFLE SHOOTING MATCH
Between the Mulligan, Skidmore, and Regular Army, Oh! Guards.
Cool Burgess, John Wild, John Allen, Larry Tooley, Wm. Barry, and all the comedians.
The drama of OLD FIDELITY.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
Prof. J. L. DAVIS and School of EDUCATED DOGS.
Herr KARL WENZEL and his Wonderful FANTOCCINI.
Reappearance of QUEEN AND WEST.
The AFRICAN DWARF.
The GREAT CARLO FAMILY.
The RAYNOR BROTHERS, the BLACK SHADOWS.
JOHN HART in the GREAT TRIAL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. EXTRA.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF OUR BOYS!
Last six nights of the most famous Modern Comedy.
LAST MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.

NOW OPEN.

FORTY-FOURTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

2d and 3d avs. and 63d and 64th sts.
WONDERFUL MACHINES! SPLENDID PRODUCTS.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
LECTURE COURSE.
EVERY FRIDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK, AT ASSOCIATION HALL.
Friday, Oct. 22, OPENING LECTURE, by BAYARD TAYLOR. Subject—"Literature as an Art."
Oct. 29, Prof. J. E. Murdoch. Readings.
Nov. 5, Prof. Sheppard. Philosophy of the Grotesque.
Nov. 12, A. P. Burbank, of Chicago. Delineations.
Nov. 19, Dr. J. G. Holland. Hobby Riding.
Nov. 26, Hon. William Cumback, of Indiana.
Dec. 3, William Parsons, of Ireland.
Dec. 10, Hon. W. S. Andrews. Wit and Humor.
Dec. 17, Prof. A. Winchell, D. D., of Syracuse University. Mont Blanc and the Mer de Glace.
Jan. 6, Rev. H. Carpenter, of England.
Jan. 14, Prof J. W. S. Arnold, M. D., of New-York.
Jan. 21, Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi.
Jan. 28, Prof. Waterhouse Hawkins.
No reserved seats.
Tickets for single lecture, 50 cents. For sale at the hall.
Five dollar membership in the Young Men's Christian Association admits member and lady to all the above entertainments free. For other advantages of membership, call or send for "Association Notes," at the hall, 23d st. and 4th av.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
This CELEBRATED MUSIC SCHOOL, the first organized and only CHARTERED CONSERVATORY in America, offers superior advantages to pupils in all branches of vocal and instrumental music, harmony and composition, elocution, drawing and painting, and modern languages. Privately or in classes. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. The celebrated Arion pianos are used at this school.

J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NO. 6 EAST 28TH ST.—Open day and evening. A new and commodious boxing hall having been recently constructed, pupils desirous of becoming proficient in the art of self-defense are offered the valuable services of Prof. James O'Neil and William McLellan. The Turkish bath, shampooing, and rubbing department will be under the skillful superintendence of Mr. WILL. J. AUSTIN. Send for circular.

NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF ELOCUTION AND ORATORY
AT THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
The ABLEST PROFESSORS in America are engaged.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS free.

THE DANCE OF SOCIETY,
BY WILLIAM B. DE GARMO.
For sale at
WILLIAM A. POND & CO.'S NO. 547 BROADWAY.

CARD.
W. E. BASSFORD desires it to be understood that he is no longer in any way connected with the Conservatory, No. 112 5th av., either as Director or Instructor.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE NAVY-YARD.

THE WORK AT PRESENT IN PROGRESS—CONDITION OF THE THREE OLD HULKS.

There is at present some little show of activity at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. About twelve hundred men are employed, of whom between five hundred and six hundred are in the department of the Naval Constructor. These are mostly employed in the work of finishing the screw steam ship-of-war Trenton, which was begun some ten months ago, and on which work has been suspended during the past Summer. About six weeks ago seventeen men were added to the construction force for the purpose of pushing work forward as rapidly as possible on this vessel, as the department is anxious to get her well along before Winter sets in. She is at present lying out in the open yard, with no sort of covering to protect her or the workmen, and it is desirable to get her inclosed and her decks on before the severe weather sets in. The Trenton, when completed, will be one of the largest and finest vessels in the Navy. She is built of the very best live-oak timber, highly seasoned, and will be fitted up in the most complete and substantial manner. Her dimensions are: Length, 253 feet; breadth of beam, 43 feet; depth of hold, 23 feet; and draft, when loaded, 20 feet. She is intended to carry fifteen guns and 400 men, and will be 3,000 tons burden, new measurement. Her machinery is being built by John Roach. It is intended to have her ready for launching about Christmas.

The Swatara, a third-rate screw steam-ship of 910 tons burden, which has been undergoing repairs at the yard for several weeks past, is now ready for sea, and will commence taking in her stores the first of the present week. Her last service was in behalf of science, when she was employed to convey the expedition to the Southern Ocean for the purpose of witnessing the transit of Venus. For that expedition she was not fitted up as thoroughly as she should be as a man-of-war, and consequently when she returned she had to be refitted for that purpose, and that accounts for her recent overhauling here.

The torpedo-boat, the Intrepid, is also lying at the yard awaiting orders. She was built in Boston, and sent here to be fitted up. She is 175 feet long, 34 feet beam, and 12 feet hold.

The deck of the small boat, the Dispatch, which was recently injured by coming in contact with a larger vessel, is being repaired. They are also repairing several of the Government buildings in different parts of the yard.

The three old hulks, the New-York, the Colossus, and the Java, which were begun during the late war, and which have stood as a monument of somebody's stupidity ever since, still hold their respective positions, and what will eventually be done with them is not at present known. The New-York is said to be in the best condition of the three, and to be worth saving, and it is thought that she will eventually be completed. She is pronounced a splendid model, and her frame is composed of the best live oak, and is yet in a good state of preservation. The Java is not quite so good, but is said to be still worth keeping, and will probably be allowed to stand for a while longer, to be made use of in case any emergency should arise wherein the Government should need a vessel at short notice. But the Colossus is condemned as utterly worthless. Although her timbers are oak, they were put into her when green, and it has recently been ascertained, by removing some of the planking, that the timbers are already far advanced toward decay. It is at present under contemplation to tear her to pieces during the coming Winter, and, after saving such of the metal in her as is worth saving, to give the wood away to the poor. Such a course as that was adopted in the case of the Nebraska, a double-turreted monitor, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard last Winter, and it was the means of doing a great deal of good among the deserving poor of that city by furnishing them with fuel through many a cold and dreary day.

A MEAN THIEF.

TWO LITTLE BOYS ROBBED IN BROADWAY—ARREST AND PUNISHMENT OF THE OFFENDER.

On Wednesday morning a lady went down town on a shopping expedition in a hired carriage, taking her two little boys, aged six and eight years respectively, with her. In Broadway she went into a dry-goods store, leaving the boys in the carriage, and during her absence a man who was selling india-rubber balloons on the sidewalk approached the boys and asked the younger if he did not want a balloon. The boy replied that he had no money, and the man then said, "Take one for nothing. Break it off!" at the same time proffering the cluster of balloons which he held in his hand. The little boy was much pleased with the present, and took the balloon, and the man went away. In a few moments he returned and demanded twenty cents for the balloon which he had "sold." The boy again told him that he had no money, and the man in a very brutal manner threatened to have him arrested. The older boy then remembered that he had ten cents in his purse, and, taking it out, handed it to the man, who took it, and repeated his threat of having them arrested. Thoroughly frightened by this time, the boys began to cry, and the coachman's attention being attracted, he interfered and the man went off. When the lady rejoined the children they told her what had occurred, and she sent the driver to find the man, with instructions to ask him to come to speak with her. The driver had no difficulty in finding him, and he soon presented himself before the lady. She asked him why he had taken her child's money, and he said that he had bought the balloon from him for twenty cents. "But," said the lady, "you did not give him the balloon; you have it in your possession." He then said that if she would give him ten cents more she might have the balloon. The lady replied that she did not want her son to have the balloon, and demanded the return of the money. This the fellow very coolly refused to do, and walked off. The matter did not end here, however, for the lady's husband, upon being told of the outrage, determined to see whether he could not have the thief punished, and made it his business next day to find him and have him arrested. Taking his little boys with him for the purpose of identifying the man, the gentleman soon found him in Broadway, and procured his arrest. He was then taken before Justice Bixby, of the Washington Place Police Court, where he gave his name as Jewell Russell, and was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail. Yesterday he was tried at the Court of Special Sessions, where he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five months. The Justices thanked the gentleman for the trouble he had taken to bring the fellow to trial, and said that if others would take the same course the community would be rid of many of the pests that now prey upon it.

THE MURDERS AT SCHUETZEN PARK, BROOKLYN.

John Maguire and Matthew Dowden, the men arrested on Friday morning for the murder of the colored men Samuel Jackson and Henry Thompson, near Schuetzen Park, Brooklyn, are still in Raymond Street Jail. They refused yesterday to say anything about the affair, referring those who questioned them about it to their counsel, ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris. The other two prisoners, James Thornton and Denis McCarthy, are held only to answer the charge of assault and battery, on complaint of the colored man Bennett, who alleges that they attempted to strike him. The other young men who were arrested as accomplices were discharged by Justice Delmar on their own recognizances to appear as witnesses. Dr. Shepard made a post-mortem examination of the body of Jackson, and found no injury except the wound on the head, which he pronounced one of the worst fractures he ever saw. The body of Thompson was also removed from the hospital to the Morgue, where the same doctor held a post-mortem examination yesterday. Judge Cropsey and Andrew Montfort, of New-Utrecht, the gentlemen in whose employ the two colored men were previous to their murder, will take charge of the bodies and give them proper burial in the cemetery at Gravesend. Coroner Simms impaneled a jury yesterday afternoon, and will begin an inquest in the case early in the present week. There was considerable excitement among the friends of the deceased and other colored people of Brooklyn yesterday, and several of the more prominent colored citizens called upon the Coroner during the day, and urged upon him to consent to have the colored people represented on the jury. They say that three of their number have been wantonly murdered by white men within a month.

AN ALLEGED FORGER ARRESTED.

On the 13th inst. a young man called at the store of Mr. Reese Carpenter, a commission merchant in iron, at No. 402 Water street, and presented an order for a ton of horse-shoe iron, purporting to have been signed by Patrick Kerwin, a blacksmith, at No. 113 Spring street. After the iron had been delivered it was found that the order was a forgery. The matter was placed in charge of Detectives O'Brien and Kennedy, and yesterday they arrested a young man who gave his name as George Hoffman, and who was fully identified as the man who presented the forged order. On his person was found an order on Holden, Hopper & Co., of Nos. 104 and 106 John street, purporting to have been signed by Otto Keine, of No. 90 Ludlow street. The accused was held for examination.

THE CHAIN GANG.

The following are the names, crimes, and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: George Williams, grand larceny, two years and six months; Edward Cassidy, grand larceny, two years and six months; Thomas Hyland, grand larceny, two years and six months; James Hayes, burglary, two years and six months; Carl Schultz, burglary, two years and six months; Timothy Cox, petit larceny, one year; John Sewell, manslaughter in the fourth degree, two years; Michael Smith, burglary, two years and six months; Isaac Overbourgh, burglary, two years and six months; Charles H. Edwards, grand larceny, two years and six months; Bridget Kelly, manslaughter in the fourth degree, two years; Josephine Thompson, grand larceny, one year; Julius Whittaker, felonious assault, seven years; Owen McCahen, burglary, one year.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

When the members of the Board of Education of Union Hill, N. J., entered their meeting room in the school-house on Lewis street, on Friday night, they discovered written on the blackboard the words, "Don't abolish the Bible from the public schools." This novel appeal was the prelude to one of the most exciting discussions ever held in the board. Immediately after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, Fritz A. Meyer, a member of the board, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States does not recognize any particular form of religious worship, granting to each citizen the right to follow his own opinions as far as religion is concerned; and,

Whereas, The teachings of the Bible are wholly, or in part, rejected by a great many of our citizens; and,

Whereas, Much valuable time is wasted by reading portions of the Bible during school hours; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the customary reading of the Bible at the opening of school be and the same is hereby abolished.

The presentation of the resolution threw the members of the board at once into a state of excitement, and a very heated debate ensued. Mr. Ackerman denounced the resolution in the strongest possible terms, and urged the fact that everywhere it is customary to open school exercises by reading from the Bible. Mr. Meyer said, in defense of his resolution, that as the Bible is not the accepted book of faith of the Catholics and the Jews, it was not an act of equal justice to all to compel them to listen to the reading of it. Mr. Lange held that it could harm no one, and might benefit many. Outside of the religion it taught, it teaches the most perfect of all codes of morality. Mr. Klahre declared himself opposed to the use of the book in the schools, but was yet compelled to admit that its teachings could work harm to no one. Mr. Meyer denounced the book not only as a code of religion, but its moral teachings as well. It was lewd and obscene in many passages, and many good men would be unwilling to read parts of it in the hearing of their families. He hoped the resolutions would be adopted. The Koran and the Talmud were better books. An effort was made to lay the resolutions over indefinitely, but, on motion of Mr. Klahre, the discussion was postponed till the next meeting of the board.

THE NEW STEAM-SHIP ANCHORIA.

The new steam-ship Anchoria, which sailed from Glasgow the 2d inst., and arrived in this City last Friday evening, is one of the neatest and fastest vessels in the Atlantic ocean trade. She is the latest addition to the Anchor Line fleet of thirty steam-ships, but will soon be followed by the Alsatia, recently finished, and the Nubia, now building in the Clyde. The Anchoria was built by the Barrow Ship-building Company, at Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, England, and is in every respect a first-class vessel. She is of 4,167 tons burden, bark rigged, clinker built, and completely incased in iron. Her length is 408 feet, breadth 40 feet, and depth 38 feet 8 inches. She has three decks, and carries three masts. Her two engines are of the kind known as the inverted direct-acting compound, with 59 by 107 inches cylinders, of four feet stroke, and of nearly 1,500 horse-power. She will consume about seventy tons of coal daily, and it is expected she will make fourteen knots an hour, fair weather sailing. Interiorly the Anchoria is fitted up in the neatest possible manner. She has bedrooms for 218 cabin and forward accommodations for 1,000 steerage passengers. All of her cabins are on the upper or main deck, each one having running water, both hot and cold, for toilet purposes, and connection with the steward's pantry by electrical wires. The dining-saloon is situate amidships, a convenience which will commend itself to those unfortunate travelers who have had a seat in the vicinity of the screw. Over the saloon is a music-room or gallery, with an organ, piano, and a well-assorted library. Further aft are two sitting-rooms for sea-sick ladies, bath-rooms for both sexes, a barber shop, and other needed conveniences. The smoking-room is on the upper deck, near the stairs leading to the spar deck. The saloon is finished in bird's-eye maple, inlaid with mahogany, the furniture being covered with plush velvet of a bright crimson color. All of the state-rooms aft of the saloon have but two beds; the others accommodate four persons each. The Anchoria, which is now lying in Pier No. 20 North River, is commanded by Capt. R. D. Munro, for some time commander of the Bolivia, of the same line. Her other officers are: Chief Officer, George Siddons Murray; Second Officer, Blanchard Ward; Third Officer, Thomas Martin; Chief Engineer, John Kennedy; Surgeon, W. J. Mitchell; Purser, William Denness; Steward, John Armour; Stewardess, Mrs. Ramsay. The Anchoria sails on her return trip the 23d inst.

THE KELSEY CASE.

The verdict of not guilty in the Banks-Sammis assault and battery case, just concluded before Judge Barnard, at Riverhead, causes renewed excitement in Huntington, and has the effect of rather embittering the feeling between the "tar" and "anti-tar" parties in that excitable village. It is thought generally that the verdict will be followed by a nolle prosequi of the indictments charging murder in the second degree against Royal and Rudolph Sammis. Counsel for the prosecution, however, declare that the murder case will not be dropped, and allege that they have very strong proof, which could not properly be adduced in the assault and battery case, in which Royal Sammis and Dr. Banks only escaped because it could not be proved that they laid a hand upon Kelsey, although present and witnessing the poor fellow's disgrace. This case, too, was hurried in consequence of the distressing fact that the wife of one of the jurors was lying at the point of death some fifty miles away, and that another juror had a dead sister lying in his house, with the funeral delayed on account of his absence. The trial of Arthur M. Ninie, for perjury, will probably next occupy attention.

A GREAT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

On Wednesday next a very important sale of real estate will take place at the Exchange Salesroom. Mr. Adrian H. Muller will offer, by order of Griffith Rowe, Esq., and of the executrix of William H. Raynor, deceased, 128 valuable up-town lots, and as it is the first time in eighteen months that such a large amount of valuable City property has been thrown on the market, the result will be watched with much interest not only by those directly interested in real estate, but also by capitalists generally. The fact cannot be denied that an immense amount of capital is lying idle in this City, and that the owners of that capital are only awaiting the first opportunity to invest it to the best advantage. The columns of the *Real Estate Record* have shown, during the past six months, that some capitalists who heretofore invested their surplus funds in bonds and stocks prefer real property in the heart of the Metropolis for future investments. Whether the example set by them is to be followed by others will be shown at the sale on Wednesday next.

A CORRECTION

We are assured that Mr. Walter L. Kent, whose name appeared in yesterday's TIMES, had no connection whatever with the murderous affray which occurred at the Schuetzen Park, Brooklyn, during the night of the 14th inst., other than that of rendering assistance to one of the wounded parties. He saw nothing of the murder until after the affair, when he assisted the wounded man, and aided in his removal to the station-house. He was detained over night by the Police and appeared at court the following morning, when he was immediately discharged upon the evidence of several colored people who were present, and who acquitted him of all participation in the affair. Mr. Kent is a youth of eighteen, and the son of one of the most respected citizens of Brooklyn.

THE CASE OF CAPT. M'CULLAGH.

The case of Capt. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was called for trial yesterday, notwithstanding the announcement of Commissioner Voorhis on Friday that it was adjourned until Monday morning, Mr. MacLean, counsel to the board, having in the meantime obtained an order from Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court, directing Col. James E. Kerrigan, the contumacious witness, to appear before the board and testify in the case. This order was served on Col. Kerrigan at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, but when the case was called Kerrigan did not appear. The formal announcement of his failure to attend was entered on the minutes, and the counsel was directed to take the necessary proceeding to compel his attendance on Monday at 10 o'clock A. M., to which time the case was adjourned.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The Flyaway Club, of this City, intend to visit Philadelphia on an excursion next Saturday, where they will play a game with the Active Club, of Reading, Penn.

The Chicago Club are to visit this City during the present week, and will play a game on the Union Grounds next Wednesday afternoon with the Mutual Club, of this City.

The St. Louis Club also intend to visit New York during the latter part of this week, and will play a game with the Mutual Club next Friday afternoon on the Union Grounds.

Next Tuesday afternoon there will be a grand exhibition game on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, between the well-known Concord and Chelsea Clubs. On this occasion Rule and Clase, of the Chelsea Club, will pitch and catch for the Concords, and Mack and Decker, of the Concord Club, will do the same for the Chelseas.

The return game between the picked amateur tens—New-York against Brooklyn—which was arranged to have taken place on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, on Friday last, was postponed until next week on account of the heavy rain-storm which prevailed during that day and yesterday. Weather permitting the game will be played on the Union Grounds to-morrow (Monday) afternoon, when a fine contest is expected.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police last week numbered 1,928.

The receipts for Croton water rents and penalties last week were $17,357 93.

Alfred S. Green will lecture this evening at Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth street, on "Lessons from History."

Mayor Wickham was not at his office yesterday. Mr. Lewis, the President of the Board of Aldermen, acted in his stead.

Sergt. George F. Westing, of the mounted squad, died last evening at his home, No. 1,053 Second avenue, from consumption.

The Post Office deposits for the past week have been as follows: Oct. 11, $11,700; 12th, $10,500; 13th, $10,900; 14th, $10,500; 15th, $9,900; 16th, $12,200; total, $65,700.

Patrick Clarke, aged twenty-seven, a resident of Brooklyn, was thrown from his truck at Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue yesterday and received severe injuries.

Thomas Keene, aged thirty-five, of No. 20 Fulton street, fell through the hatchway of the premises from the fourth to the first floor yesterday and was seriously injured.

Controller Green will open on Nov. 1 proposals for purchases of the Desbrosses Street Ferry, the Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferries to Greenpoint, and the Grand Street Ferry to Williamsburg.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 489 deaths, 443 births, and 129 marriages, showing a decrease of 40 deaths, 50 births, and 52 marriages as compared with the preceding week.

Eighty-three car-loads of tea, the cargo of the steamer Oceanic, left San Francisco on Oct. 1 and arrived in this City on Oct. 12 and 13, via the Central and Union Pacific, Chicago and Northwestern, and Pennsylvania Railroads.

This season's lecture course of the Young Men's Christian Association will open Friday evening next, by Bayard Taylor, on "Literature as an Art," to be followed on successive Friday evenings by other well-known and popular lecturers.

The conference between the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Directors and the committee appointed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad to settle in regard to the default of the former company of the dividend of the latter, was not held yesterday, the Missouri people not being ready.

The reports made to the Chief of the Bureau of Elections by the several Police Captains, subsequent to the last registry day, show no serious derelictions on the part of the inspectors. The closing days of registration will be Friday and Saturday next, the 22d and 23d inst.

There is no truth in the report that the Mayor has preferred charges against the Police Justices before Gov. Tilden. The rumor was pronounced absurd, inasmuch as if any charges were made they should, under chapter 548 of the Laws of 1873, be sent to the Court of Common Pleas, which has statutory jurisdiction over such matters.

The foreign steam-ships of yesterday carried out the following mails: Britannic, 14,763 letters, 36 bags of papers; California, 1,563 letters, 7 bags of papers; France, 2,634 letters, 5 bags of papers; Colon, 3,212 letters, 10 bags of papers; Atlas, 920 letters, 2 bags of papers; Donau, 24,504 letters, 33 bags of papers; total, 47,583 letters, 83 bags of papers.

The Hebrew Charity Fair, in aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital, which greatly needs help, is to take place in December in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. The ladies of all the City synagogues are actively at work for it. Mr. A. T. Stewart has sent the Treasurer his check for $1,000, and other leading merchants are also contributing handsomely.

The special meetings of the American Academy of Dental Surgery will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The regular meeting will be held at the residence of the President, No. 50 West Thirty-fifth street, on Tuesday evening. The proceedings will open with prayer by Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, Rector of Christ Church.

BROOKLYN.

Frank Oliver, Andrew Ellers, Richard Bowen, John Fitzsimmons, and John Nash, members of a gang of chicken thieves who have infested the suburbs of the City of Brooklyn for some time past, were before Justice Riley yesterday morning, having been arrested on a statement made by Oliver, confessing their many thefts. They were sent to jail, and will be tried on Tuesday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The last of the county tax sales will take place at White Plains on Wednesday.

The Sixteenth Battalion N. G. S. N. Y. will parade for drill and inspection at Sing Sing on the 22d inst.

David Sliney, a resident of West Mount Vernon, left his home on Monday last, while in a state of mental derangement, and has not since been seen or heard of.

An election for School Trustees in the village of East Chester resulted in the choice of Theodore D. Rich and J. Hartman, Jr., for the full term, and E. L. Tourmine to fill vacancy.

At the first meeting of the new Board of Education of Mount Vernon, Mr. Zabriskie was unanimously elected Chairman; Mr. Howe, Secretary; Mr. Sleight, Clerk, and Miss Ida E. Coles, Librarian.

A row took place at a meeting held in District No. 6, town of Greenburg, a few nights ago, for the election of School Trustees. Mr. Thomas Smith, of Hastings, nominated two candidates for Trustees for the ensuing three years. The nominations were voted down *viva voce*. It was finally decided to ballot for the candidates, and after four ballots had been taken the meeting broke up in a row, in which Mr. Smith received some bruises.

LONG ISLAND.

Henry Meyer and Frederick Basse, of Brooklyn, were gunning in the woods at East Jamaica on Friday. Basse had for some time been in a sitting position, watching for game, and rising suddenly, his gun was by some means discharged, the charge of shot lodging in Meyer's thigh, inflicting a painful though not dangerous wound. Meyer was immediately conveyed to the office of Dr. Barker, who extracted the shot, and the wounded man was soon able to go home.

STATEN ISLAND.

The annual parade of the North Shore Fire Department will take place to-morrow. The line will be formed opposite the Pavilion Hotel, New-Brighton, and the procession will march thence, at 1 o'clock, as far as the steel works pond, Port Richmond, where the trial of engines will take place. The procession will then proceed to the Mile Bridge and disband. The line of march is about six miles. Several companies from Newark and Elizabeth will be the guests of the department.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Belleville Post Office was robbed on Friday night of stamps valued at $88.

The Northern Railroad depots at Norwood, Tenafly, Cresskill, and Demarest were broken into and robbed Thursday night.

The body of an unknown man was found floating yesterday in Newark Bay, near the Central Railroad bridge at Bergen Point.

Gen. W. S. Hancock has written Col. Drake that he will be unable to attend the soldiers' reunion to be held at Elizabeth on Tuesday.

Peter Knowles, the boy who is charged with the killing of John Fagan, in Orange, last week, has been bailed in $1,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The residence of Andrew Allbright, No. 38 Park street, Newark, was entered Friday night by burglars, who carried away clothing and silver ware valued at $200.

In the Hudson County Common Pleas yesterday, Judge Hoffman decided that no appeal lies from judgment in Justices' courts for fines imposed for cruelty to animals.

In the Hudson County Sessions yesterday, Terence J. McDonald, a member of the Jersey City Board of Education, gave bail in $2,500 to answer an indictment for malfeasance in office.

The wife of Rev. Dr. Hamson, Rector of Grace Church, Newark, is at the point of death, in consequence of injuries received by a fall. She was stricken with apoplexy, and fell headlong to the floor.

Anton Stroke, Harris Becker, and William Sweetborne, three boys, were yesterday sent to jail by Justice Gerlich, of West Hoboken, for failure to pay a judgment procured against them for damage done to a quantity of hay belonging to Gottfried Heuker.

During a dance at the residence of a Mr. Hoffmeyer, in West New-York, Friday night, Lewis Graves and William Craft became engaged in an altercation. Graves drew a knife and attempted to stab Craft in the heart. Craft warded off the blow, and was stabbed in the arm. Graves was arrested.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, widow of John P. Jackson, who, during his life, was President of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and mother of F. Wolcott Jackson, who is now General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died at her home on High street, Newark, Friday, of apoplexy. She was seventy years of age, and daughter of Frederick Wolcott, of Litchfield, Conn.

REV. W. H. MILBURN, THE BLIND LECTURER.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind preacher and lecturer, resumes his lecturing trips this Fall, and has an attractive list of subjects. That he will meet with his accustomed large audiences he can be well assured, since his earnest eloquence makes him warm friends wherever he goes. Mr. Milburn makes his own engagements, not being connected in any way with the lecture bureaus. His terms are the very reasonable and popular figures of $50 and expenses, the latter of which includes hotel bill and railroad fare from Boston and return, in New-England States; from New-York and return in the Middle States, and from Chicago and return in the Western States. His subjects are as follows: "Charles Lamb," (new;) "Patrick Henry, the Demosthenes of the Revolution," (new;) "Alexander Hamilton, the Great American Statesman," (new;) "John Randolph of Roanoke, 'Bard, Sage, and Tribune,'" (new;) "Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the Orator and Wit;" "An Evening with the Bards, Wits, and Humorists—a Reading," (new;) "Sargent Smith Prentiss and the Flush Times of Mississippi;" "John Milton and his Age;" "The Life and Character of Aaron Burr;" "What a Blind Man Saw in California;" "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris;" "What a Blind Man Saw in England;" "The Roast Beef and Plum Pudding of Merrie Old England." Applications should be made to F. H. Milburn, Post Office box No. 5,087, New-York City.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

James McLaughlin, eighteen years old, residing at Dutch Farms, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by a companion named John Carroll, living on Wood road, Clifton, late on Friday afternoon. The unfortunate occurrence took place in a carpenter shop, in the rear of James Lew's carriage factory, on Vanderbilt avenue. An inquest was held by Coroner Lea, when William Marson described the shooting. He said the gun belonged to him; he had just returned from bird-shooting, and left it in a corner of the shop, taking the precaution to remove the cap, as it was loaded; Carroll came in and took the gun up, and though he was told it was loaded, he persisted in pointing it at deceased and pulling the trigger, when it was discharged, the contents lodging in his left side and killing him instantly; he could not account for the gun going off without a cap, except a portion of the fulminate remained on the nipple. Other witnesses gave similar testimony, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Methodist Conference, which includes the districts of Brooklyn, Long Island, Paterson, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, was in session last week at the First Methodist Church in Rockville Centre. Rev. R. M. Offord was elected to the order of an Elder. It was voted that the Missionary Society connected with the Conference appropriate $300 to the Main Street Methodist Church, Paterson. The pastoral address was read by Rev. Dr. Smith. Canaan, Penn., a new district recently attached to the Methodist Church, was decided upon as the place for the sitting of the next annual Conference, to convene on the first Wednesday after the second Sabbath in September, 1876, when the opening sermon will be preached by Rev. Mark Staples, President of the Conference.

"PLAY DIAMONDS IF YOU WOULD WIN."—So says Armand when he denounces Camille. Woman's fondness for diamonds is proverbial, and it is because of their greater love of the beautiful. Every lady can now gratify her fancy and her taste and bedeck herself with gems, without a large outlay of money, by purchasing, for a trifling price when compared to the cost of real gems, the beautiful PARISIAN DIAMONDS, the secret process of making which is known only to the inventor, a chemist of Paris, and of which a beautiful assortment has just reached New-York. They are elegantly set in solid gold diamond setting, and will compare for brilliancy, irridescent splendor, and durability with the best Brazilian gems. They cut glass, cannot be scratched or defaced, and are impossible of detection, for the reason that their surface is coated with real diamond veneer. RICHARD HUMPHREYS, Jeweler, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's, is the sole agent for the United States.—*Advertisement.*

EXAMINE CLEANING AND DYEING DONE AT LORD'S.—"French black," "seal brown," and other fashionable colors dyed. Principal store No. 860 Broadway, corner of 17th st.; down town, No. 630 Broadway; west side No. 111 8th av.—*Advertisement.*

REV. W. R. ALGER.—Morning—"The Unitarian Doctrine of the Judgment." Evening—Lecture on "The Poets." Free. Park av. and 34th st.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

TO EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Britannic, for Liverpool.

William D. Carruthers, Mrs. William D. Carruthers, Miss Burgin, A. Titley, Mrs. A. Titley, A. H. Potter, Mrs. Potter, John Waddell, Nicholas Brandt, Miss S.m Brandt, Master Sidney Olif Brandt, infant, M. F. E. Brantingham, Mrs. M. C. Brantingham, John Campbell, J. N. Kirchhoffer, Mrs. Kirchhoffer, W. Crossley, Miss Kate Elkins, E. H. Neymann, W. B. McGrath, Dr. John J. Crane, Andrew Lawson, Benjamin Thomas, G. H. Tinger, T. D. Jenkins, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Jenkins, J. E. Jenkins, W. H. Whitehead, Capt. Jennings, Mrs. W. R. Buck, John Eddy, Mrs. Allen, Thomas A. Harton, Mrs. J. Cartwright, A. B. Pride, H. F. Sweetser, J. W. Aborn, A. Lyon, John Witmore, Mrs. Sergeantson and maid, Henry Barker, C. W. Chapman, John Hassell, D. F. Cameron, H. B. Wilson, Charles Johnston, Miss Anne Hilton, Robert Wahl, Ch. Wahl, Mrs. Crane and maid, James Armstrong, R. Seidenberg, Bishop Littlejohn, Mrs. Littlejohn, Miss Littlejohn, Alexander Stephen, George S. Wickam.

In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Horton, Mr. Gaskell, Mrs. A. Graham, John Wightwick, Thomas Burgh, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Miers, Charles B. Foster, Mr. Long, Jr., Mr. Broadbent, J. H. Stevens, John Brodie, Charles Brodie, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bedford, A. Bedford, Mr. Dexter, Walter Edwards, W. Strickland, John Dean, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Richardson, Miss Lookenion, Edwin C. Roberts, Thomas Leverett, Dr. McCulloch, David Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Reese, F. E. Parker, Jacob Spedel, Miss Anna Spedel, James Mitchell, E. S. Smith and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, J. N. Clark and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Kelly and child, Mrs. Ann Corcoran, Mrs M. Faris and infant, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Ferry, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Andrews and two children, Thomas Kingan, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baker, Hugh P. H. Benwell, Mrs. York, W. N. Coler, Arthur Coler.

In steam-ship Donau, for Bremen.

Th. Steinway, Mrs. J. G. Harper, three children and servant, S. Rothschild, John H. Steuart, Consul to Leipsic, A. Van Limbeek, Edwin Witthaus, Charles Scheler, Rudolf Kuiffler, J. Rosenthal, Master Jerome Rosenthal, Mrs. Mary Sommer and child, Rudolf Koerner, J. N. Salve, C. Constans, Mrs. Richilde Benkert, W. A. Schafer, G. Parry, Mrs. G. Parry and child, Mrs. S. Feragut and four children, Miss M. Wienaud, John G. Comacho, C. H. Mohr, Mrs. C. H. Mohr, Josef Dieckmann, C. Schauenburg, Miss Anna Nitsche, N. F. Brisac, C. Lehnhardt, Fritz Kramer, Sansane Fano, Robert Talbot.

In steam-ship California, for Liverpool.

Mr. James Coats, James Cunningham, A. Turner, H. G. Kelsey, John Wilbur, M. D., John Clemenser, Robert Brown, David Meiklereid, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Sayles, Mr. and Mrs. John McKie, Miss Carnochan, Miss Isa McGeach, Mrs. Ferguson, J. H. Perray, Miss Jennie Gray, J. F. Carter, Charles B. Chapin, James Campbell, Thomas Williamson, D. C. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hosper and child, Miss Mary Hone, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Cleghorn, Henry Drysdale.

In steam-ship Somerset, for Bristol, England.

Mrs. Eleanor Acret and daughter, Elizabeth Coombs, Walter Lang, Bessie Fisher, Ellen Reagan, A. Williams, Frank Helgar, Mrs. Hex and daughter, Henry Ball, wife, and three children, Thomas H. Landry.

FOR OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship Ashland, for Savannah.—H. J. Boehm, wife, baby, and servants, Mrs. S. Luckenheimer, four children, and nurse, George Parks, Henry Strauss, Mrs. C. L. Gilbert, child, and servant, Miss H. Berlin, H. S. Billings, N. B. Claflin, M. Cullinan, William E. Vail, Irvin Sartwell, W. McCanelley, John Jackson, Joe Karpp, H. Potter, D. McConnell, T. Helan, J. Murphy, H. Killinan, H. Duggan, William Evans, M. Keepe, L. Lentimi, J. Lowrey, G. Scanlon.

In steam-ship Colon, for San Francisco.—H. F. Bingham, Miss Hannah Foley, E. W. Hanlon, Mrs. A. Leavitt, child, and father, Miss Julia D. Coolidge, Edwin H. Andrews and wife, Mrs. H. Amsden, F. E. Marsh, Martin Hughes, wife, and child, Miss Mary A. Carney, George W. Cooper, Luther Bowman, Mrs. Dickson, L. O. Conklin, Samuel F. Gate, C. S. Washburn, Mrs. Paxton, J. Williams, wife, and two children, Miss Carrie Sniffin, James L. Payne, wife, daughter, and son, G. G. Fourcade, S. C. Lewis, Robert Anderson, wife, and child, W. D. Stevenson, Josiah Beach, James C. Fraser, J. Nelson Smith, T. C. Baldwin, E. T. Ellsworth, Miss Mary Vaughn, Mrs. C. M. Myhea and maid, Mrs. Sarah Thompson, Stanley James, Mary Tschintz, W. B. Hull, William H. Koon, Mrs. McHenry and two children, Mrs. B. McElroy, Cornelius Lawrence, T. J. Hahn, J. McAllister, Mrs. J. N. Gowans, G. W. Lee, Catherine Carey, Charles W. Visil, Patrick Guilden, George Hill, Robert Moffly, H. A. Ziegler, Morton Safford, Miss L. E. Safford, Mrs. L. M. Safford, J. M. Colman, wife, daughter, and three children. Way Passengers—Rev. C. S. Knapp and wife, Mrs. Mashy, Christian Wultweber, Alex. Petschner, E. Delgado and wife, Mrs. Kinney, Robert Bridge, wife, and two daughters, C. N. Cole, F. N. Brown, C. Banoilhet, wife, and two children, O. A. Dodge, S. W. D. Jackson, F. Garcia y Garcia and wife, Charles Henry, Justo Paredes, Thomas T. Gamble, Col. W. P. Tisdel, R. T. Percy, T. C. Taylor, Capt. W. H. Whitebery and son, George W. Geer, R. B. Stratton, E. S. Russell.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—J. W. Douglass, F. Blair, Miss K. Waggoner, Mrs. J. B. Duckworth, child, and nurse, M. E. Carter, wife, and servant, Miss B. B. Smith, Mrs. G. B. Betts and child, G. W. Mitchell and wife, Mrs. S. A. Calley and child, Mrs. J. Low, child, and nurse, Miss Duckworth, Miss Annie Jones, Miss L. Dawkins, Mrs. Allen, G. A. Chesley, G. E. Durant, F. Beach, Isidore Callet, F. J. Packwood, J. Starr, H. J. Billings and wife, Mrs. G. H. Whiteside, infant child, and nurse, Miss Ellen M. Crandell, Miss Josie A. Maher, W. F. Wood, George E. Merrill, A. J. Beach and wife, Mrs. O. H. Wade, Mrs. G. L. McConihe, Miss A. Knight, Miss Knight, James Andrews and wife, Gen. Thomas W. Sweeny, wife, and two children, T. L. Morton and wife, Miss F. E. Sweeny, Mrs. S. C. Reagan, J. E. Rood, E. H. Rood, Frank Osborn, George N. Griffin, F. S. Sansay, Capt. W. L. Staples, A. J. Pinckney, M. Kastriner, Mr. Donnelle, S. Woodruff, wife, and six children, F. Hammond, John F. Maines, E. S. Harrington, A. Stager, H. Kolb, W. S. Dolbier, A. Allen, J. W. Kershner, Charles Austin, M. Buckley, P. Troy, Charles D. Wilson, F. H. Gilmore, Charles D. Spear, M. Leary, M. Sullivan, Alexander Fawcett, James Hannigan, John Johnson, Cornelius Murphy, Byron Purdy, John Conners, William Forsyth, James Barnes, William Welsh, Peter Oliver, M. Maher, M. Kearny, John Fallon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:13 | Sun sets....5:17 | Moon rises. 6:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...9:06 | Gov. Island. 9:55 | Hell Gate..11:17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 16.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool, Eng., John G. Dale; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Atlas, (Br.,) Low, Jacmel, Aux Cayes, and Kingston, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Donau, (Ger.,) Bussius, Bremen and Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Experiment, Pierce, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; Brashear, Forbes, New-Orleans, La., C. A. Whitney & Co.; Ashland, Craven, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bros.; Geo. W. Clyde, Pennington, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans, La., Clark & Seaman; Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall, U. S. C., Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock.

Barks New-York, (Norw.,) Borensen, Havre, France, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ricondo, (Ital.,) Valle, Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders, Benham & Boyesen; Professor Schwergaard, (Norw.,) Svong, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Boskmann, Oerline & Co.; Jenny, (Ger.,) Grote, Bremen, F. S. Schuoon; Sirrah, (Ger.,) Calvonen, Charleston, S. C., C. Tobias & Co.; Bremen, (Ger.,) Hellmers, Bremen, C. Paunstadt & Co.; Caroline, (Ger.,) Stricker, Bremen, J. A. Pauline.

Brigs Somerset, (Br.,) Healy, Hull, Eng., C. W. Bertaux; Brothers, (Br.,) Vibert, Gaspe Basin, Canada, A. H. Solomon & Co.; Pedro, (Br.,) Small, St. Domingo City, John Zittlosen; Laura Gertrude, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., Warren Ray.

Schrs. Carrie Heyer, Poland, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.; Rosina, Kelley, Providence, R. I., Delanoy & Waters; Ben. Beveridge, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; John Rice, Howell, Richmond, Va., Abie Abbott; Ernest T. Lee, Rideout, Havana, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Olivia A. A. Mullen, (Br.,) Reynolds, Windsor, N. S., C. W. Berteaux; George D. Fullerton, (Br.,) Allen, St. Johns, N. F., C. W. Bertaux; Impulse, Browntree, Belize, Leraycraft & Co.; Snow Flake, Brown, Philadelphia, Slaght &

Barge Dover, Watson, Philadelphia, James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Dorian, (Br.,) McRitchie, Bordeaux Sept. 28, with mdse. and 1 passenger to Henderson Bros. Anchored at sundown; 29th, proceeded down the river and anchored in Verdon Roads; blowing a heavy gale from W., N. W.; a very heavy sea on the bar. 30th, got under way at 8:30 A. M. and proceeded on the voyage, experiencing strong winds from W. S. W. to W. N. W., with heavy head sea. Thick, foggy weather from the Banks to Nantucket.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelley, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Bark Roberto, (of Halifax,) Geddes, Bremen 52 ds., in ballast to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Oct. 4, lat. 38 12, lon. 61, spoke schr. Magnetta, from Liverpool, N. S., for Barbados.

Bark Pekin, (of Boston,) Seymour, Havre Sept. 15, in ballast to master. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Emelia Ciampa, (Ital.,) Caffrero, Bristol 31 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Ornen, (Norw.,) Haugland, Leith 56 ds., in ballast to Funch Edye & Co.

Bark Hawthorn, (Br.,) Harding, North Sydney, C. B., in ballast to Blakeslee & Lewin. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Virginia, (Ital.,) Brignette, Gloucester 63 ds., with salt to J. C. Seager.

Brig Emma L. Shaw, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Macomber, Gloucester Sept. 17, in ballast to Simpson & Shaw.

Schr. Ariadne, (of Portland, Me.,) Weber, Glasgow 36 ds., with coal to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. Clara W. Elwell, (of Machias,) Long, Kempt, N. S., 8 ds., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Anson Stimpson, Slowman, Rockport, Me., with granite to order.

Schr. Sardinian, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary E. Pearson, Thomas, Bangor, with lumber to C. J. Peters & Co.

Schr. Hazleton, Rogers, Hallowell, Me., for Albany.

Schr. Carrie W. Frealy, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Raven, Herrick, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Josephine, Saunders, Wickford.

Schr. T. A. Abell, Carr, Wickford.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Lynch, Apponaug.

Schr. Lillie O. Wells, Wells, East Greenwich.

Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Lizzie A. Bennett, Tolles, New-London.

Schr. R. C. Washburn, Nash, New London.

Schr. J. B. Cunningham, Hall, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. George S. Jones, Harper, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Challenge, Marshall, Greenport.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Chase, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Onrust, Carman, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ella A. Cheesboro, Robinson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. William Voorhis, Goldsmith, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Fletcher, Lewis, Providence.

Schr. Siak, Sherman, Alma, N. B., 11 ds., with lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Freeman, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Eaton, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Belle R. Hull, Bush, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. John Crockford, Hart, Providence, for Port Johnson.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Donau, for Bremen; France, for Havre; Britannic and Egypt, for Liverpool; California, for Glasgow; Somerset, for Bristol; George W. Clyde, for Galveston, via Key West; New-Orleans and Brashear, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Ashland, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; Colon, for Aspinwall; Atlas, for Kingston, Jam., &c.; barks Josephine, for Alexandria; Marathon, for Auckland.

FOREIGN PORTS.

COW BAY, C. B., Oct. 15.—Cld. brig Acadia, (Br.,) New-York.

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—Sld. steamer St. Marys, Staples, Indianola; bark Joven Enrique, (Sp.,) Curell, Charleston.

MATANZAS, Oct. 14.—Arr. brig Gazelle, Dickson, Fernandina.

NORTH SYDNEY, Oct. 15.—Arr. bark Charles Cox, (Br.,) Goudy, Dublin.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 15.—Sld. bark Heola, (Br.,) Gould, Liverpool; brig C. A. Bovey, (Br.,) Scott, Cardenas; schr. Mocking Bird, Fayal.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY, Oct. 14—Sld. bark Norma, (Br.,) Barrow.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Sld. for the United States, Kate Sancton, Chimoca, Alexander Marshall, Sirian Star, Andrew Lovitt, Arzilla, James E. Brett, L. J. Westaway, Ilma, Storm King, and Rhena.

Arr. out on the 10th inst., Gerredina Wilhelmina, Competitor, Odorilla.

Arr. out on the 14th inst., Kings County.

Arr. out on the 16th inst., Sophia Cook, Ellida, T. J. Southard, Ceylon, and Mermaid.

BRISTOL, Oct. 16.—The steamship Great Western, Capt. Windham, from New-York Oct. 2, arr. here to-day.

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☞ Low prices and the unequaled quality of our goods naturally cause warm competition; we therefore desire to warn purchasers to receive with caution the malicious misrepresentations of rival manufacturers, and examine our stock and judge for themselves before purchasing.

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